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VOLUME LXXII

(FOR THREE MONTHS ENDING MARCH 25, 1922)

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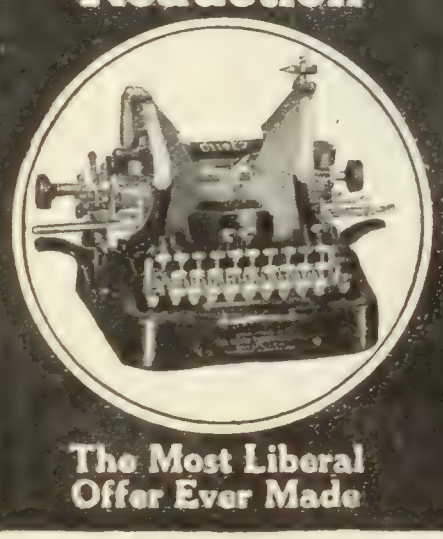

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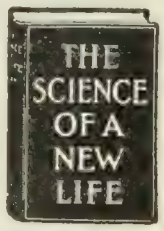

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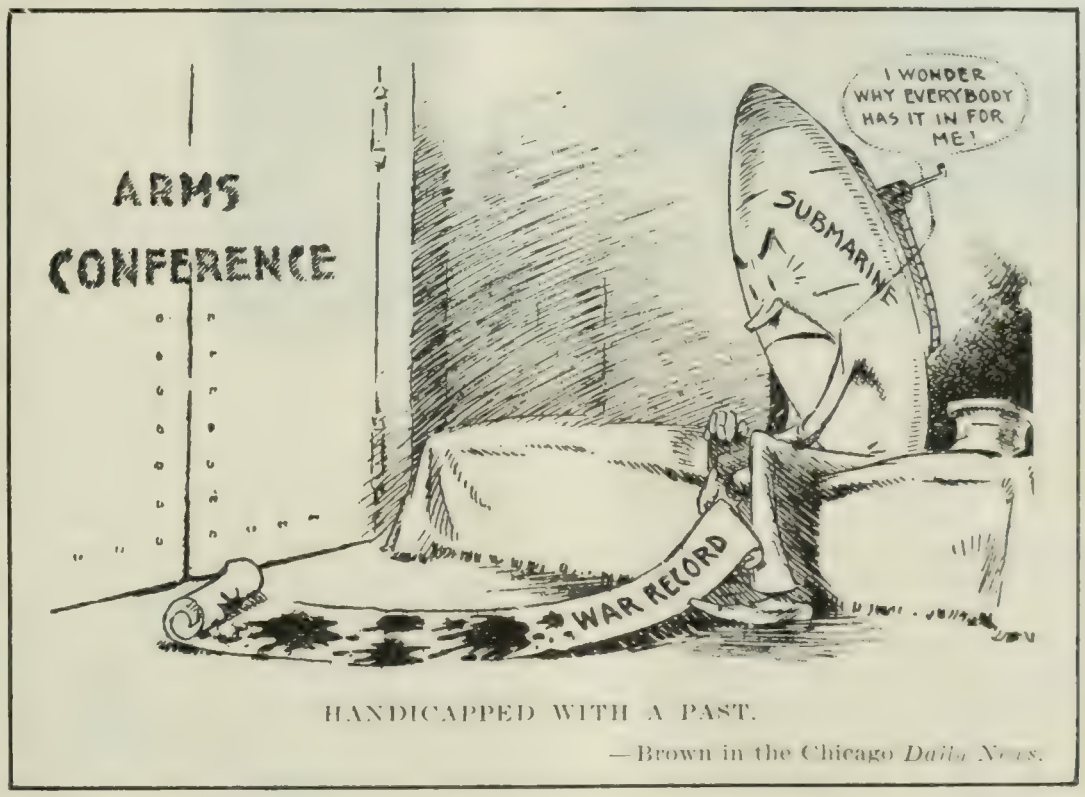
TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

(Title registered in U S Patent Office for use in this publication and on moving picture films)

FRANCE'S DEMAND FOR SUBMARINES

THE SUBMARINE, a weapon invented by America but made abhorrent by Germany, to-day finds an unexpected and ardent champion in France. The British delegation pleaded with the Arms Conference for the total abolition of this weapon, and Lord Lee declared that Great Britain was ready to sink her powerful submarine flotilla in mid-Atlantic to prove her good faith; the American delegation offered a compromise plan that would reduce submarine tonnage below the figures suggested in the original Hughes program, but the French delegation, backed by the French Government, flatly rejected both proposals and demanded a submarine tonnage of 90,000—which is more than double her present tonnage and 30,000 tons more than the American compromise plan allotted to Great Britain or the United States. This attitude on the part of France drew expressions of disappointment from Secretary Hughes and Mr. Balfour; and the London *Daily Chronicle*, regarded as Lloyd George's paper, remarked bitterly:



HANDICAPPED WITH A PAST.

—Brown in the Chicago *Daily News*.

"A great part of the world's hope of limiting naval expenditure and the dangers of competitive rivalry is thus defeated—defeated amid the regrets and protests of the United States, Britain, Italy and Japan—by the selfish militarism of France. That is the plain and ugly fact for which, following what has happened in regard to the limitation of armies, it is useless to try and find pretty names. France has played at Washington the exact part which Germany played of old at The Hague. It is no figure of speech to say that she has stepped into Germany's shoes."

Mr. Balfour pointed out that in the event of war between France and Great Britain, the latter, not having a large army, could not strike at the heart of France; but France, employing a great navy of submarines against commerce, could destroy "the very existence" of Britain. While the American delegates did not support the British in their request for the outlawing and abolition of all submarines as instruments of war, but took a middle ground for the limitation of their numbers and the strict regulation of their use against merchant ships, the American press reflects a wide-spread hatred and distrust of the weapon made infamous by the sinking of the *Lusitania*. "If there is any more American sentiment for the submarine now than there was at the time when the *Lusitania* was sunk, will somebody kindly point it out?" remarks the St. Louis *Star*, which goes on to say:

"The submarine drew us into the European War, killed about 100,000 American boys and cost us $25,000,000,000. It will draw us in again—any time a war is fought on so great a scale as to override neutral rights.

"If we enjoy being drawn into foreign wars, enjoy having thousands of our boys killed, enjoy paying billions and billions of dollars on war debts, then of course we should perpetuate the submarine.

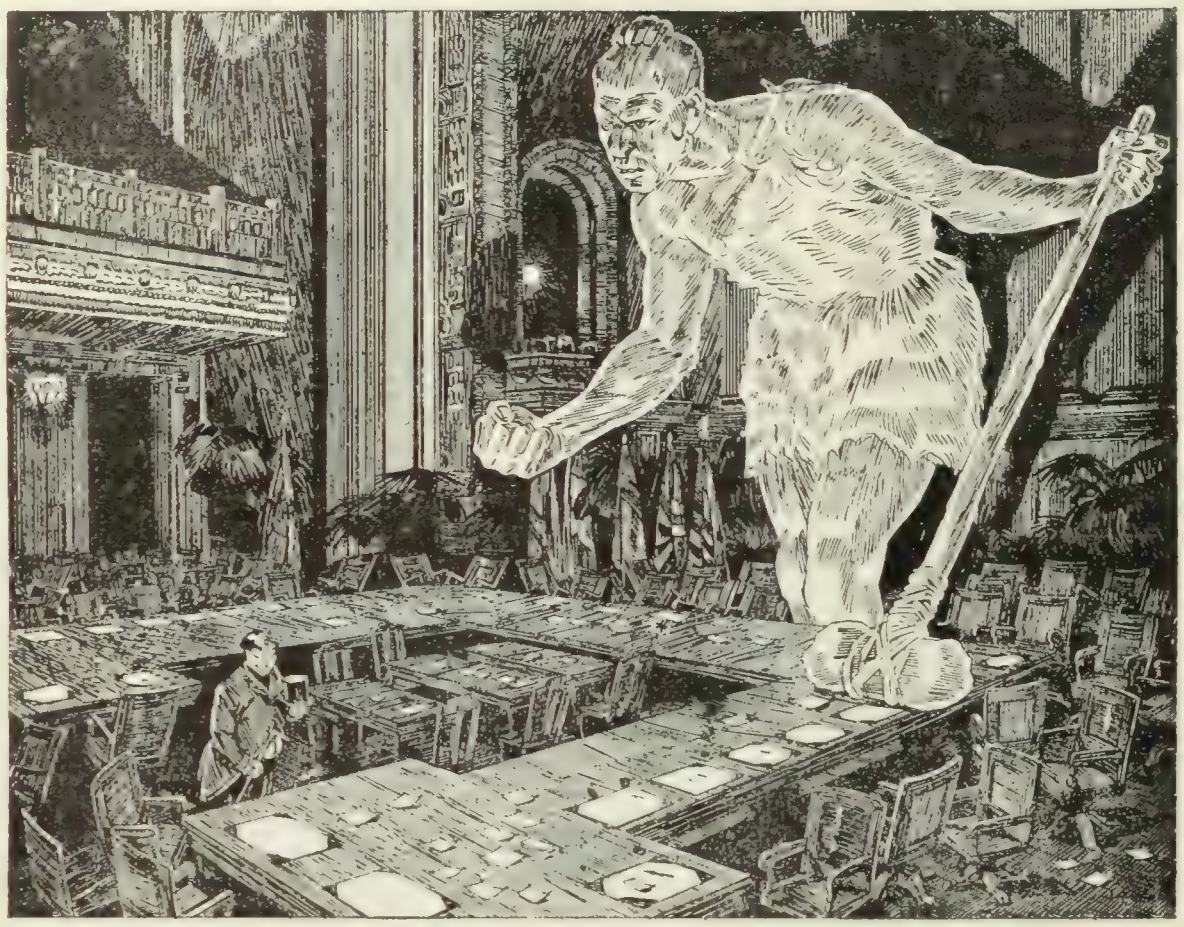
"Or if we look at European affairs from a frankly anti-British point of view, or with intensely vindictive anti-Germanism, then also we should perpetuate the submarine. Any island may be fatally exposed to undersea attack, and Great Britain and Ireland are especially exposed because of nearness to a deeply indented continental coast. But the strategic purpose of the submarine construction program planned by France is not the overthrow of Great Britain. France desires to be independent of British influence, so that Great Britain can not interfere with any measures, military or economic, which France may desire to take against Germany. Also, of course, France wishes to control the Mediterranean so as to hold a good hand in deals relating to the Near East.

"Are we warranted in supporting the French submarine program upon any such basis as that, when every other consideration of good policy and humanitarianism pleads for abolition of undersea warfare?"

"France, in her insistent demand for the submarine, is wrong, dead wrong," avers the New York *Herald*, which would "sweep these accursed things from the world once and forever." "The submarine is a sneaking, covert weapon," declares the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, and "its particular meat is passenger vessels, hospital ships and merchantmen." "No one but the 'naval expert' cares to defend the submarine," says the Columbus *Dispatch*, "and in this matter the heart of the masses is a more intelligent guide than the head of the 'naval expert'." The submarine is an execrated weapon—hated as no other instrument of sea warfare has ever been hated," says the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, which reminds us that in the World War——

"The Germans sunk 12,000,000 tons of merchant shipping and a negligible amount, only, of war craft. In destroying merchant ships they slew and drowned 20,000 non-combatants and wrote some of the ugliest and cruelest chapters of the history of the sea."

In the same paper Colonel Edward M. House declares that "the submarine, like poison gas and the bombing of cities, has no place in honorable warfare," and should be eliminated by popular demand. Commenting on this plea the Milwaukee *Journal* says:



YOU FOLKS NOWADAYS HAVE MADE A HORRID MESS OF WAR—WAR, WHICH USED TO BE A GOOD CLEAN SPORT IN MY DAY."

Levering in the New York *Tribune*.

"Colonel House makes the plea of a representative of civilization when he urges that America take up Mr. Balfour's suggestion that the submarine be eliminated from war. It ought to be eliminated. And he makes answer to the charge that the nation which gives up such inhuman things as poison gas puts itself at the mercy of the nation that doesn't live up to its obligations by pointing out that it was Germany's violation of Belgium that brought Great Britain into the war and Germany's submarine piracy that brought America in. Will any nation soon repeat this folly," he asks.

"The surest way to avoid submarine atrocities is to avoid war. The next surest way is not to build submarines," says the New York *Globe*. "The submarine has proved itself capable of doing only one thing supremely well, and that is the destruction of sea-borne commerce," avers the Baltimore *Sun*. "The simple truth," declares the Richmond *News Leader*, "is that unless the world agrees to abandon such weapons as submarines and gas, the collapse of our civilization, under the weight of slain millions of men, is only a question of time. If civilization is worth saving, gas and the submarine are a part of the price that must be paid." The submarine is "the assassin of the seas," says the New Haven *Journal Courier;* and in the Washington *Herald* we read:

"It is rather absurd to talk of submarines and international law with the same breath. It is as well to admit that one or the other must be abolished so far as the laws of the sea are concerned. Submarines can not, and so will not, warn, search, or seize. They will only sink. They are enemy ships of war. Armed merchantmen can sink them at sight. They can have no such right as to ships of commerce. They can not take off crews, nor passengers, nor women and children. They can not save non-contraband nor make prizes. They can only sink—without trace.

"Nor will they observe the law even as far as this might be possible. More and more the tendency would be to sink without trace, if only as reprisal. Submarines show no mercy; they would get none. But they are the one outlaw instrument of war that can be prohibited, absolutely forbidden, and make this stick.

"Airplanes are useful agents of peace, tho a peace plane may quickly become a war plane. Poison gas is a by-product of peace chemistry. No one can prohibit its discovery, nor successfully forbid the quick preparation for manufacture. The airplane and poison gas are forbears of the banefully destructive bomb, to possibly annihilate whole cities. Forbidding by international law is of itself useless. Germany broke every known prohibition of modern warfare. She would again, or another would, if there should be a war.

"But the submarines can be prohibited because their building could not be concealed. This would be but another step against war, not in its physical prevention, but as a psychological evidence of abhorrence of war, of that mental attitude which alone can prevent war and should, therefore, be encouraged in every possible way."

The New York *World* recalls the fact that the plan to sink all submarines and to abolish all submarine construction is not original with Great Britain, but was proposed by President Wilson at the Peace Conference, where the suggestion was opposed by France and allowed to die in committee. "There is no doubt where the people of this country stand—they are substantially a unit for getting rid of the submarine; they want none of it," declares Henry L. Stoddard in the New York *Evening Mail*. "The unwillingness or inability of the French Government to agree to a reduction in submarine armament is a matter of world-wide regret," remarks the New York *Globe*, which excuses France, however, and urges patience, on the ground that "a nation can not pour forth its blood and treasure, as France did, a people can not sacrifice for ideals as the French did, without suffering a tremendous reaction." *The Globe* goes on to say:

"The United States had to struggle out of the materiality of the post-civil war reconstruction period, and France will have to do likewise. It does no good to be impatient. Certainly it would be folly and crime to make the present mood of the French Government the excuse for a renewal of competitive building. If this Conference must adjourn without an agreement on the submarine question, let it be so. Another conference may be called, and by that time events, which move so swiftly and with such force, may have applied their logic to the situation. It may even soon be found that after their own native fashion the French have been merely seeking a bargain and that their naval ambitions are but a cover for other plans. Whatever may be the explanation, the world can afford to wait for France. By the grimmest sacrifice ever exacted of humanity Frenchmen have earned that."

In unqualified and enthusiastic accord with France's demands, on the other hand, are William Randolph Hearst's widely circulated papers. "Hurrah for France!" exclaims Mr. Hearst himself, in a signed editorial in his New York *American*. "Thank God," he adds piously, "there is one nation which Great Britain does not wholly dominate and whose Government she does not entirely control in her own selfish interest." "Submarines are

essential to our security," declares another issue of the same paper, in which we read further:

"The French are right about the submarines. Their position should also be the American position.

"The submarine is a weapon of defense for the small nation when menaced by a large nation or a group of nations, and it is an invaluable weapon for coast defense of a great nation like the United States.

"The submarine costs about one-thirtieth as much as a modern battle-ship. Small nations which can not afford to build super-dreadnoughts may build submarines and feel protected.

"Britain, supreme in naval power on the sea's surface, lost 7,000,000 tons of shipping, together with cargoes, to German submarine activity during the war, and came near being starved into surrender.

"Naturally Britain wishes submarines banned.

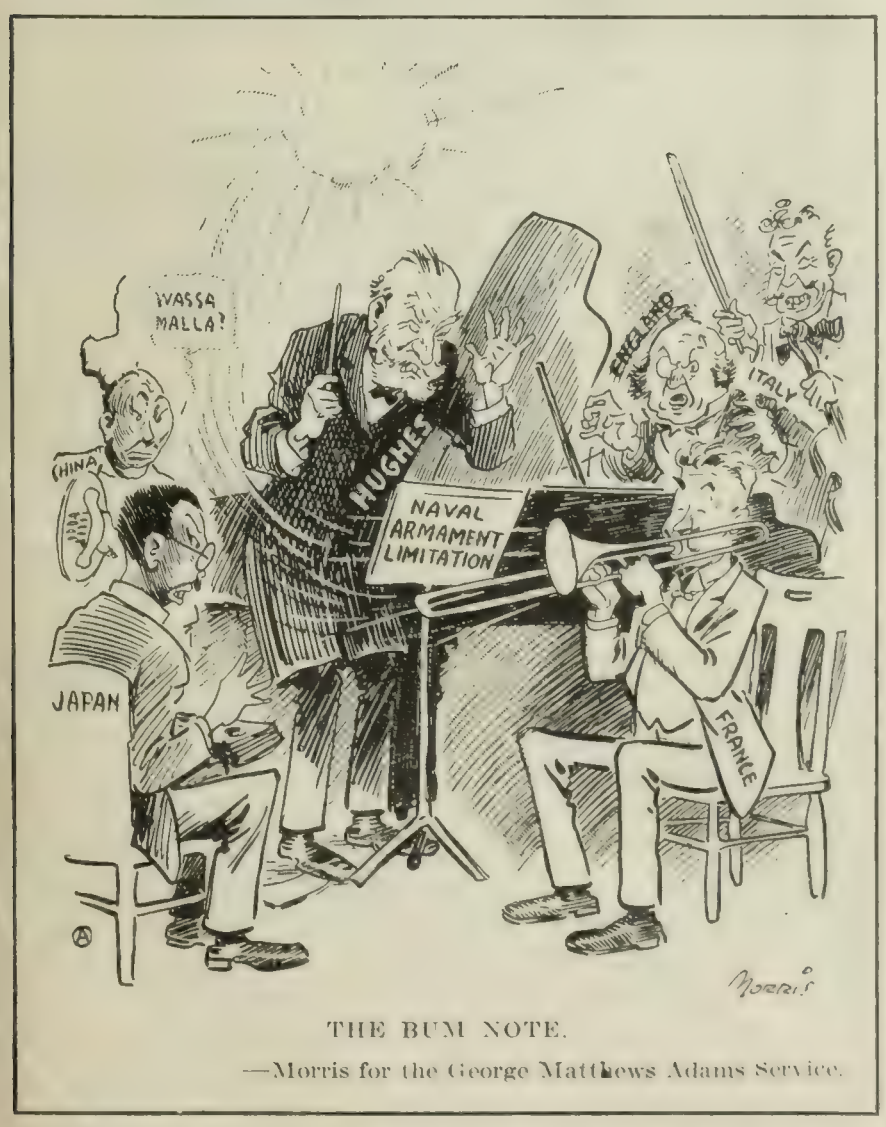
"But until the seas are as free to neutral commerce in war as they are free in peace, no nation inferior in surface naval strength to Britain will dare surrender the right to build submarines without yielding also some measure of its independence."

France's official demand at the Arms Parley for more submarines, notes the New York *Times*, while "not logical," does "reflect French popular sentiment." In France, it reports, "the naval craze of the hour is submarines—and French Ministers think in terms of legislative majorities." The French argument as laid before the Conference by Admiral de Bon is summarized in *The Times* as follows:

"1. The submarine is effective as an instrument of defense.

"2. It had proven its worth as a means of attack against warships as in the protection of coasts.

"3. That which caused terror in the World War was not that the Germans made submarine attacks on the merchant craft of their enemies, but that they respected neither the neutral flag nor steamers loaded with non-combatants.



THE BUM NOTE.

—Morris for the George Matthews Adams Service.

"4. The submarine has the right to figure as an integral part of the naval forces.

"5. That the 90,000 tons of submarines proposed by Mr. Hughes as the maximum for the United States and Great Britain is the minimum submarine strength any important naval power should have. Consequently France should have at least 90,000 tons."

"France's renunciation at Washington does not seem to have been sufficiently understood or appreciated by her friends, who have reserved for themselves the domination of the seas, and perhaps thereby of the world," declares the Paris *Temps*, which sums up France's case as follows:

"She has renounced the past, in which, with England, she was a part of the most glorious sea history of the world, voluntarily lowering herself to a maritime power of the second order.

"WE'RE TOO MUCH FOR 'EM

—Kirby in the New York World.

"France put forward at Washington a claim, which, in the minds of her plenipotentiaries, was purely theoretical, demanding that, when her financial condition permitted, she should take a fitting place in the consortium of great naval powers, which base sea peace on their armored forces, and she sacrificed the demand in the interests of the peace of the world.

"Can she agree to further sacrifices? The whole country is behind the Parliament and the Government on this point. She can not abandon the right to defend herself. If some day soon we have to transport once more our Algerian and Moroccan divisions to the Rhine, it will be under the protection of our dreadnoughts, light cruisers and submarines."

Both the abolition and reduction of submarines being thus blocked, for the present at least, Elihu Root submitted to the Conference a resolution to regulate their use against merchant vessels. It reads in part as follows:

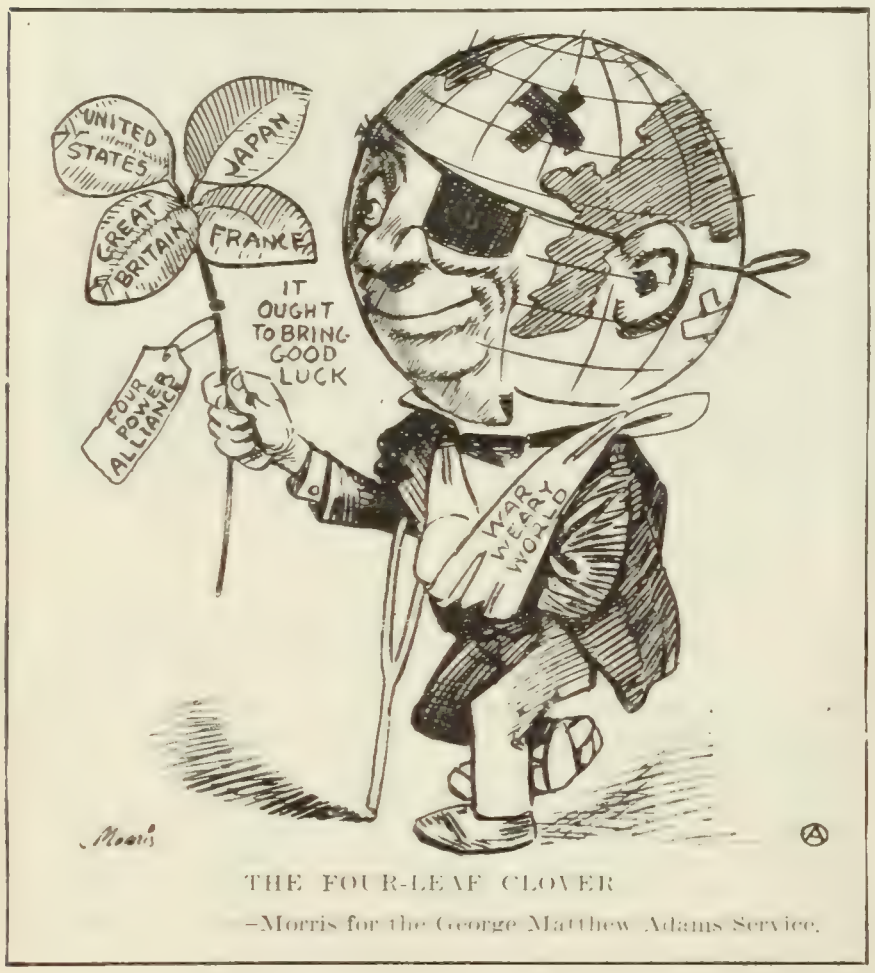
"(1) A merchant vessel must be ordered to stop for visit and search to determine its character before it can be captured. A merchant vessel must not be attacked unless it refuses to stop for visit and search after warning. A merchant vessel must not be destroyed unless the crew and passengers have been first placed in safety.

"(2) Belligerent submarines are not under any circumstances exempt from the universal rules above stated; and if a submarine can not capture a merchant vessel in conformity with these rules the existing law of nations requires it to desist from attack and from capture and to permit the merchant vessel to proceed unmolested. . . .

"(3) The signatory Powers, desiring to insure the enforcement of the humane rules declared by them with respect to the prohibition of the use of submarines in warfare, further declare that any person in the service of any of the Powers adopting these rules who shall violate any of the rules thus adopted, whether or not such person is under orders of a governmental superior, shall be deemed to have violated the laws of war, and shall be liable to trial and punishment as if for an act of piracy, and may be brought to trial before the civil or military authorities of any such Powers within the jurisdiction of which he may be found."

JAPAN AS ITS OWN ISLAND

THE WAR TAUGHT US much about geography; treaty-making promises to teach us even more. When Senator Lodge introduced the Four-Power Treaty he delivered a flowery explanatory address in which he described in detail the beauties of nearly all of the islands in the Pacific so minutely that one irreverent correspondent dubbed the speech, "The Cruise of the *Kawa*." But this is a trivial matter compared with the acute political issue which has arisen because our highest governmental authorities can not agree on the delicate geographical point as to whether Japan is one of its own islands. When the Four-Power Treaty drawn up at Washington was first published it seemed to be generally understood among press correspondents, editors and the newspaper-reading public that the agreement between the four signatory Powers "to respect their rights in relation to their insular possessions and insular dominions in the regions of the Pacific Ocean" did not apply to the islands which comprise the Japanese homeland. And so thought President



THE FOUR-LEAF CLOVER

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

Harding, as he told the newspaper correspondents at 1 P.M. on December 20. At 7 P.M. the President announced that he had learned that the delegates at the Conference understood the phrase just the other way, to include said homeland. Mr. Harding dismisses this as a simple matter of personal misinterpretation, but it has, the Troy *Record* (Ind.) declares, "furnished a political opening large enough for Senator Borah and his irreconcilable colleagues to push through with a steam-roller, and they are preparing to make the most of their opportunity." And the same assertion, differently expressed, may be found in the columns of the New York *World* (Dem.), New York *Tribune* (Rep.), Newark *News* (Ind.), Baltimore *Evening Sun* (Dem.), Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind.), and Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.). The fate of the treaty in the Senate is now problematical, the Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.) is convinced; "if it is ratified it will be only with reservations which will leave this country under no moral obligation to send its sons to the defense of Japan against a strong and revived Russia." This question of interpretation, writes a Boston *Transcript* (Rep.) correspondent, "may not jeopardize the ultimate ratification of the treaty, but it will prolong the debate in the Senate." It has, says another journalistic watcher at Washington, "cast the first real cloud on what have hitherto been the unqualifiedly hopeful prospects of the Conference."

Upon the back of the disarmament proposition, says Senator Reed (Dem., Mo.), is now to be "loaded a quadruple alliance made for the protection of the interests of Great Britain and Japan in the Orient," and the United States is to be compelled "to underwrite in the blood of its sons the avarice and ambition of Great Britain and Japan in Pacific waters." Senator Borah, now the head and front of the opposition to the treaty, observed the other day in the Senate that "it took six months to wake the people up to the iniquities of the League, but they are already aroused against the perils and dangers of the Four-Power Alliance." And in a Washington dispatch to the Hearst papers we find the significant warning that with some 25 Democrats being lined up against ratification in the Senate and "with 64 votes required for ratification, it would need less than a dozen Republican votes to defeat the treaty."

Yet it might as well be noted right here that the friends of the treaty by no means admit that all is lost. There will be loud and long protest in the Senate, agrees the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Dem.), "the irreconcilables will not be quickly suppresst, but after they have been allowed a reasonable leeway in debate, a combination of rational Republicans with rational Democrats can bring their obstruction to an end." United Press reports from Washington that a nationwide fight against the treaty is under way are taken with a generous allowance of salt by the Grand Rapids *Herald*. It hears that the women's clubs are to be exploited in this campaign, but it thinks that that is just the place where the foes of a peace treaty are likely to find hard sledding. "The women of America will be slow to rally against such standards and objectives and aspirations and God-blessed achievements." Then, "anti-Japanese sentiment on the Pacific Coast is to be mobilized against the treaty," whereupon *The Herald* asks:

"What, pray, is there in the Four-Power pact to invite hostility from these sources? Is it possible that even the most rabid anti-Jap jingo-American would conceive our own position safer in the Pacific if we faced a militant and uncurbed Mikado supported by the British Empire and an Anglo-Jap Alliance, than if we faced a lonesome and isolated Mikado who, under the new treaty, could plague us summarily only as he became a palpable international outlaw?"

Finally, Democrats "are being urged to fight the treaty on the theory that if the Republicans could sweep the nation by seven million on an anti-League platform, the Democrats ought to be able to sweep it by opposing the present treaty." This, the Michigan editor comments, "is poor logic and worse politics":

"In the first place, there is no inimical parallel between the old League and the new Entente. In the second place, that 7,000,000 majority in the 'solemn referendum' was not a mandate against all international fraternity; it was a mandate against American subservience to international verdict and control in matters of essential self-determination—and there isn't a shred of that sort of emasculation left in the Four-Power pact. In the third place, one of the negotiators of the new treaty is Senator Oscar Underwood, acknowledged Democratic leader, and one of its first endorsers is Senator Gilbert Hitchcock, ranking Democratic member of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs. It is rather difficult to anticipate successful partizan rebellion in the face of such partizan approval.

"The line-up is not impressive. On the contrary, the paucity of available material and the even greater paucity of creditable argument are merely confirmatory of the expectation that the United States Senate and the American People will wholeheartedly endorse this mighty adventure."

And in this connection it might be well to call attention to the formidable array of newspapers of various shades of political belief which call in no uncertain terms for the ratification of the Four-Power Treaty. Among them we notice the Boston *Herald*

(Rep.), Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), Manchester *Union* (Rep.), New York *Tribune* (Rep.), *Times* (Dem.), *World* (Dem.), and *Daily News* (Ind.), Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind.), the weekly *National Republican* (Washington, D. C.), the Baltimore *American* (Rep.), Richmond *Times-Dispatch* (Dem.), Norfolk *Ledger-Dispatch* (Dem.), Nashville *Banner* (Dem.), Indianapolis *News* (Ind.), Kansas City *Star* (Ind.), and San Francisco *Bulletin* (Ind.).

Since so much depends upon the precise phraseology of the Four-Power Treaty, readers who have recent copies of the LITERARY DIGEST at hand should turn back to the issue of December 24 in which the treaty appeared in full. As Mr. E. L. James notes in his correspondence to the New York *Times*, "it is true that the inclusion of Japan is not to be gathered directly from the terms of the treaty," and "it is also true that in his speech of presentation, Senator Lodge of the American delegation did not mention Japan proper, altho he reviewed most of the islands in the Pacific." But Mr. Charles Michelson asserts categorically in the New York *World* "that inquiry was made of what was indicated as the highest available American authority on the subject and the answer was unqualifiedly that the treaty certainly covered the homeland of Japan." According to Frederick Palmer, who writes for the New York *Evening Post*, it was Senator Lodge who made for the American delegation the draft of the treaty "which practically prevailed in its original form." Senator Lodge is also spoken of in the dispatches as the "liaison officer" between the White House and the American delegation. Papers representing both parties agree that it is unfortunate that there should have been such secrecy on the part of the American delegates. The Democratic New York *World* speaks of the President as having been "tricked." "Injudicious reticence" is the milder phrase of the Springfield *Republican*. The Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.) pays its respects to Senator Lodge as "the reputed author" of the "slovenly language used in the treaty." As we read:

"When it is remembered that that article contains only six lines, it becomes remarkable for the errors and ambiguities which it contains. It speaks of the high parties agreeing 'as between themselves,' when 'among' should have been used. The word 'between,' when properly applied, refers to only two parties, not to an indefinite number. Again, these contracting Powers are to respect 'their rights,' etc., when it is clear that what is meant is that they are to respect one another's rights. Add to these grammatical solecisms the careless use of the words 'insular possessions' and 'insular dominions,' and it is no wonder the President and a good many other persons failed to grasp its exact meaning."

After remarking on these things, *The Record* comes to the conclusion that the treaty as at present framed is useless for all practical purposes. Arguing from a different angle, Mr. Hearst's New York *American* contends that the treaty is not merely useless, but actually harmful. If it really refers to Japan proper then in case a combination of China, Russia and Germany were ever to attack Japan "we as one of the Four Powers signing will be expected to fight on Japan's side," and, asks Mr. Brisbane, "how does that suit you?" Another editorial writer in *The American* concludes a long discussion of the treaty by declaring his opinion that "the Washington Conference threatens to become as dangerous to American peace, liberty and independence as the decisions of the Versailles Conference, which were rejected by a majority of seven million Americans."

But the Republican St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, Springfield *Union* and Manchester *Union* agree that there is no occasion for all the excitement over the meaning of the Four-Power Treaty. As the last-named paper explains:

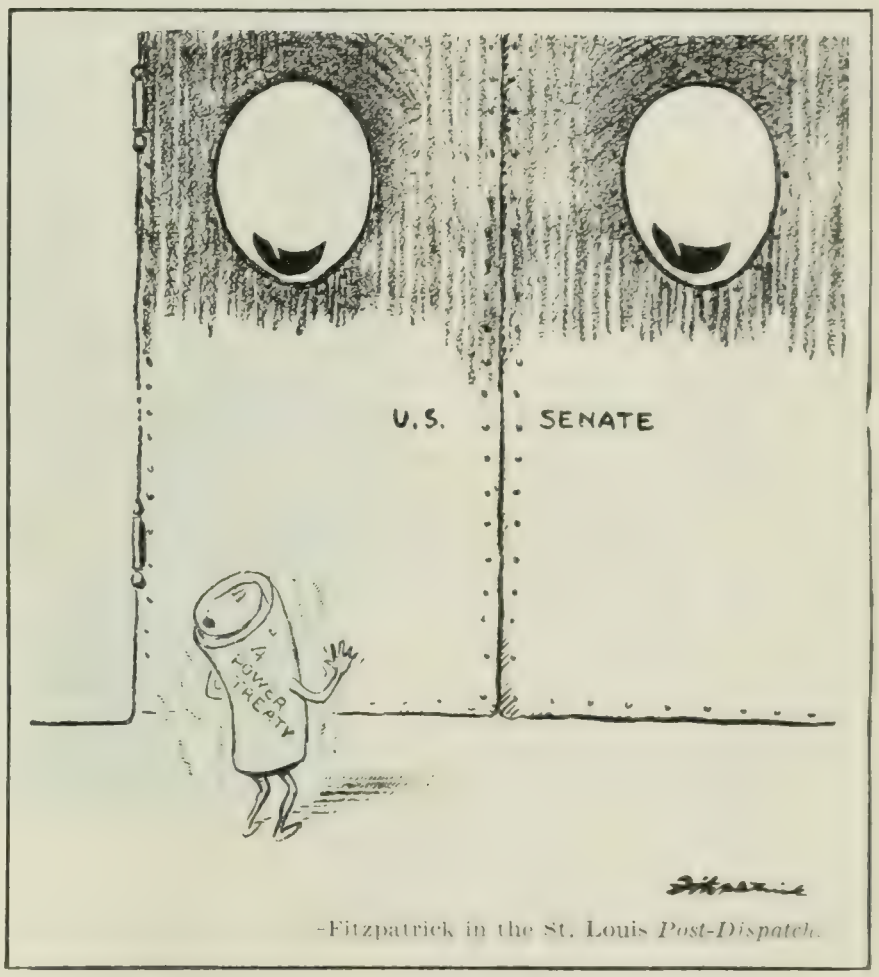
"What is actually promised, is that we shall respect Japan's rights in Japan, just as we shall respect Australia's rights in Australia, both being sizable insular possessions or dominions, just as Japan promises to respect our rights in the sizable Philippines.

"And, as the intrusion of some hypothetical militant fifth Power would very likely be the concern of no one alone of the parties to this treaty, we all promise to consult one another as to measures of defense in such an event.

"Come—as a personal matter, isn't something like this just about what we men in the street would like to do? To be sure Japan, being territorially insular, must be included in the promise, especially as it is imperative that Australia should be. In neither case is there a promise to defend—there is a promise to respect. There is no secret, subterfuge, or hidden implication anywhere in the agreement, and to raise an issue over an alleged pledge to defend Japan in her homeland is to make it out of whole cloth woven on the loom of fancy."

Nor is the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* (Rep.) particularly concerned about the talk of "secrecy" and "trickery"—

"It is apparent now that the American delegates, representing the Senate, as well as the Department of State, are not subject to executive dictation, and that the President is actually keeping hands off, while a treaty-making agency, notably representative



—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*.

of Senate—of both parties—and of the nation, is carrying on to achievement the greatest wish that is in the American heart, the making of peace."

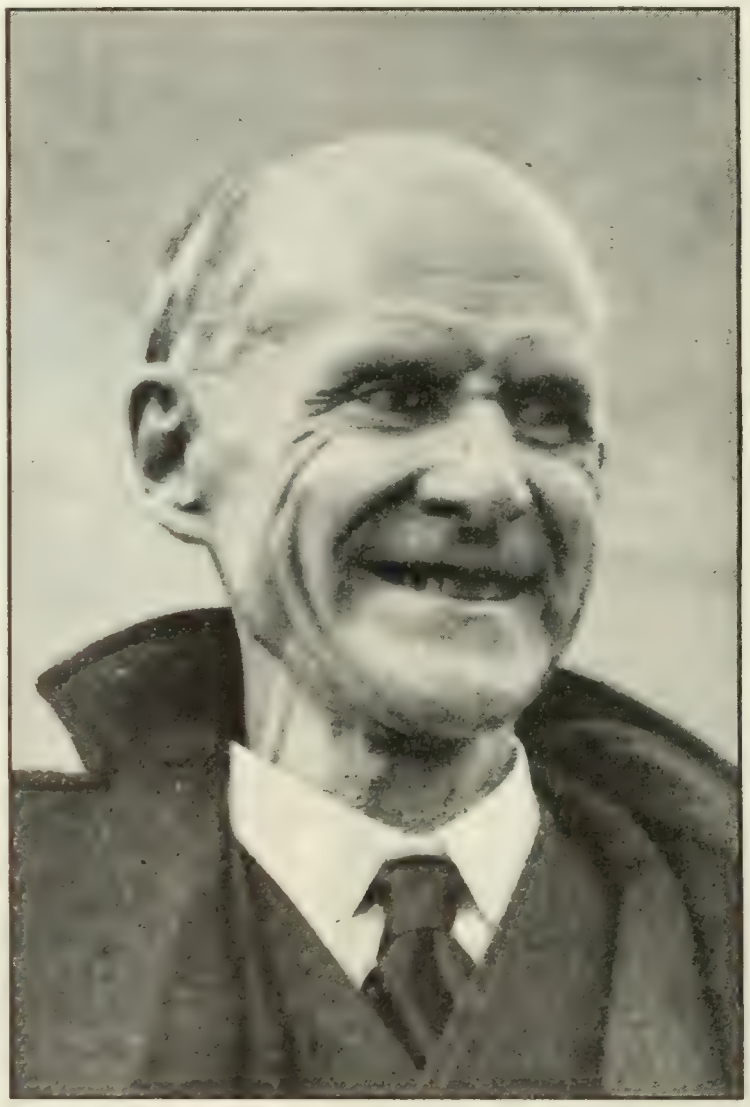
That the Four-Power Treaty may possibly be modified by an exchange of notes between the United States and Japan covering the point which has been responsible for so much argument, is asserted by a Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*. A Brooklyn *Eagle* correspondent hears that "there is a strong and growing opposition in Japan to having the treaty cover their mainland, on the ground that it involves an assumption that the Japanese are a weaker people, who require some special consideration from other Powers." An official statement from the Japanese Government repudiating the application of the treaty to the Japanese homeland would, in the editorial opinion of *The Eagle*, confine the treaty "within limits agreeable to all except a handful of irreconcilables in the Senate. Japan would then expect from us no more than we expect from Japan, that is, a pledge of joint action in conference for the protection of colonial possessions in the Pacific."

Finally, in view of the phraseology of the Four-Power Treaty, the Toledo *Blade* wonders if, after all, it has not been "made public merely as a test balloon to see the direction of public opinion, to draw the lightning of criticism, to obtain the experience upon which to base and formulate the treaties yet to be made."

DEBS FREE

"SOMEBODY IN WASHINGTON," hints the New York *Herald*, "may know exactly why Eugene V. Debs was released from prison, but the American people are very much in the dark about it." "Certainly the majority will not approve this commutation," agrees the New York *Times*, which believes that "a shallow, howling, whining minority has had its way" in securing Executive clemency for the Socialist leader and former Presidential nominee. Other editors, however, say that the country may well be thankful that President Harding did not pardon Debs, but commuted his sentence. This action, they point out, while giving him freedom, does not restore him to citizenship. Unless this is done before the next Presidential election, "the Socialist party will have to look around for another candidate," suggests the Brooklyn *Citizen*.

Such well-known papers as the Baltimore *News*, the New York *Tribune*, the Brooklyn *Eagle*, the Washington *Star*, the Boston *Post*, the New York *Evening World*, the Springfield *Republican*, the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, the New York *Evening Post*; the Buffalo *Commercial*, the Newark *News*, the Chicago *Evening Post*, the New Haven *Journal-Courier* and the Baltimore *Sun* believe that President Harding's action in releasing Debs from prison will meet with general commendation. There were released at the same time, on Christmas Day, it should be added, twenty-three other prisoners held for violation of war-time laws, some of whom are to be deported, leaving 135 political prisoners still in jail. Five ex-soldiers serving life sentences were pardoned by the President and restored to citizenship.



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"NOT ENTITLED TO FREEDOM."

Eugene V. Debs declares he is "not entitled to freedom while a single 'political' prisoner remains behind prison bars." So, with his 10-year sentence commuted by President Harding, he will work for their freedom and for the abolition of war.

While the above-named papers believe that no good purpose was being served in longer keeping Debs in jail, where he had served 32 months of a 10-year sentence, they all unite in condemning his obstructionist activities during the early part of the war. "No matter what was the motive, the effort to tie the nation's hands at the moment when it was in the greatest peril was a crime," declares the Baltimore *News*. "If the advice of Debs had been followed in this and other Allied countries, the German flag would be floating over the Capitol at Washington," asserts the New York *Tribune*. Now, however, observes the Buffalo *Commercial*, "the war is over. The state of unrest which prevailed for months afterward is no longer alarming. The worst of the disturbers still remain in prison." And, as the New York *Evening Post* puts it, "nothing is to be gained by further punishment of those who fell foul of war-time legislation." "Debs has served enough of his sentence to become a warning to others," believes the Brooklyn *Eagle*, and in this opinion practically all the above-named papers agree.

"Debs was not working for Germany," we are reminded by the Duluth *Herald*. "Most of those who worked for the enemy already have been released," recalls this paper. "And even if Debs is an enemy of society, he is a gallant enemy," concedes the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*—

"When other preachers of sedition were running like hares from their own words, seeking any available loophole of technicality, Debs never cringed, whined or pleaded. Neither was he insolent and defiant, as they all become the moment their personal danger passed. Arraigned in court, he refused to hide behind technicalities or to snarl at the Court; he announced his guilt and his readiness to accept his punishment; and he did this without bravado, but with dignity.

"Certainly he was guilty, as he said, but the public mind had never been easy about his continuance in prison for his few remaining years."

Less sympathy, however, is felt by some other papers. "There has been a disposition to minimize Debs's crime on the ground that it was 'political,'" observes the Indianapolis *News*. "So it was, but so is treason a political crime, yet men have been hanged for it." In fact, notes the New York *Evening World*, "several of the prisoners freed with Debs were fortunate not to have faced a firing-squad." Declaring that "the American people would like to know why Debs was released," the New York *Herald* goes on:

"Surely Debs was not wrongfully convicted. We have never heard a denial, from Debs or any of his supporters, that he was guilty of violating the Espionage Act, of attempting to obstruct recruiting, of seeking to incite insubordination and disloyalty in the Army—in short, of doing all he could to injure the United States at a time when such action was tantamount to aiding the enemies of the United States.

"Surely Debs was not in the same class with prisoners who have been freed because of broken health. When he came out of prison his friends congratulated him on his fine appearance.

"Has Debs had a change of heart? There is no evidence of it. He has spoken no word of regret for what he did. He has uttered no assurance that if he had again the opportunity of which he took evil advantage he would not do exactly what he did in America's time of peril.

"In some quarters the release of Debs was referred to as if it was merely incidental to general amnesty. But there has been no general amnesty. There could be none unless the Government had released the men who are in prison for purely military offenses as well as those who are there for political offenses. . . .

"Debs . . . is free! His personal charm is dwelt upon by his admirers, as if that worked to mitigate his crime. Benedict Arnold had all that personal charm and, besides, a genuine grievance; but he is not forgiven."

"The release of Debs is a slap in the face for the mothers whose sons lie in the sacred soil of France, and for every soldier who followed the nation's colors in the World War," maintains the Richmond *Times-Dispatch*. "There is no commutation of sentence for the young men who gave their lives in their country's service," the New York *Times* reminds us; and a telegram to the DIGEST from San Francisco, signed "Two Gassed Soldiers," reads: "Debs released. Send our greetings to Bergdoll."

TO KEEP "OPEN COMPETITION" OPEN

A HARD BLOW at the principle of "open-price" associations, whose members exchange information about prices, is believed to be delivered by the Supreme Court opinion declaring the "open competition" plan of the American Hardwood Manufacturers' Association to be in restraint of trade, in violation of the Sherman Act. The case is of wide interest, the press agree, because, inferentially, it interests a great number of business associations engaging in somewhat the same exchange of information as that disseminated by the hardwood association. What will be the effect upon the custom of comparing and exchanging reports and bulletins concerning prices, stocks, and production? Is the exchange of business information illegal, they ask, and must it cease when even the Government is issuing market reports and the Department of Commerce is preparing trade reports based on the information collected by business associations? And will the decision form the basis for the Government's policy toward hundreds of associations maintained by various industries to exchange all sorts of trade information?

ANOTHER MISSING SHIP.

—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*.

Justice Brandeis, who, with Justices Holmes and McKenna, dissented from the majority, sees the association as a combination, but asserts that no evidence has been adduced to show that it was in restraint of trade or resorted to actual price-fixing. Justice Holmes insists that the exchange of market information is not unlawful, and that restraint of trade must be proved, rather than the mere collection and distribution of information regarding prices and production. "The obvious facts, however," declares the New York *Herald*, "are that the 365 hardwood manufacturers in the Association, representing one-third of the business in the United States, did keep up prices by disseminating information which led purchasers to believe that hardwood timber was becoming scarce, and that there was an arrangement to control production." The Government charged that the Association "combined and conspired to eliminate competition among themselves, and to enhance their selling prices." "The Association plan worked this way," explains the Newark *News*:

"Each of the 365 members had to make a daily and detailed report of sales, a daily shipping report, a monthly production report, a monthly stock report and furnish price lists and inspection reports. Then the statistician-secretary of the Association, with ample clerical assistance, compiled and distributed a monthly detailed production summary, a voluminous weekly sales report, including detailed prices and names of buyers; a monthly stock report, virtually an inventory of the stock of each member; a monthly summary of price lists of each member, and a monthly letter on changes of conditions and an analysis of the market. Meetings were held monthly by participants in the plan to 'afford opportunity for discussion of all subjects of interest for members.'"

Does such a plan make for genuine competition? Said Justice Clarke, in delivering the majority decision:

"Genuine competitors do not make daily, weekly and monthly reports of the minutest details of their business to their rivals as the defendants did; they do not contract, as was done here, to submit their books to the discretionary audit and their stocks to the discretionary inspection of their rivals for the purpose of successfully competing with them, and they do not submit the details of their business to the analysis of an expert jointly employed and obtain from him a 'harmonized' estimate of the market as it is, and as in his specially and confidentially informed judgment it promises to be. . . .

"To pronounce such abnormal conduct on the part of 365 natural competitors, controlling one-third of the trade of the country in a prime necessity, a 'new form of competition' and not an old form of combination in restraint of trade, as it so plainly is, would be for this Court to confess itself blinded by words and forms to realities which men in general very plainly see and understand and condemn as an old evil in a new dress and with a new name. . . .

"It is futile to argue that the purpose of the 'plan' was simply to furnish those engaged in this industry, with widely scattered units, the equivalent of such information as is contained in the newspaper and Government publications with respect to the market for commodities sold on boards of trade or stock exchanges. One distinguishing and sufficient difference is that the published reports go to both seller and buyer, but these reports go to the seller only; and another is that there is no skilled interpreter of the published reports, such as we have in this case, to insistently recommend harmony of action likely to prove profitable in proportion as it is unitedly pursued.

"Convinced, as we are, that the purpose and effect of the activities of the 'open competition plan,' here under discussion, were to restrict competition and thereby restrain interstate commerce in the manufacture and sale of hardwood lumber by concerted action in curtailing production and in increasing prices, we agree with the District Court that it constituted a combination and conspiracy in restraint of interstate commerce within the meaning of the Anti-trust Act of 1890."

Thus the highest Court in the land sustains the United States District Court of Western Tennessee, which issued in the spring of 1920 a permanent injunction restraining the Hardwood Association from entering into further agreements and distributing statistical information. "Yet this object of the Association is an admirable one," maintains the New York *Evening Post*, "if the statistics are rightly employed they can be an instrument to further competition and reduce profiteering."

"The decision of the Supreme Court regarding the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association shows how far that distinguished body is out of harmony with current business tendencies and needs," rather tartly observes the New York *Journal of Commerce*. For, remarks another editor, "the same Government that brought charges against the Association is proposing to help farmers adopt a cooperative selling plan which would enable them to maintain higher prices for their products." "There are obvious advantages to the trade in such an organization as the hardwood manufacturers have effected," believes the Duluth *Herald*.

"But how to get the advantages of such association, which are for the public benefit when rightly used, without risking the danger that the public will be exploited by a conspiracy to impose unfair prices, is a puzzle that nobody has yet solved. Nor is it brought any nearer solution by this decision."

PICKETS BLOCKING THE ROAD TO THE STEEL PLANT AT GARY, INDIANA.

This form of picketing is now outlawed by the Supreme Court. The photograph was taken during the great steel strike of 1919.

WHEN PICKETING IS ILLEGAL

TWO SUPREME COURT DECISIONS on the controversial question of picketing—watching and parading before manufacturing plants and business establishments, and accosting their employees—can not be said to have been Christmas presents to organized labor. In fact, says Arthur Brisbane in the New York *American*, the first, rendered early in December, "hamstrings union labor." The second opinion, handed down two weeks later in a five to four verdict of the justices, "is directly in line with the previous opinion," notes another paper, for "it narrows the limits within which picketing will be allowed." In the first instance, approximately two thousand Illinois foundry employees went on a strike, and established a force of pickets around the plant. The company obtained a court injunction against the pickets, but the strikers won on an appeal, and the case finally reached the Supreme Court. Here Chief Justice Taft drew a sharp line between peaceful persuasion by picketers and the employment of force to interfere with the free passage of workers to and from any plant; group picketing is held to be inconsistent with peaceful persuasion. Pickets, in other words, must not obstruct workers.

In the second, or Arizona decision, the Supreme Court goes farther in the same direction. Union leaders, it seems, ordered a strike in a Bisbee restaurant, and then placed pickets outside the place of business. Patrons of the place had to either run the gantlet of a form of intimidation—or dine elsewhere. The majority, it is said, preferred the path of peace, even if it led to another restaurant, with the result that the volume of business done by the picketed restaurant fell to one-fourth its original amount. Since an Arizona statute prohibits the issuance of injunctions by courts in picketing cases during labor disputes, and as the Arizona Supreme Court refused an injunction, the proprietor applied to the United States Supreme Court for "equal protection under the law, and prohibition against the taking of property without due process of law." For, he argued, his business was his property, and the picketers were taking it away from him. The United States Supreme Court now reverses the State Supreme Court's decision regarding an injunction against picketing, and holds that the Arizona measure violates the Federal Constitution by taking property without due process of law and by failure to give equal protection to all. Said Chief Justice Taft in the opinion of the majority:

"The real question here is, were the means used illegal? The patroling of defendants immediately in front of the restaurant on the main street and within five feet of plaintiffs' premises continuously during business hours, with the banners announcing plaintiffs' unfairness; the attendance by the picketers at the entrance to the restaurant and their insistent and loud appeals all day long; the constant circulation by them of the libels and epithets applied to employees, plaintiffs and customers, and the threats of injurious consequences to future customers, all linked together in a campaign were an unlawful annoyance and a hurtful nuisance in respect of the free access to the plaintiffs' place of business.

"No wonder that a business of $50,000 was reduced to only one-fourth of its former extent. Violence could not have been more effective. It was moral coercion by illegal annoyance and obstruction, and it was thus plainly a conspiracy.

"A law which operates to make lawful such a wrong as is described in plaintiffs' complaint deprives the owner of the business and the premises of his property without due process, and can not be held valid under the Fourteenth Amendment."

The Illinois and Arizona decisions, believes the Buffalo *Commercial*, "will put an end to a practise that was as odious as it was intolerable and disgraceful." "It takes the bullets out of the picketer's cartridges, and virtually puts an end to picketing by union labor," adds this paper.

"The courts have generally held that peaceful picketing is legal and that the other kind is not; the difficulty has been to draw a line between the two," we are reminded by the New York *Globe*. In the Arizona case, observes the Providence *Journal*, "the picketing was craftily contrived so that criminal violence was not indulged in, but it was far from peaceful." "The real truth," asserts the Brooklyn *Citizen*, "is that 'peaceful picketing' like 'peaceful penetration,' is an illusion." The two recent Supreme Court decisions, however, have changed all this, declare several editors. As the *Wall Street Journal* agrees regarding the Arizona decision:

"The right to conduct a business or earn a living is a property right, and the Constitution protects every man in it. To deprive him of it is a wrong, no matter whether it be done with a bludgeon or by abuse and threats.

"Every man is entitled to equal protection of the law. He holds his life and his property under the sanction of that law. When the Arizona statute sought to take away the protection of the law from those rights, it violated a principle that has come down from Magna Carta."

But labor men regard this ruling as "one more decision placing property rights above human rights," notes the Socialist New York *Call*. "The first Supreme Court decision is an interesting play upon words that may mean anything or nothing," maintains *The Call;* "the second, or Arizona, decision is merely an instance where five eminent men in Washington prevail over four other eminent men in that city and the eminent men in the Arizona legislature."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

JOHN BARLEYCORN will not give up the sip.—*Greenville Piedmont.*

HURRAH! The dogs of war have all been disposed of but details.—*Manila Bulletin.*

WE don't agree with the statement that prohibition is a joke; it's a business.—*Columbia Record.*

A MORATORIUM is what results when an implacable creditor meets an unpayable debt.—*Boston Herald.*

THERE is so much propaganda we don't know whether the Russians are tottering or tittering.—*Columbia Record.*

WHAT stunned those delegates, probably, was the proposition to prevent war by agreeing to scrap.—*Manila Bulletin.*

THE League of Nations is disposed to show some regret that the general idea of world peace could not be copyrighted.—*Washington Star.*

THE Mexicans have discovered that they can kill us off quicker by selling us booze than by insurrecting all the time.—*Columbia Record.*

SECRETARY MELLON has made it possible to buy a $25 thrift bond for $20, but he does not advise where the $20 may be procured.—*Pittsburgh Gazette-Times.*

THERE is a bill in the House that may limit the purchase of luxuries. Incidentally there are bills being presented in lots of other houses that may have the same effect.—*Manila Bulletin.*

GENERAL WOOD reports that the Philippines are not yet ready for independence. King George III felt the same way about his American colonies back in 1776.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

WE gather from the various outgivings of her diplomats that China regards the disarmament conference as something that is intended to bring orders out of chaos.—*Labor* (Washington, D. C.)

MR. H. G. WELLS makes the remarkable discovery that "out of the conference the world will have either peace or war." The sagacity of that Wells person is truly astounding.—*Nashville Tennessean.*

SECRETARY OF WAR WEEKS announces that he is in favor of conscripting every man in the United States from 18 to 60 years of age in the "next war." This is an appropriate time to announce also that Secretary Weeks is just 61 years old.—*New York Call.*

ANYONE needing a battleship for private use should be interested in the announcement of the government that several will be offered for sale to the highest bidder.—*Pittsburgh Gazette-Times.*

HIDES that were 18 cents a foot in 1914 and 56 cents a foot in 1920 are now 17 cents a foot—but unfortunately the shoe men haven't heard of it, so buying shoes costs us just as much a foot as ever.—*American Lumberman* (Chicago).

ANOTHER feature of the general situation which is not without its gently humorous aspect is the way we Republicans go out nearly every day and pick up another little piece of a Wilson policy and then assume an air as if of course we had always had it.—*Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.*

A KNOTTY PROBLEM, AS IT WERE.

—Smith in the *Jersey Journal*

THE stir in Ulster is pronounced.—*Washington Post.*

WASHINGTON version: Discussion is the better part of valor.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

SUCCESS is getting what you want; happiness is wanting what you get.—*New York American.*

EVIDENTLY Germany expects to find solace in the philosophy of can't.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

WHEN they cost $40,000,000 we know why they call 'em "capital ships."—*Columbia Record.*

LOOKS as if the dogs of war were going to have their puppies drowned.—*Chicago Journal of Commerce.*

IT is proposed to give Germany additional time in which to pay it with promises.—*Boston Transcript.*

ABOUT all a reasonable pedestrian can hope for now is to be injured only slightly.—*Ohio State Journal.*

COUNTRIES would not be so anxious to enter war if it was operated on the pay-as-you-enter plan.—*Asheville Times.*

"MYRIAD New Uses for Corn," says the LITERARY DIGEST. But the revenue men are getting stricter.—*Chicago Journal of Commerce.*

As near as we can figure out China is a "problem" of the same kind that a building is which burglars intend to rob.—*New York Call.*

MUCH of Lloyd George's success is due to his wisdom in living in an age when there is nobody to take his place.—*New York Evening Telegram.*

PRIVACY is the one cheapest thing to-day. Put one nickel in the telephone-booth slot and you're cut off from the world.—*New York American.*

IT will be difficult for the Big Four to respect each other's rights in the Pacific, unless they can forget how they were acquired.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

GERMANY appears to be suffering between fear lest she can not pay the January and February indemnity instalments and that she will have to.—*Pittsburgh Gazette-Times.*

MUCH is summed up in George Gavan Duffy's words in the Dail on ratification of the treaty: "My heart is with those opposing it, but my reason is against them."—*Springfield Republican.*

SOMETIMES it looks like Mr. Hughes really ought to let Warren have a peek at our foreign policy.—*Dallas News.*

"LAST night I got several magazines and a dish of nuts and sat by the fire and ate them," said an Emporia college girl the other day. And the *Emporia Gazette* calls it a literary digest.—*Kansas City Star.*

A GOOD many of our citizens will wonder at the superfluous energy of the Federal Government in preparing and issuing a pamphlet on "How to Keep Your Cellar Dry."—*Louisville Times.*

SOME of the economists think our great President's idea of a flexible tariff wouldn't work out very well, but we hardly see why, in view of the success we have had with flexible platforms.—*Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

GERMAN VIEWS OF FRENCH FEARS

GERMAN ECHOES of Premier Briand's speech before the Washington Conference, in which he drew a full-length picture of the German menace to France, are now heard in the press of the Fatherland. Exaggeration is the chiefest fault ascribed to Mr. Briand by many newspapers, which call attention to the fact that Messrs. Ludendorff & Co., heads of the militarist and monarchist group in Germany, play right into the hands of those French leaders whom the Germans denounce as militaristic,

A PARADE THEY DARE NOT REVIEW.

Monarchist Ludendorff and Pa Hindenburg would get no cheers, but curses from this army of mutilated marchers.

—*Wahre Jakob* (Stuttgart).

such as former President Poincaré and Marshal Foch. On the other hand, the French press speak of the necessity of remembering that German propaganda is still alive and flourishing, but working with a greater respect for the intelligence of foreign auditors. This much they say Germany has learned; and France has learned enough about Germany to justify her vigilance. In Germany the moderate organs, such as the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, declare that Germany of to-day "hates war and the trappings of war like hell-fire." Like other nations it "stumbled into the World War because of incapable statesmanship, and it suffered unbelievably during the four years' struggle for existence." This daily proceeds:

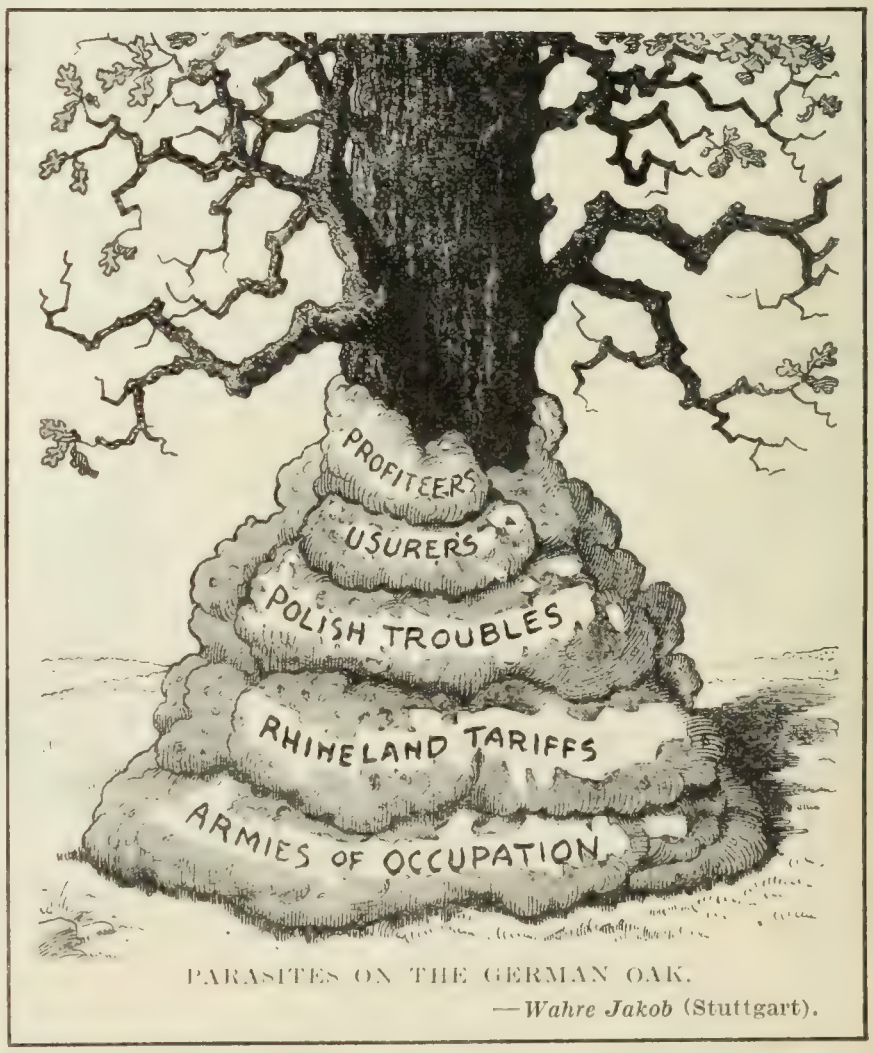
"Germany is branded as the country of Prussian militarism. Now, there have always been Prussian militarists everywhere; and to-day they are more numerous in other countries than in Germany. Is it not a fact that the inhabitants of the occupied region look upon the military spectacle of the Armies of Occupation, especially of the French, with a disdainful smile? Decidedly Germany of to-day is free from militarism, as is testified by all fairminded visitors to the country. Yet, it is not true that the old militarist spirit is dead. On the contrary, it survives and receives constant new sustenance from its fellow in enemy countries.

"Ludendorff and his congeners had slunk away into a corner, at the time of the Armistice when the German people believed that the other nations had a sincere wish for reconciliation. But since the Versailles Treaty and since the attitude of France reveals more and more that there are Ludendorffs also in France and that they would desire Germany's destruction, the old shrill screams of our own isolated militarists are heard again. If the French would only conciliate the German nation they would have no need to fear us, for the great majority of all Germans wish for reconciliation. If France does not decline their proffered hand, this majority is in a position to make good its wish."

Somewhat of a warning to France appears in *Germania*, organ of Chancellor Wirth, which says that "the hour in which France might have come to an understanding with Germany, which is far more important than control commissions, is perhaps not yet passed, but the hand of the clock is perilously near the moment of striking." The Social Democratic *Vorwaerts* observes:

"Supposing the German proletariat were asked to give its opinion of Briand's speech, we venture to say that their reply would be to this effect: 'In Heaven's name why don't you English, Americans, Italians, Japanese and Portuguese form an offensive and defensive alliance with France, like the alliances, both open and secret, which she has already concluded with Belgium and Poland? And if you do that, lift the intolerable military pressure that France imposes on Germany, which is costing us much more than France, and which expense could be put to so much better use in rebuilding the devastated regions and in caring for war widows and orphans.'"

The *Vorwaerts* goes on to caution the German people against Ludendorff and his ilk because they are really aiding the plans of the French militarists. Moreover, it protests against



PARASITES ON THE GERMAN OAK.

—*Wahre Jakob* (Stuttgart).

Premier Briand's statement that France has done all in her power to help the peace party in Germany, namely, the present Coalition Government. As a matter of fact, it declares—

"In all vital matters affecting German national interests, France could not have done better than she has done, if she had

started out with the deliberate purpose to stimulate reaction in Germany. We do not wish to repeat what we have often said before, but we will mention just one fact as enough, and that is, Upper Silesia. If the so-called support to the German Republic given by France is of the same kind in the future as we have known in the past, it is beyond question that we shall have an increase of menacing Monarchist and Nationalist sentiment in Germany. At the same time we insist that the supposed 'German peril' would even in these circumstances remain what it is at present, that is, a joke.

"But this joke is a very useful one for French militarists, as it helps them keep their political influence and their high salaries, nor must we forget that it was France, in the person of Marshal Foch, which during the Paris Peace Conference took the stand that Germany should keep an army of 200,000 men, with heavy artillery. At the same time we must remember that it was Premier Lloyd George who reduced this number to 100,000 men without artillery."

German cries that France is the "militaristic sinner" are echoed too in some sections of the Austrian press. Thus the Socialist *Wiener Arbeiter Zeitung* says that Premier Briand sings the old song of France's love of peace which runs that 'only to preserve peace does France need a big army." Wilhelm II sang the same song, according to this daily, which says that "if you wish peace prepare for war," and we read:

"As the Prussian military monarchy insisted on having armaments, with the consequence that all Europe became one great armed camp—which was the inevitable effect of the French aim of revenge after the blow of 1870—so now the French bourgeois Republic insists on having its armaments, on the plea that the Germans are designing vengeance for their defeat. It is a fact that Germans like Ludendorff and Stinnes give some color to the prospects outlined by Foch and Loucheur. The German Republic, born of the defeat of 1918, has its Boulangers, just as the French Republic, born of the defeat of 1871, had its Ludendorff. Nevertheless, there is a vast difference between the prattle about German revenge in these days and the French policy revenge of before the war. After 1871 France remained a mighty military power, for the Peace of Frankfort did not disarm France as the peace of Versailles disarmed Germany. The requisites of war are no longer to be found in Germany, and before her lost armaments could be replaced, Berlin might be entered by a French army very much weaker than the one now existing. Consequently no serious credit can be given by thinking minds to the twaddle of inveterate pan-Germans about a war of revenge. But Mr. Briand likes to frighten the nursery with this talk for domestic political purposes. In reality the revenge idea of the Pan-Germans is not aimed at France, but at the German proletariat. The fact that Mr. Briand still argues that France can not disarm, because of Germany's daily threat of a new war, only goes to show how much simplicity and obtuseness the French military leaders still think there exists in their own and in other nations."

MUZZLING BAVARIA'S MONARCHICAL LION.

"Watch your step—this lion bites!"

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

Among the French press we find the Paris (Conservative) *Figaro* saying that "German propaganda would not obtain such fine results if it were not for the mistakes of the Allies," while the Royalist *Gaulois* declares Premier Briand's Washington speech shows "haughty openness" which "dictates our future policy" that "may be exprest in two words: Self-reliance."

PEACE-SEEKING IN THE NEAR EAST

WHAT REALLY ARE THE DEMANDS of King Constantine and his ministers? asks the semi-official Paris *Temps*, which remembers that early in November the Greek leaders were content to have as basis of understanding the conditions that Premier Briand and Lord Curzon, the British Foreign Minister, looked upon as workable last June in Paris. But these terms were rejected in June by the Greek Government, we are told, because it then counted on finishing the war by the capture of Angora. The Greek offensive failed to gain its goal, despite long and hard fighting, which resulted in serious losses, and the consequence was that Constantine's Government decided to agree that Lord Curzon and Premier Briand were right. It remained only to find out whether the Turks, whose military position has been singularly improved since June, would now accept the conditions that were drawn up when they were in a very much weaker position.

So the French Government, when notified of Greece's willingness to accept the terms, replied to England that it would be well to ascertain whether both sides would accede to the basic points of negotiation fixt upon last June. Now the British Government, desirous of being better informed about the wishes of Greece, asked the Greek Premier Gounaris to set them down in writing. Mr. Gounaris forwarded a memorandum to the London Foreign Office, and the contents of this communication have "only reached Paris by hearsay," and this semi-official French organ proceeds:

"It was proposed, apparently, that a native Greek governor should be installed in Smyrna, and that the Christian minorities in that part of Asia Minor not included in the autonomous zone of Smyrna should be under an administration similiar to that of the Christians in the Smyrna zone. It is permissible to think that the British Government considered the Greek suggestions excessive, and that they asked Mr. Gounaris to modify them. Eventually it was learned that Mr. Gounaris withdrew the propositions that were not satisfactory to England, and that he took wholly and simply the attitude adopted by him at the beginning of November. In other words, the Greek Government seems to be ready to do business on the lines projected last June. Such is the information that has come to Paris. As to the news that England has in mind a conference to be held betweeen the Foreign Ministers of Britain, France and Italy, it does not alter the status in which the problem lies. For the moment, supposing the Greek Government does go back to the ground plan of negotiations drawn up last June, the question still remains, whether the Greeks are willing on their side to treat on this basis."

Le Temps goes on to say that some English newspapers, in particular the London *Daily Telegraph*, are ready to accuse France of being too well disposed towards the Turks. So this important French daily finds satisfaction in an interview in the *Daily Telegraph* which shows that "certain British statesmen share the view-point of France about the Near East." It is related that at Delhi, where the Viceroy of India, Lord Reading, lives, an influential delegation of Mussulmans came to visit

him with a specific message, which is not reprinted in the *Daily Telegraph*, but "the tenor of which may be gathered by reading the response which the Viceroy made." The Mussulman delegates, says *Le Temps*, protested against the situation resultant from foreign control of Constantinople, from the giving of Smyrna and Thrace to the Greeks, from the abolition of Turkey's sovereignty at Mecca and Medina. Lord Reading assured the Mussulman delegation, according to the *Daily Telegraph*, that their protest would be presented to the Government of His Britannic Majesty with all the authority possest by the Empire of India. But *Le Temps* points out that—

"The Viceroy went much farther, for he reported to the Mussulman delegates that Mr. Lloyd George 'had already spoken for the suppression of international control at Constantinople, reserving the conditions of internationalization of the Straits,' and had thus spoken 'in the common interest of Turkey and general peace.' Lord Reading even added—which

THE ANGORA CAT.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE: "If a cat has nine lives, how many has Turkey?"

—*Le Matin* (Paris).

makes one think that negotiations are really in process between the Britannic Government, the Government of India, and the Mussulman organization on the subject of the restoration of peace in the Orient—that the claims of the delegation, as far as they concerned Thrace, had already borne fruit, and that when the conditions were known, it would be realized that the Indian Mussulman view-point plays a much larger rôle than has been hitherto suspected, especially in all matters touching religious thought. These interesting declarations, which show the political sagacity of Lord Reading, give evidence that the British Government understands the necessity of handling Mussulman opinion by making it officially known that the rights of the Turks are respected."

Le Temps declares, however, that there is no possibility of general peace in the Near East as long as Constantine and his ministers do not agree to evacuate all Asia Minor and to take out of it with evacuation all form and pretext of intervention, and it adds:

"If the British Government could obtain such an agreement from Premier Gounaris it would render a great service not only to the Mussulmans, who have manifested their sentiments in India, but also to the Christian populations of Asia Minor, who suffer cruelly through the Greco-Turkish War, of which they are the principal benefactors, and who will find definitive guarantees for themselves only in a treaty consummated by the principal Allied Powers and the Turks."

ENGLAND'S "GREATEST HOME RULER"

OF ALL THOSE who stood with Gladstone thirty-five years ago in the first attempt to do for Ireland what England has done in the agreement that makes the Emerald Isle a Free State, Lord Morley, known to politicians and the public for many years as "Honest John" Morley, is beyond question the greatest survivor. Thus observes the Manchester *Guardian*, which considers it a handsome gesture that Lord Curzon should have chosen Viscount Morley of Blackburn to move in the House of Lords the Address in reply to the King's speech inviting Parliament to ratify the peace with Ireland. *The Guardian* goes on to say, that "every surviving British Home Ruler of 1886 will express his delight in the happiness that falls to Lord Morley," and it continues:

"How incessantly the history of the British Empire illustrates the truth of that guiding principle—that in seasons of crisis and danger the bolder course is almost always the right course for a British statesman! And what a discourse Lord Morley, of all men, could utter on that theme."

British statesmanship did the bold thing in Canada, when it was all but lost to Britain, we are told, and it "saved Canada to be our magnificent comrade in the sorest of all our after-trials." It did the bold thing in South Africa, and "healed even the hatred burnt into Dutch South Africa's heart by the 13,000 deaths of children in our concentration camps." On the other hand—

"We shrank back in caution and suspicion when the United States of to-day were ours to keep or throw away, and we lost them. For a quarter of a century we stood shivering, hesitating, and reflecting before doing the bold thing in Ireland, with the result that the dive we had to take became always higher and higher, the water below always colder and colder. This is not to say that there can not be such a thing as excessive boldness in statesmanship. Nor does it mean that no real and serious risks were run in each of those cases where our boldness prospered. What it means is that, the English political temperament being compounded as it is, the danger of playing too exclusively for safety in a political crisis is a much more closely besetting danger to it than that of launching out too boldly in some act of sheer faith in the power of generosity and in the general decency of mankind. 'We can't risk it' was the commonest of all the reasons that weighed with intelligent, moderate men on the Unionist side in 1886. The words exprest an assumption that in dealing with Ireland there was safety to be had at all—that the existing system was a kind of solid land, and Home Rule a plunge from it into deep water."

All the great choices of politics are choices "between one expanse of deep waters, and another," it is averred, and any provision, old or new, for the government of large masses of men and women is a taking of risks. The life of a nation like the British, which finds itself at the head of a huge various Empire "can never be the extraordinarily secure life to which civilization has accustomed us as individuals," and we read further:

"It remains, in any event, a life as precarious and, in a sense, adventurous as that of the medieval Florentine who never knew, when he left home in the morning, whether his vigilance, boldness, and wit would suffice to bring him home alive—except that the perils are mostly not physical and the qualities needed are not those of the swordsman but the more difficult courage, alertness, prescience, and adaptiveness of the statesman."

Of these qualities, *The Guardian* declares, Lord Morley's career has set his countrymen one of their greatest examples, and it adds:

"The roots of such a decision as England is making at Westminster to-day go pretty far back into the past, and the brave and honorable act now all but accomplished is the act not only of those whom history will record as the final agents, but also of a multitude of obscure and unrewarded laborers with the political spade. All of us can remember Englishmen who toiled unrecognized, year after year, to bring about this peace with Ireland as other men toil to gain wealth or fame for themselves, and who died with nothing but their own passion for right-doing to keep the hope of success alive in them to the last."

ARMENIAN WARNINGS AGAINST TURKEY

GREAT ANXIETY to resume relations with the United States is preying on the mind of Turkish diplomats and goading them to diligent and devious endeavor, according to Armenian newspapers in the United States, which directly reflect Armenian home opinion. The Turks are said to realize the unique position of the United States in the world and therefore seek to benefit by it in two directions. First they want a counter-irritant against "Armenian propaganda," says the Armenian daily *Hairenik* (Boston); and secondly they desire to neutralize Greek activities. On the first point this journal remarks:

"How audacious these villainous Turks are! After dealing a deadly blow with intent to annihilate the Armenian race, they are now maneuvering to estrange from us the United States, the greatest friend of our race and the defender of the ideal of an independent Armenian state. Here in America is the stronghold of the Armenian cause and here the Turks intend to get a grip. After succeeding in acquiring some standing in London, Paris, Rome and Moscow, the Turks feel encouraged to approach Washington with their attractive bait of concessions. They feel that if they can get a foothold in Washington, all will be well for Turkey and the Kemalists."

This Armenian newspaper expresses its belief that the United States will not wish to resume diplomatic relations with Turkey so long as Turkey has not yet made its peace with the Allies. Moreover, it holds that "it would be dishonorable and mean for America to desert the Armenian cause without some practical guaranties, and to leave the fate of the Armenians to the mercy of the Turkish blood-stained simitar." It is further predicted that Armenia and the Armenian people everywhere, especially thousands of Armenians in America, will suffer a tragic disappointment if the United States resumes diplomatic relations with Turkey before the Armenian question is finally settled. This daily describes Turkey as a country which has "shown itself to be a great enemy of civilization and has all but reduced to nothing the American educational and philanthropic institutions in Turkey." Says another Armenian journal, the Boston *Azk-Bahag:*

"In spite of the severance of diplomatic relations the Turks have not ceased to court the favor of the United States, both during the war and since the armistice. They knew that American public opinion and the American Government would have a deciding influence in the settlement of questions raised by the war, so they have made every effort to win the friendship of America, or at least to neutralize American influence as much as possible, so that the former subjects of Turkey might not receive the active cooperation of America in their struggle for freedom.

"It was with these things in mind that the Turks, who regard all foreigners with hatred and suspicion, gave a royal reception everywhere to General Harbord and his mission. Admiral Bristol, the American High Commissioner in Constantinople, and his office have been and are the object of special Turkish favoritism, almost to the point of scandal. Similarly the Turks have neglected no opportunity to take American newspaper correspondents in a personally conducted party to Angora, and through them to announce to the world the progress 'new Turkey has made.'"

But this newspaper does not believe that the formal attempts of the Turks to reestablish diplomatic relations with the United States will be more successful than their informal attempts. It admits that the Turks are "past masters in diplomatic craft and have often been successful in playing one nation against another in Europe"; but it declares that they do not know America and can not realize the spirit of the country in which "the square deal and disinterested service constitute the foundation of national policy."

DEADLOCK IN EGYPT

DISTURBANCES IN EGYPT, notably in Cairo and Port Said, the sequel to the forcible removal from Cairo to Suez of Said Zagloul Pasha, a Nationalist leader, and five of his followers, by the British military authorities, because they refused to discontinue their political activities and leave the city, resulted by Christmas Day in the estimated killing of about nineteen persons, and the wounding of about forty-five. The outbreak is the direct consequence of the deadlock in Egyptian affairs, which the London *Economist* says is due to Egyptian Nationalist "impatience." From the British standpoint, the plan sketched in the Milner Report, it tells us, formally terminates the British Protectorate, recognizes Egypt as a sovereign state, and gives her the option of representation by her own diplomatic and consular agents abroad. But it establishes "a perpetual treaty of alliance with Great Britain, and protects British interests by appointment of a High Commissioner with precedence over the representatives of other Powers, and having the right to be consulted before the conclusion of any conventions with them."

TURKEY AND THE CHRISTIAN SALVAGE CORPS.

"Armenia remains the wall-flower."

—*De Amsterdammer* (Amsterdam).

The abolition of the Capitulations with thirteen other Powers which "fetter Egypt in legislation and taxation" is to be negotiated by Great Britain, which would take over the protection of foreign interests. The *Economist* also informs us that Great Britain would guarantee Egyptian independence and territorial integrity, but "would maintain British troops in Egypt, with full right of passage over all railways and facilities for establishing military and naval stations and aerodromes." Finally, the partnership in the Sudan would continue, and a triumvirate, representing Egypt, the Sudan, and Uganda, would secure the equitable distribution of the waters of the Nile. But we read:

"The Nationalist representatives, enabled by the silence of the Moderates to claim a mandate from the Egyptian people, object that the Commissioners, and the control of foreign relations and of the protection of foreign residents, constitute a virtual British Protectorate.

"They also demand, on historic grounds, that Egypt shall have full control of the Sudan, which she could at present neither administer nor hold. But their chief objection is clearly to the garrisons, the ever-present sign of British power and control."

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

INDUSTRIAL "UNDESIRABLES"

THREE CLASSES OF MEN are so spoiled by the conditions of their employment that they are declared to be unfitted for jobs in a modern industrial plant. H. A. Haring, in an article contributed to *Industrial Management* (New York), asserts that habits become so ingrained in these classes of employees that it is practically impossible to eradicate them, and that men of these types should therefore be avoided, or at least regarded with suspicion, by employers in industrial occupations. The same warning that bids employers beware of these workers may obviously also be profitably utilized by the men themselves to resolve to get rid of the objectionable traits and so make the warning unnecessary. The classes that Mr. Haring proposes to blacklist are, first, waiters, porters, and others who expect "tips"; second, railway brakemen, flagmen and switchmen; and third, coal-miners. That these men are unfitted for factory employment, Mr. Haring tells us, has been revealed by experience gained in the effort to reduce labor turnover. It is unwise to employ them for the reason that such employees are likely to prove inefficient or to become discontented, and therefore to quit. He continues:

"First to be avoided is the group composed of those who have been waiters or bell-boys at hotels, porters in sleeping-cars, and public attendants in railway stations. Quite a number of other employments are of the same general nature, all having as their outstanding characteristic that a 'tip' is involved.

"Whatever the origin of the term for this practise, no one will question its evil effect on the servant, whose whole character seems, somehow, to be undermined thereby.

"In employment such that gratuities are a part of the compensation, quickness and alertness are more apparent than real. These men have been trained under a system wherein their earnings depend not upon the quality of their work, but solely upon the wealth and caprice of their patrons.

"Such men are poorly fitted to become employees of an industrial plant with its monotony of work. They weary of regular duties and they are unhappy if working within confined areas. Down in their hearts they are scheming to get more money for the same work in the form of extra pay.

"A second group of applicants to be avoided is composed of those who have been railroad train crews. This term does not apply to locomotive engineers and firemen, but to brakemen, flagmen, switchmen, and the like. Not merely are these men a large proportion of the employed men of the United States, they are even a larger proportion of the floating or nomadic labor supply. Railroads respond quickly to the country's swings of prosperity and depression, with the result that they alternately employ and discharge men in large numbers.

"Yard crew work or rear-end crew work are the two places where beginners for train service are taken. The railroads of the country have what is known as their seniority rule for train service, one feature of which provides that the most recent employee shall be the first to be dropt from the rolls, discharge then going progressively up the line of men. For these two reasons we find in this group all of the large number of railroad men of irregular employment, and, consequently, practically all of them who apply elsewhere for work.

"Elapsed time, not work performed, is the basis of railroad crew compensation. Pay is on the basis of hours and miles. The Brotherhood leaders have without ceasing preached to their men the gospel that they are selling to the railroads their time, not their services. The men are now thoroughly schooled in this doctrine. The belief simply ruins such men for becoming efficient workers in ordinary industrial occupations.

"As a consequence of their spending so many hours merely sitting in cars without active occupation or waiting on sidings during delays, these men form another habit which is equally fruitful of trouble elsewhere. They become great talkers. They have time to listen too much to rabid talk of grievances and wrongs. They have too much leisure to think over and rehearse stuff of this sort, without exercise enough to work it off. Only too often one ex-railroad man of the talking type will disorganize his department within the noon hours of his first week.

"A third class of men to be avoided for industrial plants contains those who have come from the coal mines. The mining of coal is piece work, the basis being the ton. Men work, either singly or in couples, in 'rooms,' each connected with the passage or entry ways. The possibility of continuous supervision or of surprize tests does not exist. The coal-miner may work diligently all day or he may loaf eight hours. Transplant such a man into a factory where production is speeded and no imagination is required to picture what will happen. He has no conception of a plan wherein each worker is fitted and speeded to other workers.

"Miners, furthermore, occasionally present a difficulty in the matter of grievances. This arises from the method of handling disagreements in the mines, a method which does not exist to anything like an equal state in any other industry.

"The coal mines are the most thoroughly organized, or unionized, of our industries. The great control of the officers over the men has been obtained by making every petty grievance a matter for settlement between the union official and the mine-owner, instead of permitting the mine foreman to settle it with the individual miner. The method of securing action is to magnify the grievance by shutting down the mine before attempting adjudication. A miner, therefore, entering industrial employment, must learn that he will not be babied, and his imaginary injuries unduly magnified by a stoppage of the 'works' for any small cause.

"It is needless to caution the reader that the characteristics mentioned as applying to these three classes of workers do not exist in each individual equally, nor will every single man be inoculated with them. They nevertheless in a general sense apply to those who have previously worked under the feeing system, on the railroads as trainmen, and in the coal mines. Such men should be accepted with these class deficiencies in mind, or should be employed for work which is temporary in nature or which does not suffer from turnover."

THE MYTH OF SUDDEN HAIR-WHITENING—The inherent improbability of all the tales of persons whose "hair turned white in a single night," is maintained editorially by *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago), despite some testimony to the contrary. Says this journal:

"Accounts of the sudden loss of color in hair are occasionally found in popular literature, and legendary accounts of phenomenal blanching of the hair over night or within relatively brief periods are wide-spread. One explanation advanced is that the white appearance is due to the entrance of air into the hair —a conception recently reiterated by the physical chemist Bancroft of Cornell University. Strong had previously exprest a doubt, based on microscopic examination, whether gray hairs ordinarily contain any more air or other gaseous material than do colored hairs. Recently he has pointed out anew that hair consists of numerous cornified epithelial cells more or less incompletely fused together. In the case of human hair, most of the structure is cortical. These cells furnish a vast number of external and internal reflecting surfaces, as can easily be seen by placing a white hair on the microscope stage with no mounting fluid. When pigment is present, the incident light is more or less extensively absorbed, according to the amount of pigment, before reaching the deeper cells. The amount of undispersed light reflected depends, of course, on the number of internal reflecting surfaces not screened by pigment. There is always some reflection of undispersed light by the hair cuticle, no matter how much pigment is present. Admitting that white in hair structures is due to failure of pigment formation in the follicle before cornification takes place, the blanching of hair must be a slow process determined by the rate of its growth. Consequently the reports of sudden blanching of the hair must be regarded as inherently improbable."

TELEPHONING FROM A MOVING TROLLEY CAR

THE TROLLEY WIRE of an electric railway system carries a current powerful enough to move its cars, with all their passengers. It might be thought impracticable to call upon it to transmit in addition a telephone current, with its minute variations of intensity, reproducing human speech at a distant point; yet this is exactly what takes place in what is known as the "carrier current" system of communication, of which a demonstration was given at Schenectady on December 1. These tests were the culmination of development work extending over ten years, followed by practical tests on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, where communication was effected up to sixty miles. Says a writer in *The Electric Railway Journal* (Chicago, December 10):

"The system makes use of a second current superimposed on the same trolley wire which supplies current to operate the electric car. This 'carrier current,' which is generated at higher frequency than the power supply, serves to transmit messages along the wire, from which it is picked up at any convenient point and made to energize a telephone instrument. The demonstration took place on the Schenectady Railway, five miles from the city, and was arranged by the railway department of the General Electric Company, which is interested in the development of the new system.

Courtesy of The Electric Railway Journal

TELEPHONING FROM A MOVING TROLLEY CAR

"From the moving electric car the railway men were enabled to talk successfully with a substation on the line several miles distant, and also to listen to conversation from the operator in the station. The second feature of the demonstration was listening to the conversation of the substation attendant at a waiting-room two miles from the substation, the messages being transmitted over the trolley wire and amplified in the waiting-room by a loud-speaking telephone instrument.

"The demonstration was designed primarily to show the application of the system to communication on electric railways, especially as regards expediting train operation. The apparatus used for carrier current communication is small and simple of operation.

"It consists essentially of vacuum tubes used as oscillators, rectifiers and detectors, making up a telephone equipment equaling in sensitiveness and simplicity the most modern apparatus."

So successful were the experiments that telephone and traction engineers believe they will lead to the early perfection of a practical telephone system for electric roads. We read:

"Commenting on the tests, W. B. Potter, engineer of the railway and traction department of the General Electric Company, said: 'These tests at Schenectady and on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad indicate the early perfection of a practical telephone system, utilizing the power wires as a conductor, which will provide for the usual call and telephone communication between different cars or trains. This system is equally applicable to communication between the train dispatcher and the trains in operation under his direction. This is an important development which we feel sure will contribute materially to the facility and safety of railway operation.'"

POSSIBILITIES OF DRIED BANANAS

BANANA-FIGS, BANANA-CHIPS and banana-flour may soon be common articles of commerce. Their manufacture will be a revival on an improved plan of dried banana products common in Central Europe during the war. Oscar James Vogl, writing in *The American Food Journal* (New York) reminds us that Germany and Austria had to conserve every ounce of food, and so were forced to make use of dehydration in all conceivable forms. It is therefore not to be wondered at that the authorities on food dehydration are found in Germany. No other country has devoted so much thought and research to this industry. To-day fifty million underfed Germans and Austrians depend for their food largely on dehydration. Mr. Vogl continues:

"In getting the data for this article I was compelled to visit the scientific sanctuary and laboratories of Dr. Herman Luthje of Berlin, who cheerfully and kindly put aside all secretiveness, and frankly told me the story of dehydrating bananas.

"A great injustice is always done a new food industry when it is permitted to use questionable raw materials. The canning industry never made such rapid strides until it adopted quality and rigid factory inspection as a permanent policy.

"Food dehydration has unfortunately been used as a war relief measure and many food products have been dehydrated which should have been thrown away.

"Bananas being a very delicate fruit, easily spoiled, bruised and contaminated, must therefore be carefully selected for dehydrating purposes. Any sort of banana can be dehydrated of course, just as any apricot, peach, plum, or prune; but if a quality product is desired, only ripe, sound, perfect fruit should be used.

"Dehydrated bananas found much favor and a ready market in Central Europe under the name of banana figs. In fact, the demand exceeded the supply as long as quality banana figs were produced.

"A decline in demand succeeded the prosperity period, but to-day the field is again wide open. Small, sweet bananas are best suited for the making of fine banana figs. They must be allowed to ripen thoroughly in the storage room until they have turned to a golden yellow color. Then they must be peeled and all fiber removed.

"Before the war this peeling was done by hand, but now machines have been invented, making the process very sanitary. These machines also provide for proper dumping of the peelings. The quicker these are removed from the premises the better it is for the finished product.

"Free from skins and fiber the bananas are placed on trays, the trays stacked on tray carts running on rails and passed through tunnel dryers until their water content has been reduced to twenty per cent.

"During dehydration the banana goes through a physical as well as a chemical process. The physical process is the drying out of a great part of the water.

"The chemical process is the complete conversion of the starch into sugar.

"The perfect finished product is of rich golden yellow color and of sticky figlike appearance. It is packed in boxes and shipped to market, keeping its fine flavor and color

for many months if stored in a well-ventilated cool and dry place.

"The poorly made banana figs are tough and leathery. If over-ripe or not properly ripened fruit has been used, it can be detected in the flavor, which in that case would be sour, and sometimes rancid.

"For banana chips one uses the large bananas, rich in starch, known as 'Machos,' since they are not suitable for the manufacture of banana figs on account of their low sugar content.

"These dry banana chips are quite brittle and are milled into a fine flour. In this form they find a ready market among the biscuit manufacturers, who blend it in right proportions with wheat flour and produce through it a highly palatable, fine flavored, aromatic baked product. It is also used for the baking of cakes, pies, and for confectionery.

"All believers in a well-rounded diet recognize in the banana one of the most nourishing fruit products known. Owing to its large content of albumen, sugar, starch and mineral salts, it is entitled to a high position among fruit foods.

"When applied to dehydrated banana products, this statement may be underscored, for here we have reduced the water content, and providing the right process has been used, all starch has been converted into easily digested sugar, while the albumen and mineral salt content remains the same as in the ripe banana.

"In some ways the properly dehydrated banana is to be preferred to the freshly picked fruit. The food value cost is considerably lower than that of fresh bananas. If, for example, bananas were costing the consumer 40 cents per dozen, and five bananas represented a pound, this pound of banana food value would cost the consumer 16½ cents. Three pounds, representing 15 fresh bananas would cost, therefore, 49½ cents. While one pound of dehydrated bananas or banana figs, for example, would only cost the consumer 35 cents, since it takes about 4½ pounds of fresh bananas to make a pound of dehydrated, the dehydrated is four and a half times as nourishing and forty per cent. cheaper, besides being more easily digested, since the starch has been converted into sugar. It would be hard to find another food product possessing the same nutritive value per pound."

RABBITS AND MOSQUITOES—Malaria is propagated by the Anopheles mosquito. This creature is by no means rare in European countries, but the malady it disseminates is quite uncommon, whereas its ravages in this country and other non-European lands are very extensive. The reason for this, we are told in the *Bibliotheque Universelle* (Paris), has been studied by two French physiologists, Legendre and Oliveau, and they have come to the astonishing conclusion that the comparative immunity from malaria of the inhabitants of Europe, is due to the very general custom of rearing rabbits! In other words, it is not that the mosquitoes love mankind less but that they love rabbits more. Given a choice between human flesh and that of the rabbit, they find the latter more delectable. In their report to the French Academy of Sciences these scientists state that this singular theory is amply supported by facts. One of the most convincing of these is that in a locality abounding with the Anopheles mosquitoes they are never found in human dwelling-places nor among cattle, horses, swine, or fowls, provided there are rabbit hutches nearby. Stranger still, Mrs. Anopheles, who is the deadlier of the species, has no use for Mrs. Rabbit, confining her quest for blood to the male.

THE BIGGEST AIR BOMB

THE WORLD'S LARGEST BOMB was dropt from an airplane at a recent meeting of the Army Ordnance Association, as described in *Army Ordnance* (Washington). This latest development of aircraft bombs weighed 4,000 pounds, or two tons, and William A. Borden, author of the article in the magazine just named, believes it doubtful, if the general public, whose impression has been gained in motion pictures, fully appreciates the great size or destructive power of this super-bomb. He goes on:

"The accompanying illustration of the bomb in an upright position with a man on one side and a 100-pound Demolition Bomb on the other gives a good idea of its relative dimensions. It measures 13½ feet in height (from fins to nose). It is nearly 2 feet in diameter, and has an actual weight of about 4,300 pounds, of which approximately 2,000 pounds is high explosive. So far as is known no other country has produced a similar weapon of such size.

Courtesy of the Army Ordnance Department.

4,000-POUND DEMOLITION BOMB.

100-pound Demolition Bomb at left.

"It was designed by the Aircraft Armament Division in the Office of the Chief of Ordnance, for use by the largest bombing aircraft in the attack of naval vessels of the most modern battle-ship type, and in raids against great munition plants. Careful consideration was given to all results obtained in previous experimental work, and in the design are embodied all the latest improvements. Altho constructed to penetrate without deformation or fracture the usual targets against which it might be used, it is not constructed to go through heavy armor. In addition to being made strong enough to withstand impact, the case is proportioned to hold as much explosive as possible, for it is mainly upon the amount of explosive carried that the destructive effect of the bomb is dependent. Fuses in the nose and tail of the bomb have been designed to give either instantaneous action or delayed action, permissible delays ranging from a few hundredths of a second up to several seconds. Taken as a whole, the bomb may be considered the most powerful and efficient weapon of its type yet produced.

"In the test, the bomb was carried in the air by an American-made Handley-Page, and in order that the airplane might lift this great weight it was stript of all its extra military load, the fuel tanks were but partly filled, and the pilot, bomber and one mechanician were the only ones allowed to make the flight. Taking off with such a load was in itself a dangerous venture, and added to this was the hitherto untried experiment of releasing so much weight at one time from an airplane.

"The observers witnessed the test from the main front of the proving ground, about 2,000 yards from the point over which the bomb was dropt. As the airplane approached the bomb could be seen very clearly suspended in position under the fuselage, and when released it dropt in perfect flight, nosing down slowly with fins guiding it on its curved path through the air. Asked later concerning the effect of the release, the pilot stated that the airplane shot up about twenty feet, but this was no worse than a bad 'bump,' often encountered in flying.

"When the bomb struck the ground, great masses of earth, débris and smoke were hurled hundreds of feet in the air, and several seconds later came the tremendous crash of the detonation. A delay of a few hundredths of a second was used to allow the bomb to penetrate the ground to form a crater, thus limiting the distribution of fragments and eliminating the possibility of any one of these fragments being projected as far as the observing party. Some of the observers were disappointed that the effect from the detonation was not appreciably felt, but when the smoke and dust had cleared away the power of the bomb was shown by the immense crater formed."

SPECIAL · JAPAN · SECTION

JAPAN'S SEVENTY DAZZLING YEARS

TO AMERICAN EYES no fact so clearly fixes Japan as a World Power as the Quadruple Pact of the Pacific. We have had treaties and agreements before now with Japan, but in this one we are signed up with Japan, Great Britain and France in an international agreement in the widest sense—as wide as the vast reaches of the world's greatest ocean. The pregnant event comes as a dramatic climax in the drama of Japan and the United States which began with Commodore Perry's expedition to the China Seas and Japan in 1852–53.

When the "big black fire-ships of the barbarians" as the Japanese of the Fifties described Perry's squadron of two steam frigates and two sloops of war, appeared in the Harbor of Yeddo, they anchored fifty miles from the city. Nevertheless the terror of the Japanese at "such a war-like apparition," writes I. Nitobe ("Intercourse between the United States and Japan"), threw the city into a convulsion of fear:

"In all directions were seen mothers flying with children in their arms, and men with mothers on their backs. Rumors of an immediate action, exaggerated each time they were communicated from mouth to mouth, added horror to the horror-stricken. The tramp of war-horses, the clatter of armed warriors, the noise of carts, the parade of firemen, the insistent tolling of bells, the shrieks of women, the cries of children, the din in all the streets of a city of more than a million souls made confusion worse confounded."

In time Commodore Perry succeeded through strenuous negotiation in persuading the Japanese of his peaceful intent and in convincing them of the mutual advantage of trade intercourse with the Western world. Since then the progress of Japan, in sheer imitation of the West, has been so dazzling down the speedway of the years as to blind the eyes and alarm the souls of the peoples of the Western world as ominously as the Japanese themselves were terrified when the American squadron dropped anchor off Yeddo. The present cover of THE LITERARY DIGEST commemorates Commodore Perry. The Japanese inscription at the Commodore's right means "Japan's Seventy Dazzling Years"; and the one at his left means "Special Japan Number."

The advancement of trade was always the primary object of Americans, as is evidenced in the speech delivered by Commodore Perry before the American Geographical and Statistical Society on March 6, 1856, in which he spoke of the need for American steamship lines in the Pacific. On the question of trade and intercourse he said in part:

"May we not reasonably suppose that intelligent travelers will be allowed to penetrate without restraint into the interior districts of China and Japan?—explore the mountains and rivers—investigate the literature of the people—describe to us the natural production and geological character of the country, rich as we know both China and Japan to be in all the more valued materials? . . .

"Whatever may be the future changes in the character of our institutions, the people will retain the same spirit of adventure and indomitable enterprise, and the Pacific Ocean, with its many islands and its frontier coasts, will ere long be as familiar to them as are the countries lying on the Atlantic."

Adachi photo.

CROWN PRINCE HIROHITO.

Japan's newly created Regent, who, it is said, "will do more for the general cause of democracy in Japan than any other one factor."

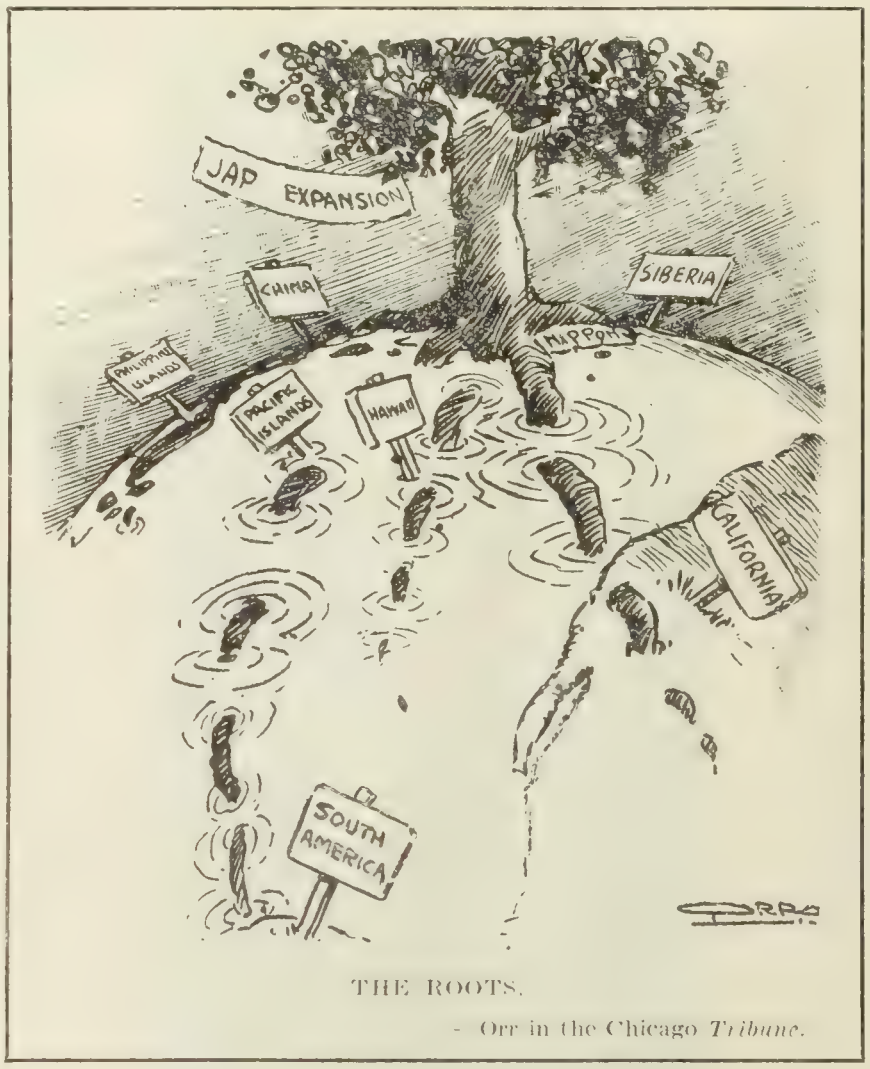
If we consider the stupendous expansion of the United States in population and resources in the past seventy years, we are observing a fact of world politics so natural and familiar as to be almost commonplace; but when we contemplate the growth in the same stretch of years of the Island Kingdom into what some call "the Prussia of the Far East," we are beholding a transformation of civilization as miraculous as the change from stage-coach to the passenger airplane.

Some observers report that the Japanese in Japan live in "a semi-circle of hostile peoples." They say the Siberians "hate the yellow men for directing the affairs of a white people in their country"; that the Koreans are "in revolt"; that the Chinese "detest and boycott the Japanese"; that the Filipinos "fear, distrust, and dislike them"; that the Formosan aborigines "conduct guerrilla warfare on the Japanese constabulary"; and that "many British residents in the Far East speak scathingly of the Japanese." These informants tell us further that the dislike and arrogance shown by white people towards the Japanese have bred in the latter "dislike and arrogance towards the white man." Such citations show the chief points of feeling antagonistic to Japan.

On the credit side of Japan the plea is made by political writers, who are not Japanese, that if she has been guilty of imperialistic aggressiveness, she has merely been imitating her Western exemplars. Her mistake is, they say, that "she got into the imperialistic business about twenty years after it was not considered a legitimate business." Another writer lightly declares that "when Japan sat in the international game it was draw poker; but shortly after she had mastered the finesse of it, they changed the game to parchesi." Whatever other nations may think of Japan, the American people insist on their right to form their own judgment. To this end the following pages furnish the most comprehensive account and analysis of Japan, the country and the people, that has ever been issued in an American publication. The method followed is the usual method of THE LITERARY DIGEST and the spirit animating this effort is to tell of Japan as she is, extenuating nothing and setting down nothing in malice.

JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES

THE EASTWARD MOVEMENT OF THE JAPANESE and the westward expansion of the United States have made the Pacific the stage for the dramatic meeting of two civilizations. Here "the rising tide of color" breaks against the western frontier of the white race. Northward this impact is felt along Canada's Pacific Coast, and on the other side of the world Australia and New Zealand have also their "Japanese problems." As a Japanese publicist says, "no one denies that the contact of different peoples and civilizations is liable to create friction"—a truth colloquially epitomized in the Cockney expression, "'e's a stranger, 'eave a brick at 'im." In the case of Japan and the United States the points of contact and friction have multiplied in recent years, changing to some extent an almost romantic international friendship to an attitude of mutual suspicion. Despite official assurances of good-will on both sides, no one who reads the newspapers can blink the fact that this feeling of apprehension has persisted at least with certain elements in both countries, and responsible observers have even pictured the two nations drifting rapidly toward the maelstrom of war. Thus when President Harding invited Japan and the other Pacific Powers to the Washington Disarmament Conference the Chicago *Tribune*, one of our influential and representative papers, remarked: "If the Conference can get agreements which will disarm distrust, eliminate provocative rivalry and stop competition in preparation for war, peace will be preserved. Otherwise the causes which make war are making them in the Pacific." And Professor Walter B. Pitkin, in his recent dispassionate study of the question, "Must We Fight Japan?" (The Century Company), reminds us that "there are many more powerful forces making for war between Japan and the United States to-day than there were making for war between Germany and the United States only ten years ago." He adds, however, the reassuring reminder that "there are some powerful forces working to prevent such a war which were not working to prevent the war between Germany and the United States."



THE ROOTS.

- Orr in the Chicago *Tribune*.

What are these forces making for and against war? To meet this question we have examined the latest testimony of many students of American-Japanese relations, witnesses representing the viewpoints of both nations, and have attempted in this article to summarize and classify their answers. Turning first to those factors which are reflected in the accompanying full-page map, we see that Japan's annexations of territory and extensions of influence from the close of the Chinese-Japanese War in 1895 to the beginning of the World War were not of particular significance to the United States except in so far as Japan's expanding "spheres of influence" on the Asiatic mainland brought her in conflict with our doctrine of the "open door" in China. But at the end of the World War, when the Peace Conference gave Japan a mandate over the former German islands of the Pacific, north of the equator, the United States saw Japan established between the Philippines and our potential naval base at Guam, our cable rights in Yap jeopardized, and, as one critic of the Versailles Treaty put it, Japanese territory brought two thousand miles closer to the Panama Canal.

But while Japan was thus drawing nearer to us geographically we also were moving to meet her. In 1867, fourteen years after Perry's treaty had opened Japan to American trade, we acquired Alaska and the Aleutian Islands from Russia, thus advancing our potential outposts half-way across the Pacific. In 1898 we annexed Hawaii, 2,100 nautical miles westward from San Francisco; and later in the same year, as a result of our war with Spain, we acquired the Philippines and the island of Guam. Only a few hundred miles separate the United States in the Philippines from Japan in Formosa. Guam, some experts say, is a potential naval base that could be made the Heligoland of the Pacific. In 1914 the opening of the Panama Canal lessened the distance in a military sense between the two nations by making our Atlantic Fleet available for use in the Pacific on comparatively short notice. This westward American expansion has inspired the remark that Japan has much more reason to fear the "white peril" than America has to fear the "yellow peril."

So much, in brief, for the story of American-Japanese relations as reflected on the map. Commenting on this phase of the situation the Chicago *Tribune* says:

"The United States and Japan have been in a tense conflict for the mastery of the Pacific ever since the United States acquired Hawaii. That particularly aroused Japanese distrust. The background of the struggle is as plainly marked as ever any background of war was marked. The full consciousness of the American people is not involved, and the administrative direction of American moves is not considerate of consequences. Probably it can not be in a republic."

Among some sections in the population of both countries, Prof. G. H. Blakeslee tells us in his introduction to "Japan and Japanese-American Relations" (G. E. Stechert, New York), friendship began to give way to suspicion, and even hostility, soon after the close of the Russian-Japanese War, that is, about fifteen or sixteen years ago. Says Professor Blakeslee:

"The immigration question was perhaps the occasion of it; but it was increased by opposition in this country to Japan's policy and administration in Manchuria and Korea. The fundamental cause was very probably the sudden awakening of the United States to the fact that Japan was no longer a mere picturesque land of Orientals which it could patronize at will; but was a powerful, proud nation, jealous of its rights and of its new-found position as a World Power. This period of friction, which might easily have passed without any serious result, was continued by the efforts of the jingo elements in both lands. . . . Certain American papers and politicians insisted that Japan was secretly planning to attack us, and war scares appeared at

EMPIRE OF JAPAN
1. Japanese Empire in 1894
2. Additional Territory held as result of Chinese-Japanese War, 1894-1895
3. Additional Territory held as result of Russian Japanese War, 1904-1905
4. Former German Territory held as result of the World War, 1914-1918
Territory under Japanese Influence
5. Shantung 6. Fukien 7. Manchuria 8. Parts of Inner Mongolia and Northern China
9 and 10. Military Occupation
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THE MATTHEWS NORTHRUP WORKS, BUFFALO, N.Y.
Railroads in China controlled by Japanese
Other Railroads
Former German cable lines
Other Cables
New Treaty Ports opened by Japan, underlined thus
ENGLISH STATUTE MILES
KILOMETERS
Longitude East from Greenwich
SIBERIA
MANCHURIA
MONGOLIA
INNER MONGOLIA
CHINA
KOREA (CHOSEN)
JAPAN
SEA OF JAPAN
YELLOW SEA
EASTERN SEA
PACIFIC OCEAN
FORMOSA (TAI-WAN)
PESCADORES
KARAFUTO
SAKHALIN
HOKKAIDO
Tokyo
Yokohama
Kyoto
Osaka
Kobe
Nagasaki
Kagoshima
Fusan
Seoul
Dairen
Port Arthur
Harbin
Vladivostok
Khabarovsk
Blagoveshchensk
Mukden
Peking
Tientsin
Shanghai
Nanking
Hankow
Canton
Hongkong
Tsitsihar
Urga
Chita
Manchuria
Kamchatka
Manila
Map showing JAPAN and Possessions
Mandates and Zones of Influence
JAPANESE MANDATE
AUSTRALIAN MANDATE
DUTCH EAST INDIES

periods suspiciously convenient for the advocates of an increased American army and navy."

Summing up the American-Japanese situation as he saw it

THE PIPE OF PEACE.

—Knott in the Dallas *News*.

a year ago, Walter B. Pitkin, in his "Must We Fight Japan?" says:

"Japan is expanding in eastern Asia, Hawaii, and our own Pacific Coast. Her interests in Siberia conflict sharply with American international policies. Her demand for control of the German cable station on the island of Yap and the granting of her wish by the League of Nations have deeply disturbed our State Department. Her aggression in China conflicts with American shipping, commercial and diplomatic interests, with American moral sentiment, and with the American policy of 'The Open Door.' The enormous influx of Japanese into Hawaii has already made those islands Oriental in every sense save the political one, and within another decade they will be politically dominated by the Japanese vote. The lesser immigration into California has brought about a grave crisis."

In the Russo-Japanese War of 1894-95, for the first time in modern history, an Asiatic nation defeated a European nation. Up to this time, says George Gleason in his "What Shall I Think of Japan?" (Macmillan Company), "I fail to find any act in Japan's foreign diplomacy which in the light of diplomatic customs current at the time can be severely criticized." "But in 1915," adds Mr. Gleason, who has lived in Japan for nineteen years, "began that series of undoubted diplomatic blunders which have turned such a large part of the world against the Sunrise Kingdom." The first of these blunders, according to Mr. Gleason, was her attitude after defeating the German garrison at Tsingtau. "Since that day," he says, "Japan has made every effort to strengthen her interests in the Shantung hinterland," despite her promise to return to China this captured possession. Early in the same year came her famous "Twenty-one Demands" upon China, which menaced our treaty rights in China and China's political integrity, and constituted the second and greatest blunder ever made by the Japanese Government." The shaded regions of China on the map (p. 25) came under Japanese "influence" through these demands. In the summer of 1918 "came the third blunder, the Siberian expedition," in which Japan "adopted in Siberia a policy exactly like that toward China" and "took advantage of the preoccupation of Europe and the confusion of Russia to extend her interests on the northern mainland." Her demand at Paris for the German rights in Shantung is listed as her fourth blunder, and her drastic methods of repressing unrest in Korea in 1919 "is the fifth blunder."

Kenneth Scott Latourette, in his "Syllabus on Japan" (Japan Society, Inc., New York), writes:

"Japan has only two alternatives, to foster emigration or to become an industrial and commercial nation, exchanging her manufactured products for food and raw materials.

"Many of the best of the vacant lands of the world, such as Australia, the United States and Canada, are closed against her, and this exclusion is provocative of irritation. Her only opportunity is in becoming an industrialized nation, and if she is to do this she finds her best natural market and source of raw materials on the neighboring continent. This gives her a great interest in China and Eastern Siberia. Her Chinese policy is her main interest in foreign relations. If she is to have a strong voice in Asiatic affairs and is to develop a large merchant marine for her commerce, she feels the need of a powerful fleet to protect her shipping and her communications with Asia.

"In all these needs—room for emigrants, vigorous Chinese and Asiatic policies, and a large fleet—her interests have clashed with those of the United States."

Mr. Latourette further reminds us that during the war the United States was "the only Power to lodge even a semi-protest against the Twenty-one Demands," and that "at Paris American public opinion strongly condemned, on the whole, the transfer of the German rights in Shantung to Japan." These facts

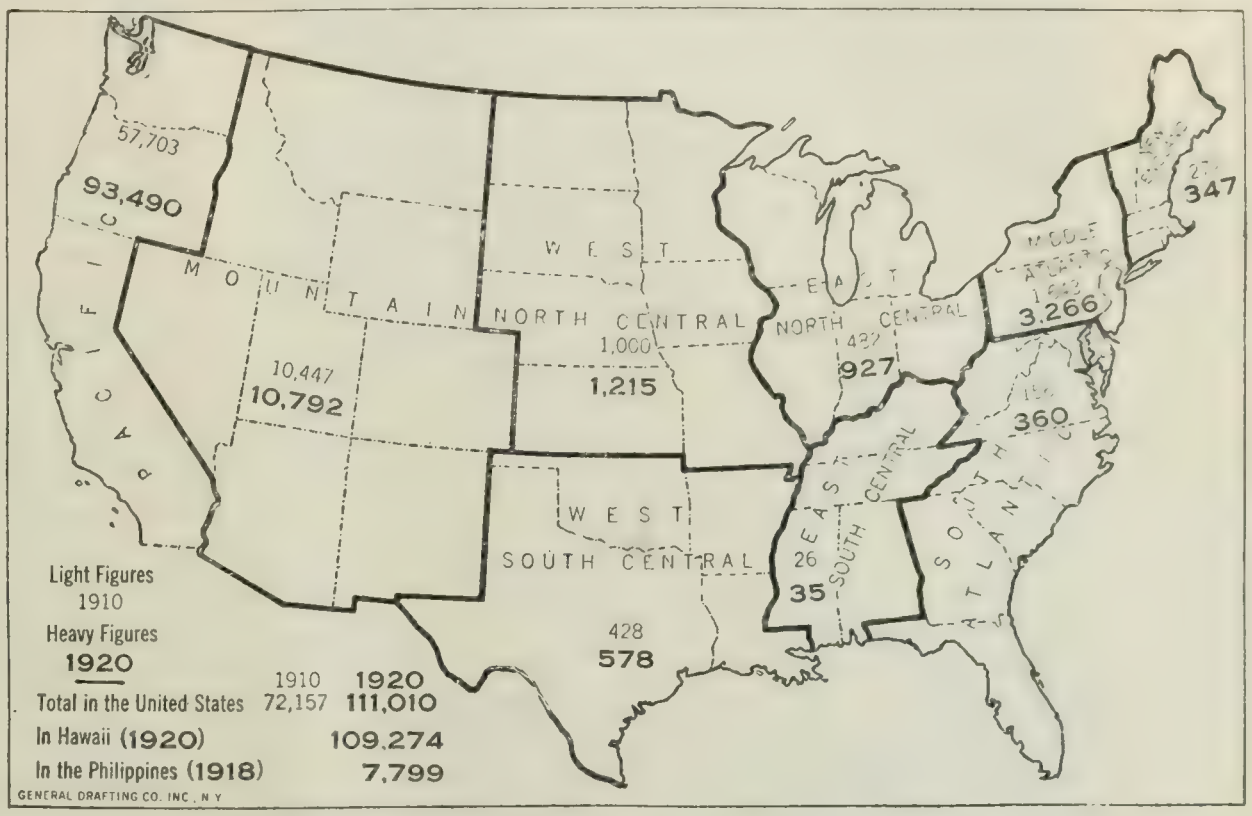
"IT LOOKS FINE, BUT I CAN'T MAKE IT BREATHE!"

—Stinson in the Dayton *News*.

"seemed to many Japanese an effort to check Japan in her endeavor to realize what she deemed to be her legitimate ambitions." On the other hand, "many Americans believed Japan to have ambitions to annex Hawaii and the Philip-

pines," and "to become the kind of menace to the world that Germany was in 1914."

Glancing for a moment at this general situation from the Japanese point of view, we are reminded by Yoshi S. Kuno, in "What Japan Wants" (Thomas Y. Crowell Company), that when the United States annexed Hawaii "the Japanese population of the islands outnumbered that of any other race, native Hawaiians not excepted." "Nevertheless," he adds, "the Japanese Government readily recognized the annexation." All Japan really wants, says Dr. Kuno, "is to have a fair share of the rights and privileges on the Pacific." Such being the case, "the strong fortification by the United States of Hawaii, Guam and the Philippines has caused her great misgivings. She can see no reason from her own standpoint for the fortification of these islands unless the United States regards Japan as a potential enemy." In "What Japan Thinks" (The Macmillan Company), Baron Shimpei Goto is quoted as saying that not only has the stream of Oriental immigrants into America been checked, but "a counter stream has begun to flow into the Orient in the shape of American capital, with missionaries and publicists as its vanguards."



GROWTH OF JAPANESE POPULATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

The census figures on the map are for the geographical divisions, bounded by heavy lines, and not for States. Thus the three Pacific States show an increase in their Japanese population from 57,703 in 1910 to 93,490 in 1920, or a gain of more that 35,000 in ten years. In Hawaii the Japanese form 42.7 per cent. of the total population. In the Philippines, on the other hand, the latest figures show less than 8,000 Japanese in a total population of 10,314,310.

The factors that make for misunderstanding between this country and Japan are discust by Baron K. Shidehara, Japanese Ambassador at Washington, in *Current History* (New York). There is first, he says, "the fear that Japan might attack America." This he dismisses by pointing out that "the Great War left America unassailable," and "no nation could make war on the United States without risking national suicide." To the alarmists who say that Japan could take the Philippines, he replies: "But Japan does not want them." Another assertion made by Japan's unfriendly critics, he says, is that she "plans to control and organize China into an immense Yellow Threat." But such a project, he explains, "is impossible of attainment":

"First, an attempt to carry it out would bring us directly into conflict with all the other nations already holding great interests in the Far East. Next, we should have not only to organize and train, but to control China politically. There are centuries of history to show the impossibility of it. China has been invaded and conquered, and the unvarying end of the adventure has been the absorption of the 'conqueror' into the mass of China. . . .

"But equal opportunity to help China and in helping China to help ourselves is not to be denied us. We are not self-sustaining, rich in natural resources, like the United States. Nor have we an empire, like the British, broadcast over the world to supply our needs. We have an area about equal to your State of Montana, and a population of sixty millions. Like England itself we must obtain our sustenance abroad, and our products must go to foreign markets.

"China's markets and materials mean to other countries only more trade; to Japan they are vital necessities.

"We have reached the stage of development where we must industrialize in order to preserve our existence.

"Continental Asia has the materials for our trade. We demand the right to equal opportunities there, secure in the knowledge that in competing with other countries we need no advantages beyond our geographical position. We ask only an adoption by all concerned of the 'live and let live' policy."

But to many in our Pacific Coast States the Japanese present a domestic rather than a foreign problem. California in particular has a Japanese issue that agitates its press and permeates its politics. Mr. Latourette, in the "Syllabus on Japan," tells us that when Japanese laborers first came to this country they were welcomed because they were "hard-working, thrifty and law-abiding." Prejudice against these immigrants "first arose in about 1900, but did not become serious until 1905 and 1906." He gives the following brief summary of subsequent developments:

The center of the prejudice was in California, but there was also opposition to the Japanese in the State of Washington and in Hawaii.

"In 1907 there was arranged the 'Gentlemen's Agreement' by which the Japanese Government undertook to prevent the coming of unskilled laborers to the United States. The Japanese have on the whole scrupulously observed this agreement; but they have seriously irritated the people of the Pacific States by permitting 'Picture-Brides' to be sent over. This practise has now been discontinued. Such Japanese as have entered the United States have for the most part not been of the groups falling under the scope of the prohibition.

"In 1913 Californians became alarmed at the increase in the amount of land owned or leased by Japanese, and altho the proportion of this land to the total cultivated area of the State was small, they feared a Japanese invasion and in spite of the opposition of President Wilson, passed legislation which was designed to prevent the Japanese from holding land except on a short-term lease. In 1920 new and more stringent legislation was passed by California.

"Unless born in the United States, Japanese are not permitted to vote. They can not become naturalized citizens. The status of those who are born in the United States is complicated by the fact that under certain conditions Japan may still claim them as her subjects, and that there is some agitation for depriving them of American citizenship.

"The net result of the anti-Japanese agitation in the United States has been to embitter Japanese against America and to increase the dislike and suspicion of Americans for Japanese. There has, however, been an active and influential minority in each country working for good-will and mutual understanding."

JAPAN'S MIRACULOUS COMMERCIAL RISE

THE MOST ROMANTIC FACT about Japan has nothing to do with cherry blossoms, samurai, or templed hills; it is the fact that a people with an old Oriental civilization should, after centuries of non-intercourse with the rest of the world, become in the short space of an ordinary lifetime one of the leading modern commercial Powers. On a July day in 1853, the ships of Commodore Perry's squadron in the Bay of Yedo told the people of Nippon that a new day was dawning for Japan and that former things had passed away. To the masses of the population the coming developments were of course quite unseen. To the rulers of Japan they were far from welcome. A solemn conclave of notables which met at the call of the Shogun voted to remain in isolation. But despite the preferences of people, nobles and the sacred Emperor at Kyoto, the responsible rulers of Japan understood the language of Commodore Perry's guns. Isolation was henceforth impossible, because the foreigner who demanded Japan's entrance into the world of commerce could be kept out only by modern arms, which could be obtained only by commerce with the Westerner.

Moreover, Japan had to be Westernized in a hurry. There was no time to wait. The only way the Japanese Government could keep the foreigner from dominating the land industrially and commercially was to get the start of him. As Mr. W. M. McGovern notes in his recent book, "Modern Japan" (Scribner's), the country was threatened with economic invasion. To wait meant to allow the foreign merchant to usurp the trade and the financial independence of the country, and "once this has gone, as Egypt and India could have told them, political independence is not long in vanishing." So these far-sighted rulers decided to reorganize the nation from top to bottom. As we read in Mr. McGovern's book:

"They it was who organized and reorganized the banking system, who opened model factories, who taught the people through them how to make matches, cement, cloth, silk, soap, steel, engines, and all the inconceivably many things which go to make up the framework of the modern industrial State. Not only did they destroy the old commercial system, and pass laws for the formation of limited liability companies and joint stock enterprises, but by threats and by promises, by grants and by subsidies, saw that they were successfully carried on.

"Japan needed ships. She could not afford to wait for her merchants to gradually take an interest in maritime affairs. Foreign ships were already establishing routes of sailing, and in a short time would have secured a monopoly. Accordingly the Government forced the formation of three companies—the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha—poured money into them, saw that they were efficiently run, saw that a school was formed for the adequate training of maritime officers, passed laws giving them a monopoly of the coastal trade, saw that all the State-controlled industries sent their goods by these boats, saw also that the organization of these companies was such that trained and able men, and these only, had charge, and pushed their way to the top. Consequently the merchant navy of Japan is to-day one of the largest in the whole world."

In all this industrial development, as Professor A. S. Hershey notes in his book, "Modern Japan" (Bobbs, Merrill), Japan has been heavily handicapped by her lack of skilled labor, by her comparatively small production of iron, and by the fact that she grows neither wool nor cotton, all of which must be imported together with large quantities of machinery for her workshops.

When the Imperial power was restored in 1868, Japan had no real financial system. After much experimenting, by 1882 all irregularities had been ironed out, the foundation of the Bank of Japan completed the work of reorganization, and the present budget system went into effect with the promulgation of the new Constitution in 1889. After experiments with the gold standard, the silver standard, bimetalism, and inconvertible paper, the gold standard was adopted by the Japanese Government to become permanently operative in 1897. The currency unit is the *yen* (fifty cents), which is subdivided into 100 *sen*, of ten *rin* each.

The first Japanese banks date from 1872. In 1882 the Bank of Japan was given exclusive powers of currency issue and has since been extremely successful as "the arbiter of national finance." Government control over business is further exercised through three other semi-official banks, the Yokohama Specie Bank, which is the chief organ of foreign exchange and international finance; the Hypothec Bank, with its many local branches, which lends money on real security to aid agricultural development, and through which the Government can force farmers to adopt modern methods; and the Bank of Commerce and Industry, which performs a similar function for manufacturers and merchants, advancing money for new enterprises upon the security of bonds and stocks. There are also more than 2,000 private banks.

Japan's present taxation system includes taxes on land, incomes, certain businesses, registration fees, *sake* and other liquors, medicine, sugar and travel. In 1918, according to "The Japan Year Book," the average per capita tax was $3.43, local taxes raising the amount to $5.30. For the fiscal year ending March 31, 1921, the Japanese Government, according to "The Statesman's Year Book," raised 613,986,979 yen in taxes, of which 181,522,179 was raised on incomes and 132,445,486 on liquors. Japan has a revenue of over 500,000,000 yen from public undertakings, state properties and monopolies. Altho Japan made a small silver borrowing from Great Britain in 1868, the first real foreign loan was an issue of nine per cent. bonds in London in 1870. At present Japan's total national debt is in round numbers $1,500,000,000, about half of which is composed of foreign loans. Partially offsetting this are foreign loans raised in Japan during the war period amounting to over $400,000,000. At the end of last June the Bank of Japan had a gold specie reserve of more than half a billion dollars. The Government expenditures for next year are officially estimated at 1,562,000,000 yen.

Before 1878 there were no stock exchanges in Japan. The Japanese Government studied the subject carefully, and finally in 1878 the first Stock Exchange under the new Japanese law opened in Tokyo, followed by another one a few days later in Osaka. These are still doing business. There are now forty-two exchanges in Japan, four exclusively security exchanges, five which combine security and mercantile sales, and the rest produce or commodity exchanges. As Mr. H. C. Hugins reminds us in an article in *The Transpacific* (Tokyo), the Japanese exchanges are incorporated as stock companies and their own shares are very largely dealt in. The most important exchange of Japan is the Tokyo Stock Exchange. The Tokyo Exchange had its war boom and was then hit by the panic of April, 1920, from which it is slowly recovering.

Japan's foreign trade has been growing by leaps and bounds for the last quarter of a century, but except during the war years, exports have exceeded imports. The most recent available figures are given as follows by "The Statesman's Year Book":

1920 Imports	£233,617,478	or	$934,469,912
1920 Exports	£194,838,946	"	779,355,784
Average annual imports for five years	£160,000,000	"	640,000,000
Average annual exports for five years	£175,000,000	"	700,000,000

The figures indicate that America is Japan's best customer as well as her largest provider. The largest imports into Japan were, in 1919, from the United States, $383,000,000, from China, $161,000,000, and from British India, $159,500,000. In 1920 they were, from the United States, $436,500,000, from British India, $197,000,000, and from Great Britain, $116,000,000. The largest exports from Japan were, in 1919, to the United

Courtesy of The Japan Society, New York

W. Heine, Del.

COMMODORE PERRY'S EXPEDITION LANDING AT GORE-HAMA, JAPAN, JULY 14, 1853.

FROM A PICTURE MADE BY AN AMERICAN ARTIST WITH THE EXPEDITION, AND PUBLISHED IN THE COMMODORE'S REPORT.

States, $414,000,000, to China, $223,500,000, and to British India, $58,000,000. In 1920 they were, to the United States, $282,500,000, to China, $205,000,000, and to British India, $192,000,000.

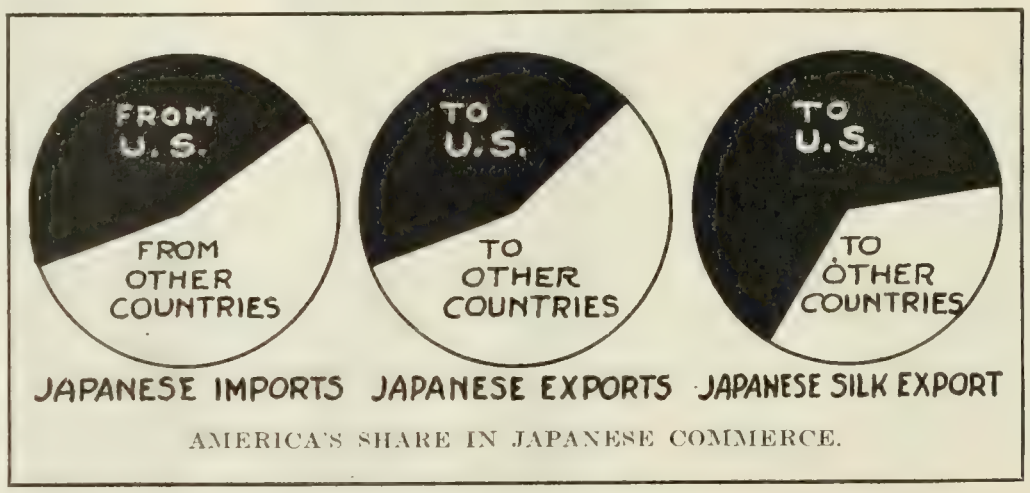
This means that the United States furnishes Japan with about 45 per cent. of all her outside supplies and takes from her about 43 per cent. of all her exported goods.

Japan's principal imports are raw cotton ($334,000,000 in 1919, and $360,000,000 in 1920) and iron bars, rods, and plates ($88,000,000 in 1919, and $101,000,000 in 1920). Next in order are oil cake, machinery, sugar, wool, peas and beans, hides, etc.

Japan's principal exports are raw silk ($312,000,000 in 1919, and $192,000,000 in 1920), of which the United States takes two-thirds; cotton tissues ($140,000,000 in 1919, and $167,000,000 in 1920); and silk tissue ($81,000,000 in 1919, and $79,000,000 in 1920).

In 1919, out of a total world production of 77,000,000 pounds of raw silk, Japan produced 53,000,000 pounds. Japan has well over a million acres devoted to the growing of mulberry trees for silk worms. Silk production is predominantly a home industry and about a million and a half families are employed in sericulture during the height of the season.

Among other important exported products from Japan are: Cotton yarn, coal, matches, silk waste and floss silk, copper, earthenware and glassware. China is the chief consumer of Japanese cotton goods, and is depending more and more upon her insular neighbor for such materials.



AMERICA'S SHARE IN JAPANESE COMMERCE.

Of Japan's 23,000 factories J. I. C. Clarke, in "Japan at First Hand" (Dodd, Mead), estimates that 50 per cent. are textile, 9 per cent. machine and ironwork, 11 per cent. chemical, 14 per cent. foodstuffs and beverages, and the remaining 16 per cent. miscellaneous. The principal manufactures at the end of 1918 are listed as follows by "The Statesman's Year-Book":

Woven Goods (Cotton, silk, and woolen)	1,189,000,000	yen or	$594,500,000
Japanese Paper	53,932,000	" "	26,966,000
European Paper	103,087,000	" "	51,543,500
Matches	39,689,000	" "	19,844,500
Earthenware	44,214,000	" "	22,107,000
Lacquered Ware	16,190,000	" "	8,095,000
Matting	19,272,000	" "	9,636,000
Leather	34,713,000	" "	17,356,500
Oil	54,504,000	" "	27,252,000
Knitted Goods	68,589,000	" "	34,299,500
Total	1,623,190,000		$811,600,000

Japan's wonderful success in developing a merchant marine is shown by the fact that while in 1871 she had only 46 merchant ships with a tonnage of 17,948, she has to-day, according to this authority, 2,838 steamers of 2,694,800 tons gross, and 13,505 sailing vessels of European style, of 930,534 tons, a total of 16,343 ships of 3,625,338 gross tons, besides about a thousand vessels of Japanese style plying in home waters and in the China trade. The Government, by offering subsidies and bounties, has encouraged the building of passenger steamers and the operation of steamship lines to the United States, Brazil, and various other points. These lines are in a prosperous condition, have many fine vessels, and supply a service unsurpassed by anything afloat. The war has enabled them to obtain a firm footing in many trade routes, especially in the Orient, and they are now aggressive competitors of the American and British merchant services. Of the future of Japanese trade, Mr. R. P. Porter says in his recent book, "Japan, the Rise of a Modern Power" (Oxford Press):

"Trade with the Far East increases at a greater rate than that with Europe and America, and is increasing at the expense of Great Britain and other competitors. Exports are increasing at a more rapid rate than imports, and the United States is Japan's best customer, China ranking next, and British possessions occupying third place.

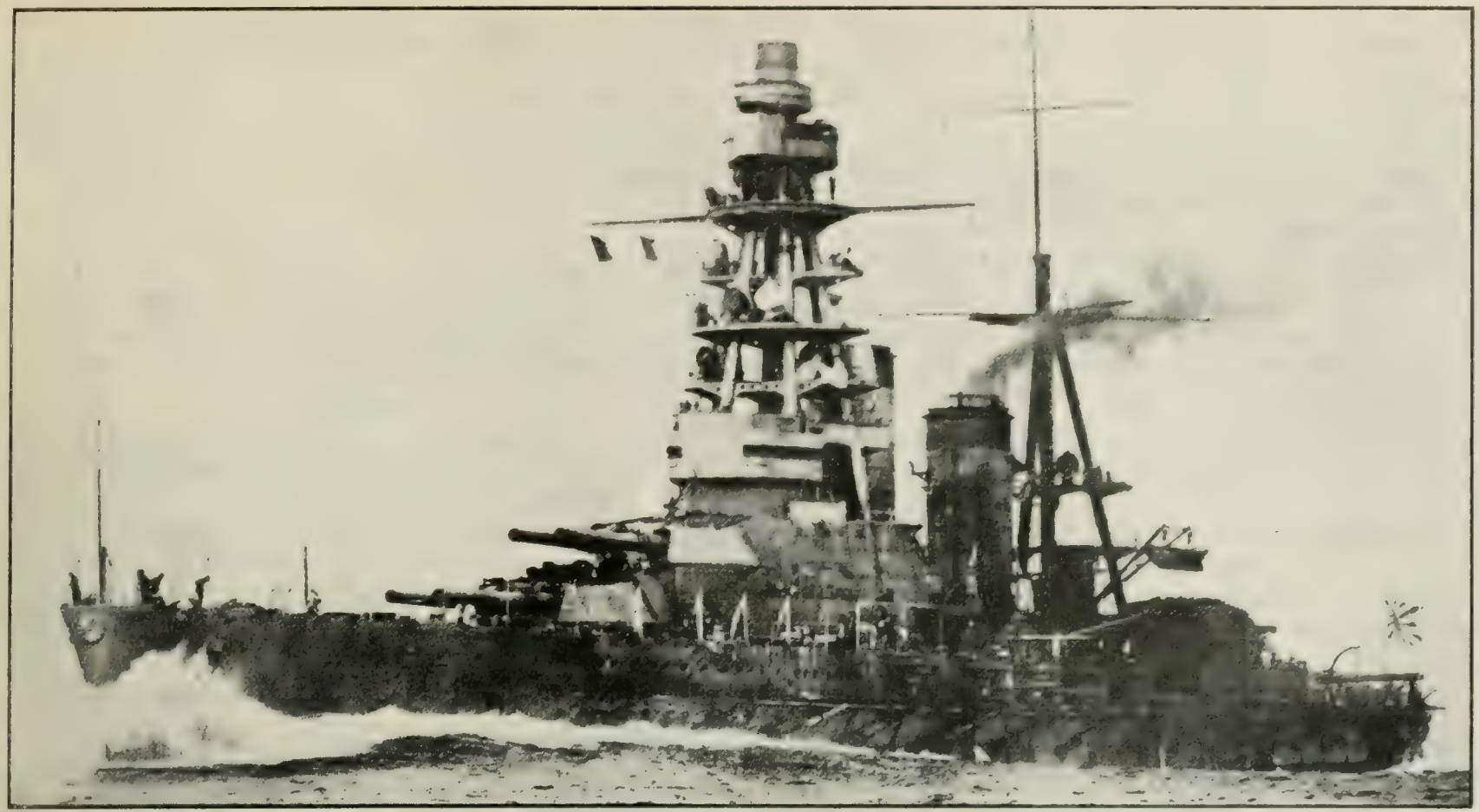
"An analysis of the figures shows that nearly half the foreign trade of Japan has been with Asia, Australia, Egypt, and Hawaii. In this respect history is likely to be repeated. One of the results of the European War has been the considerable increase in Japan's trade with China, India, and Australasia, in addition to large orders for war materials from the Allies.

"At the same time it can not be overlooked that the United States remains the best customer of Japan, and, where price is not a bar to reciprocal trading, there is a natural tendency for orders to flow into the American markets."

The international communications of Japan were extremely primitive before the Meiji era. There were three great highways, the most famous being the Tokaido connecting Tokyo and Kioto, but there were practically no bridges. People traveled generally on foot or on pack-horses or in the kago, a sort of sedan chair. About 1870 the jinrikisha was introduced and this cart, propelled by man-power, is now the commonest mode of conveyance in Japanese streets. Automobiles are coming into use and in 1920, according to the "Exporters' Gazetteer" estimate, there were about 5,000 motor cars in Japan. The first Japanese railroad was built in 1872. In 1906 the Government embarked on a policy of nationalization.

In 1919 state railroads had a total mileage of 6,072 miles, and private lines, mostly light railway, totaled 1,941 miles. Practically all the Japanese railroads are built on the three-foot six-inch gage, and it has been decided to rebuild the roads on the standard gage. There were 1,659 miles of electric railroads in 1919. Japan has modern postal, telegraph, telephone and wireless systems.

Just at present Japan is suffering industrially, commercially and financially from the effect of the deflation which followed the war-time and after-war boom. Between 1914 and 1919, 14,000 new factories had been started in Japan; bank currencies jumped from ten billion to 76,786,000,000 yen; steamship tonnage increased from 1,600,000 in 1913 to 3,000,000 at the end of 1921. Raw silk was worth five times as much as January, 1920, as in 1913. Trouble began in March and April of 1920 and was precipitated largely by the falling off in the American demand for silk. Disastrous collapses, writes Mr. Charles Hodges, in *The World's Markets* (New York), "were averted only by the unreserved cooperation between the Japanese Government and business circles." Stock exchange values, notes a correspondent of the London *Times*, registered an average decline of about 70 per cent. But Japan, as the same item goes on to say, can weather the storm because much of her war gain is permanent. "Her manufacturing capacity has been greatly expanded; her business connections have been widely extended, and above all her flag is seen in every port in the world." The chief weakness in Japan's position, says the *Times* writer, is the refusal of the Japanese merchant to realize that prices must come down and come away down. The world will not pay what the Japanese are now asking for their exports and unless prices come down further foreign trade will continue to decline.



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JAPAN'S MIGHTY *MUTSU:* GREATER THAN ANY SHIP IN OUR NAVY.

Built in part by the *yen* and *sen* of the Japanese school children, she was saved from the scrap-pile by the earnest protests of the Japanese diplomats. Reports that she was named for Mutsuhito the retired Emperor, are declared erroneous. *Mutsu* is a geographical name, like the State names for our battle-ships. She is of 35 000 tons, where our heaviest ships are of 32 600 but has the same armament eight 16-inch guns.

JAPAN AS A NAVAL AND MILITARY POWER

NO OTHER NATION in the world has made such a rapid advance in the development of its naval and military power during this century as has Japan. Her claim is that she has done this purely in self-protection. In analyzing such a claim one must bear in mind the natural defenses of the country, in which respect Japan is peculiarly favored, the size of its territory, its population, trade, resources, etc. Japan is fortunate in the fact that, with the exception of the former German islands in the Pacific, over which she holds a mandate, most of her territory is contiguous and favorably located from a strategic point of view. Naval authorities agree that she is amply protected from aggression both by her distance from her possible opponents—10,000 miles from Europe and almost 5,000 from America—and by the conformation of her coast-line, which affords much admirable cover for submarine and air bases and which could be mined with great effectiveness. Vice-Admiral G. A. Ballard, a British expert, says in "The Influence of the Sea on the Political History of Japan" (Dutton) that the Pacific Ocean is "her great guaranty of safety, because she has learnt how to use it as a line of defense," and he holds her position to be "such that no Power in the world can seriously threaten her in her own regions in the near future." He adds that to attack Japan with any hope of success the enemy must have "a fleet at least three times as powerful as that of the defense." Professor Walter B. Pitkin, in "Must We Fight Japan?" (Century Co.) makes this statement relative to Japan's present standing: "Japan to-day combines the military power of old Germany, the naval efficiency of Great Britain, and the magnificent isolation of the United States."

A reference to the diagrams on the following page will be helpful at this point, as they show the relation of the fighting forces of the great naval Powers to coast line, population, etc.

THE JAPANESE NAVY

Under the three-Power naval agreement which has just been reached in Washington the Japanese have abandoned an ambitious and highly costly program of battle-ship construction for the near future. The Japanese plan, now laid aside, contemplated the completion, by the end of 1925, or thereabouts, of four battle-ships and eight battle-cruisers, which, with existing capital ships, would have left her at that time with eleven battle-ships and twelve battle-cruisers of the most modern type, a truly formidable armament. The agreement now reached gives her only two of these battle-ships, the *Mutsu* and the *Nagato*, and none of the battle-cruisers. The plan, as originally presented by Mr. Hughes, called for the scrapping of the *Mutsu*, but the Japanese were very anxious to retain this, their most recently commissioned sea-fighter, as a good deal of national sentiment was centered upon her, the funds for her building having come in part from

CAPITAL SHIPS TO BE RETAINED

Type	By the U. S. Ships	By the U. S. Tonnage	By Great Britain Ships	By Great Britain Tonnage	By Japan Ships	By Japan Tonnage
Post-Jutland Superdreadnaughts	3	97,800	3	13,000	2	70,000
Battle-Cruisers	none		3	84,700	4	113,800
Dreadnaughts	15	428,050	14	385,350	4	129,500
Grand Total	18	525,850	20	583,050	10	313,300

CAPITAL SHIPS TO BE SCRAPPED

Type	By the U. S. Ships	By the U. S. Tonnage	By Great Britain Ships	By Great Britain Tonnage	By Japan Ships	By Japan Tonnage
Post-Jutland Superdreadnaughts	7	291,800		none	6	264,500
Battle-Cruisers	6	271,000	8	214,900	11	379,550
Dreadnaughts	2	40,000	17	378,200	3	61,950
Older Battle-ships	15	227,000	..	.....	5	74,928
Grand Total	30	829,800	25	593,100	25	780,928

patriotic Japanese school children. This wish of Japan's was finally met by the retention of the *Mutsu* in place of the older *Settsu*, which was added to the list of vessels to be scrapped. By this arrangement, when all these vessels are completed, the United States and Great Britain will each have three post-Jutland ships to Japan's two.

The table on page 31, condensed from one appearing in the New York *Times*, shows how the agreement reached by the United States, Great Britain, and Japan to limit their fleets will affect the capital-ship strength of all three Powers. The result of the scrapping indicated will be to leave the respective strength of the Powers, in the order above mentioned, in the ratio of 5–5–3. In other words, the Japanese naval strength will be 60 per cent. of that of Great Britain or the United States. This ratio is to be adhered to for a period of ten years, during which time there is to be a so-called "naval holiday." France and Italy, according to this plan, are each to have a capital-ship strength equal to 35 per cent. of that of Great Britain or the United States.

In considering these figures it should be remembered that the gun-power and not the tonnage of a ship is the measure of its fighting ability, altho the larger ships usually carry the heavier guns. The sea battles of the late war demonstrated that longer range was a tremendous advantage. This factor gave the German squadron the victory over the British off the coast of Chile, and enabled the British in turn to defeat the Germans off the Falkland Islands. In each case the victorious ships were hardly touched, their opponents being sunk before they could get near enough to do any serious damage. In the above table of vessels to be retained the post-Jutland ships of all three nations carry 16-inch guns, making them about equal in power. The majority of the British dreadnaughts carry eight 15-inch guns each as against the twelve 14-inch guns of similar American and Japanese vessels. A 15-inch gun is about 25 per cent. more powerful than a 14-inch gun, so the gun-power of these ships is nearly the same, but the range of the British ships is somewhat greater. The slightly greater total tonnage of Great Britain is offset by the fact that several of her ships are older than those of the United States.

HOW JAPAN FARES IN THE 5-5-3 NAVAL RATIO

TOTAL PROPOSED NAVAL TONNAGE VS. POPULATION

	Population	Naval Tonnage	Tons Per Thousand Population
United States	118,800,000	1,145,200	9.4
British Empire	469,400,000	1,097,600	2.4
Japan	78,000,000	685,600	8.6

TOTAL PROPOSED NAVAL TONNAGE VS. COAST LINE

	Coast Line Nautical Miles	Naval Tonnage	Tons Per Nautical Mile of Coast Line
United States	40,200	1,145,200	27.9
British Empire	50,900	1,097,600	22.0
Japan	21,900	685,600	30.7

TOTAL PROPOSED NAVAL TONNAGE VS. FOREIGN COMMERCE

	Foreign Commerce Dollars	Naval Tonnage	Tons Per Million Dollars Foreign Commerce
United States	13,506,497,000	1,145,200	82.9
British Empire	25,579,307,000	1,097,600	43.8
Japan	3,437,874,000	685,600	195.5

TOTAL PROPOSED NAVAL TONNAGE VS. COMMERCIAL TONNAGE

	Commercial Tonnage	Naval Tonnage	Naval Tons Per Thousand Commercial Tons
United States	18,049,000	1,145,200	62.4
British Empire	23,083,000	1,097,600	48.5
Japan	3,996,000	685,600	168.2

The Japanese capital ships, then, when the agreement is carried out, will number ten in all. Her strength in light cruisers, destroyers, etc., will be scaled down in proportion, as will that of the other Powers concerned, the number of the various smaller craft having a recognized ratio in all navies to the capital ship. The number of subsidiary vessels possest by Japan in 1921, as contrasted with those of the United States and Great Britain, is given by "The Statesman's Year-Book" as follows:

Type	*Japan*	*U. S. A.*	*Great Britain*
Cruisers	8	15	2
Light Cruisers	17	15	51
Flotilla Leaders	none	none	15
Destroyers	87	284	185
Submarines	23	103	96
Aircraft Carriers	none	none	3

AVIATION

Aviation in Japan has been developed on a large scale only since the war, but she has now a considerable number of planes of all sorts, and her flying service has some 500 officers who are either pilots or in training for the position. She has recognized the fact that the wars of the future may be largely fought in the clouds, and one of her recent writers expresses the view that sea-power and air-power are synonymous terms. Civilian flying, which was practically unknown in 1918, is now making remarkable advances. Japan has three aviation societies apart from military and naval associations, with a total membership of 14,000, indicating that she will very shortly take a leading place among the air powers of the world.

THE JAPANESE ARMY

The Imperial Army has, like the Navy, made very rapid progress of recent years. Prior to the Chinese War of 1894-95 its strength, according to Marshal Prince Yamagata, was 78,482 men of all ranks. At the beginning of the Russian War of 1904-05 it numbered 152,787, and at the conclusion of that war, 249,975. Hector Bywater, in "Sea Power in the Pacific" (Houghton, Mifflin) states that "in the 1919-20 session of the Japanese Diet, the War Minister, General Tanaka, on being prest to disclose the peace strength of the Army at that date, gave the following figures: officers, 16,045; non-commissioned officers, 28,369; privates, 228,317—a total of 272,731. The Army has not, however, reached the maximum standard of strength to which the Government is determined that it shall ultimately attain. Their program calls for an establishment of 41 army corps, with a total of one million bayonets, with corresponding additions to the artillery and other branches." W. M. McGovern says, in "Modern Japan," that it is hoped by 1930 to have not less than 740,000 troops in the first line, 780,000 in the second line, and 3,850,000 in the reserves.

The Prussian Army is the pattern on which the Army has been fashioned. Conscription, which has been in force since 1873, applies to all males in good physical condition between the ages of 17 and 40. In practise, however, recruits are not taken until they reach the age of 20. After serving two years in the infantry, or three years in the cavalry, or other branches, they pass into the reserve (Yobi) for five years, during which time they must undergo two 60-day periods of training. They are then transferred to the second line (Kobi) for ten years, being called out for two 60-day training periods. After this they form part of the home defense army (Kokumin) for two years and eight months, thus completing a total service of twenty years.

JAPANESE PSYCHOLOGY—THE SOUL OF JAPAN

IT IS HARD for the Western mind to form a clear estimate of Japan or the Japanese, since their methods of thought, their ideals, and their outlook upon life differ so materially from ours. As a nation, Japan has performed the seemingly impossible. Within the space of fifty years she has passed from the position of a supposedly barbarous country, scarcely more than a name, to that of a power of the first class, wielding an enormous influence in world affairs. Her armies have triumphed in three wars. Her commerce threatens to crowd all competitors from the Orient. Her administrative system is a marvel of modern efficiency.

Despite all this the white races know very little of the real soul and heart of Japan. All sorts of extreme views are current regarding the Japanese, from the flowery praise of the casual tourist to the sweeping condemnation of those who regard them as unalterably opposed to us in thought and purpose, and ready to take advantage of us at every turn. There is truth and falsehood in both these view-points. The Japanese are an Oriental people with an Oriental civilization, but they have adopted the best of what we had to give them and are making a wonderful success of assimilating our methods. They have their aims and their purposes, but these are not necessarily so opposed to ours as certain people would have us believe.

We are in the main a commercial people. The business man is honored among us. War and its uses are abhorrent to the majority of our population. We are, moreover, great individualists. Our personal success, our family's happiness, these for us are the big things. The Japanese are commercial also, but with them the trader is looked down upon. Until recently the merchant occupied the lowest grade in their social order. They have always been fighters, bred to the sword, and the soldier, the *bushi*, is their most highly honored citizen. *Bushido*, the warrior spirit, dominates the country and colors its every act. Sydney Greenbie, in "Japan Real and Imaginary" (Harper's), says: "No student of things Japanese would for a moment deny that Japan has traits and characteristics which would appreciably help in making this a better world, but along with lofty ethical conceptions comes the faith which has been christened *Bushido*, the faith of the sword, which is being inculcated in the hearts and minds of Japanese youth." The Japanese are essentially communistic. For them personal success, family life, the wishes or hopes of the individual, are as nothing compared with the nation. The State is the one thing that counts, to which all else must be subordinated. They, like ourselves, are a highly emotional people, but they have for centuries been trained to repression. Their seeming apathy in the presence of pain or calamity is a mask to conceal their real feelings. Lafcadio Hearn relates how he one day observed his Japanese servant when off his guard. The man's face, ordinarily composed and cheerful, was distorted by tragic emotions. When a cough indicated his employer's nearness it changed instantly and once more took on its normal smoothness and serenity. The Japanese are quickly aroused by such sentiments as loyalty, patriotism, and the like. Their response to beauty, pathos, or heroism is immediate. W. M. McGovern, in "Modern Japan" (Scribner's), says of them: "They have never attempted an acute analysis of right and wrong, yet we find that they have developed a powerful moral estheticism, a practical code of morals based on loyalty for the sake of the superior or for the State."

We are informed by Douglas Sladen, in "The Japs at Home" (Collins, London), that "the Japanese, to the very lowest, have charming manners—a polish like their incomparable lacquer, and said by old European residents to be no deeper, tho it is as difficult to chip through." Sydney Greenbie is inclined to ascribe their courtesy to innate sociability. He writes: "It is the latent ceremonial nature of these people, their love of crowds and dread of loneliness, their clannishness. . . . This spirit is obvious to the most casual observer. They ask you to dinner, and soon you have a dinner-party with geisha and comrades galore. Their houses are built with thin paper partitions, because they enjoy this mingling even when they seek privacy. It extends itself even to their prisons, where what we call solitary confinement is virtually unknown. This sociability has its expression in the courtesy for which the Japanese have been so far-famed. Self-assertion, which often compels a man to be discourteous, is as foreign to the Japanese as their kind of courtesy is to us."

McGovern states that "the spirit of present-day Japan is bound up in what may be briefly summarized in the following three phrases: (1) Militaristic nationalism. (2) Efficient bureaucracy. (3) Imperialistic socialism." He adds that "for weal or woe these constitute the soul of Japan."

To the Japanese the dead are of paramount importance, and his daily worship at the household shrine typifies his belief that the world of the living is directly governed and controlled by the spirits of the departed. Says Lafcadio Hearn, in "Kokoro" (Houghton Mifflin): "To Japanese thought the dead are not less real than the living. They take part in the daily life of the people, sharing the humblest sorrows and the humblest joys. They attend the family repasts, watch over the well-being of the household, assist and rejoice in the prosperity of their descendants. They are present at the public pageants, at all the sacred festivals of Shinto, at the military games, and at all the entertainments especially provided for them. And they are universally thought of as finding pleasure in the offerings made to them or the honors conferred upon them." Later he says: "The feeling towards the dead is one of grateful and reverential love. It is probably the most profound and powerful of the emotions of the race, that which especially directs national life and shapes national character. Patriotism belongs to it. Filial piety depends upon it. Family love is rooted in it. Loyalty is based upon it. The soldier who deliberately flings away his life in battle; the son or daughter who unmurmuring sacrifices all the happiness of existence for an undeserving or even cruel parent; the partizan who gives up friends, family, and fortune rather than break a verbal promise; the wife who ceremoniously robes herself in white, utters a prayer, and thrusts a sword into her throat to atone for a wrong done to strangers by her husband—all these obey the will and hear the approval of invisible witnesses."

Most attempts to interpret Japanese psychology have come to us from our fellow Occidentals. We have just been furnished with light from an authoritative Japanese source. Prince Tokugawa, the greatest noble of Japan, descendant of ancient ruling Shoguns, and head of the Japanese delegation now in Washington, speaking to an American audience on December 10th, said, as reported by the New York *Times*, that while much had been heard about Japanese militarism, the history of Japan's foreign intercourse had to be properly understood in order to "appreciate the circumstances which gave birth to what you may call Japanese militarism. He went on to say that when Japan began her intercourse with the foreign Powers "she saw a spectacle which offered no consolation to her," her immediate neighbor, China, being shorn of her outlying territories and being forced to create concessions and spheres of influence in favor of her despoilers. Japan's fear of the West became even stronger, he explained, when the very Powers that had compelled Japan to "give up what she rightfully secured from China after the Chino-Japanese War" began to take large sections of China for themselves. But times have changed," he concluded. "And the world is advancing. The policy of aggression and military rivalry is gone. Japan . . . is ready to walk abreast of the progress of the world, and she looks to the future with hope and confidence."

JAPAN'S RIVAL RELIGIONS

"RELIGION IS LIKE TEA," once said a Japanese agnostic; it serves a social end and nothing more. But this criticism of religion does not speak for the Japanese people as a whole, for, at heart, according to missionary reports, they are essentially religious, and tolerant of faiths other than their own. In fact, religious liberty is guaranteed under the Constitution, and on the occasion of the convention of the International Sunday School Association in Tokyo in 1920 a Japanese editor, in contrasting the spirit of his people with that of some of the Western nations, described Japan as a "non-Christian 'Christian' country." It is only within very recent times, since the adoption of the Constitution that the law has been invoked against a religious society, and in this case the Government outlawed Omoto-Kyo, a lately founded hybrid cult combining communism, millennarianism, mysticism and patriotism, which has gained about a million followers, and publishes a magazine and daily at Osaka. Its radical tendencies more than its new religious teachings brought down upon it the Government's displeasure, which, it seems, served for a time rather to augment Omoto-Kyo's ranks than to diminish their number. The chief native religions, according to "The Japan Year Book," are Shintoism and Buddhism, both of which, "stimulated by Christianity, have been awakened from their dormant state in recent years." Shinto has thirteen officially recognized sects, all professing, as a cardinal article of faith, reverence to the deities and all observing precepts handed down by the "divine ancestors." In 1918 Shinto had 117,729 shrines and 14,692 priests. Buddhism is divided into twelve sects and subsects, of which Shin, Zen and Shingon sects each claims ten subsects, and Nichiren sect, nine subsects. The Buddhist temples in 1917 numbered 71,702, in addition to 36,247 minor temples; high priests and priestesses were 51,363.

Since the days of the zealous Xavier, the famous Jesuit priest who first carried Christianity to Nippon's shores in the sixteenth century, the Western faith, tho suffering a long interlude because of persecution, has exerted an influence more profound, it is said by missionaries, than statistics show, and "The Japan Year Book" informs us that Japan has adopted the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A., temperance societies, and the Salvation Army. But during the sixty years since the opening of Japan, says *The Japan Advertiser* (Tokyo), as told in these pages on December 18, 1920, "less than one-half of one per cent. of the total population of the country have embraced Christianity," and "more than one-half of that half per cent. belong to the Protestant branches of the Christian Church from which the (Sunday-school) convention is drawn." Peaceful and successful tho it was at first, the invasion of Christianity, says H. M. Hyndman in "The Awakening of Asia" (Boni and Liveright), became fanatic and subversive in the hour of its triumph, and brought on a terrible war of religious persecution which ended in the expulsion of Christianity and the locking of the island empire against foreign penetration for 200 years. Now, however, it is again permitted, if not actually welcomed, and, according to both missionaries and native observers, is receiving that sincerest of all tributes—imitation by Buddhism.

No one can understand Japan, it is said, unless he studies the nature of the influence of ancestor-worship, which, creedless and innocent of the consciousness of sin tho it be, permeates all Japanese thought and warms the fires of patriotism. Every Japanese is a Shintoist in his sense of obligation to and reverence to his ancestors and to the Emperor, who, descended from the Sun God, rules by divine right. "Devotion to the memory of ancestors," says Hirata, "is the mainspring of all virtues. No one who discharges his duties to them will ever be disrespectful to the gods or to his living parents." Shinto will not share the fate which has overtaken the old national religions of Egypt, Persia, Judea and India, declares Dr. Genchi Kato, of the Tokyo Imperial University in "Our National Constitution and Shinto," and he invites students to consider how this ancient faith has succeeded in absorbing the strong points of Buddhism and Confucianism, thus growing side by side with them instead of being superseded by them, and how it seems to be deriving nourishment from Christianity. But, said Hamilton Wright Mabie in "Japan Today and Tomorrow" (The Macmillan Company):

"Shinto is no longer a religion; it is a profound national sentiment. It never was a religion, properly speaking; but nature worship was combined with it to satisfy the cravings of primitive worshipers. It has no founder, no creed, no theology, no sacred book; it was a practise or discipline of love and gratitude, of remembrance and of patriotism. The Shinto shrine, in its integrity, is a simple structure of wood, undecorated, with a mirror standing on the altar symbolically enforcing the Greek maxim: 'Know thyself.' The genius of Shinto is national and patriotic; it has no explanation of the mystery of the universe to offer its believers, no code of ethics to impose on them. It has created myriads of deities, but they have been outside the life of men—more or less vivid personifications of natural forces; its only contact with reality has been its multitudinous apotheoses of men. It has taught one deep and vital truth—the unbroken continuity of a people, the immortality of a race. It has fastened thought on life and banished death in our sense of the work; in the older thought of Japan there were no dead; the nation through all generations was indivisible and undestructible."

But Buddhism "was the teacher under whose instruction the Japanese nation grew up." It came to Japan from Korea via China in 552 A. D., when it was already a thousand years old and had broken up into numerous sects and subsects differing from each other and from the original teachings. After two centuries of propaganda, it conquered the land and absorbed the religious life of the people. All education, according to B. H. Chamberlain's "Things Japanese" (Charles Scribner's Sons), was for centuries in Buddhist hands. "Buddhism introduced art and medicine, molded the folk-lore of the country, created its dramatic poetry, deeply influenced politics and every sphere of social and intellectual activity." But the Japanese as a nation "are now forgetful of this fact. Ask an educated Japanese a question about Buddhism, and ten to one he will smile in your face. A hundred to one that he knows nothing about the subject and glories in his nescience." Now, however, other authorities agree that an element of progress has been infused into the simplified forms of Buddhism with which the masses are familiar. Sunday schools, and 701 philanthropic, social, educational and religious institutions have been established, the total representing a combined property value of 1,692,135 yen. The annual expenses for 1919 were 989,983 yen, and the total number of those helped a little over 400,000.

Altho there are "stains on the escutcheon of Christian civilization," these, it is said, do not detain the discerning, open-minded Japanese from giving to the Christian appeal a respectful hearing. The zeal of Francis Xavier, who landed in Kagoshima in 1549, succeeded, we are told, in the conversion of about 1,000,000 people by the beginning of the seventeenth century. But a too frantic effort, which attempted to destroy the ancient religions, resulted in the temporary eclipse of Christianity, and more than 200 priests suffered martyrdom. The Roman Catholic faith is represented in Japan by four dioceses and three Prefectures Apostolic, with a total of 76,448 Catholics, according to figures furnished by The Society for the Propagation of the Faith, New York. The Protestants, according to "The Christian Movement in Japan, Korea and Formosa" (published by The Federation of Christian Missions), are represented in Japan by 110,012 believers, with 1,150 preaching places; 2,415 Sunday-schools, and 146,625 pupils.

THE ARTISTIC SENSE OF THE JAPANESE

THE FINE IRONY of Japan's position in the world of nations was brought out by the war. One of her foreign ministers has said, "As long as we consecrated ourselves to the work of an intensive civilization, as long as we produced only men of letters, men of knowledge, and artists, you treated us as barbarians. Now that we have learned to kill, you call us civilized." When we accuse Japan of developing "Germanism" it may be just as well to look at the question from her point of view. Stated by a sympathetic Frenchman, Paul Louis Couchoud in his recently published "Japanese Impressions" (John Lane Company) the point is made a little stronger for Western readers. "It will be essential to keep in mind the lesson inherent in this observation," he says; "to put on one side the formidable spectacle of Japan's growth in armaments and to penetrate to the characteristic traits of that ancient and original civilization to which she lays claim, and which she is prepared to defend, with European arms, against Europe itself." The first fact to emphasize is that "Japan did not await the arrival of Europeans in order to become civilized."

"In the seventh century of our era, when the Merovingian kings were dragged by oxen through the forests of Gaul, the flowering of the arts in Japan was equal to that in the Italy of the Renaissance, and the refinements of living were those of France under Louis XV. Since this epoch there have never existed in Japan the same stagnation and inertia which overcame China. Until about the year 1830, no matter at what given date one compares Japan with France, the former is almost always relatively in advance of the latter. It is the most erroneous of impressions that Japan has traversed in thirty years the ground which it has taken Europe ten centuries to cover. What she has learned from Europe since 1834 are the means of defense against the fate of Java, the Philippines, and Indo-China. Outside of this general conformity to the methods of modern armaments, Japan owes Europe two main systems of progression: in the first place, railways, which, France must remember, date not from the time of Charlemagne, but from that of Louis-Philippe; and, in the second place, the parliamentary system, which began to work on a normal basis in the various Western states only about the same time, and which is to-day scarcely assured throughout Europe. As to the developments of electricity, these date, practically in their entirety, from 1870, and the Japanese followed them and benefited by them at exactly the same time as the French.

"On the arrival of the European influences, therefore, Japan was less like a barbarian than like a man so fundamentally cultured that he is ready to absorb whatever of value comes to him from another world. It is sometimes said that Japan has assimilated the results of science, but neither the methods nor the spirit which has produced them. This is essentially erroneous. In physics, in chemistry, in medicine and in philology Japanese scholars are the equals of their Occidental brothers. It was a Japanese physician who isolated the plague bacillus, and it has been Japanese physicists, with their fortunate opportunities of studying a volcanic soil, who have developed to so great an extent the science of seismography. . . .

"In addition to the defense of her national inheritance, Japan is, therefore, also the guardian of the Indian and Chinese traditions. From the point of view of Mediterranean culture, it is Japan which synthesizes the civilization of the other half of humanity. Seen from this angle, her victory in the conflict with Russia was an indubitable necessity: for in the ruins of Japan all the concentrated survival of ancient Asia would have perished, and a whole section of humanity must have fallen to dust."

No people, asserts Mr. Couchoud, have so keen an emotion in the face of nature as the Japanese. Their national fête days are the festivals of nature:

"Take as an example the day of the fall of the first snow; the banks and the shops close, and one has the impression that the entire population, mounted on their high clogs, have climbed to the hills to admire the white miracle of the winter. In February, when the plum-trees break into blossoms beneath the snow, the people crowd around them in a fever of admiration which has the elements of a personal piety. The old trees, which are weary with bearing, are given the support of wooden crutches; and there is a general participation in an act of thanks for the vision of flowers and the scent of perfume during a still inclement season. There exists towards nature a ritual in the face of which other duties are suspended. In February, 1904, the plum-trees flowered a few days after the declaration of war, and the event was not less marked than in other years.

"In April, there is a solemn celebration of the flowering of the cherry-trees, the most fragile of all blossoms. In the chances of wind or of rain, their life endures but three days, and for this reason the delicate mist of flowers inspires the most ardent enthusiasm. Along the length of the river at Tokyo, which is bordered with cherry-trees, boats pass and repass in a wake of petals. . . .

WHEN THE CHERRY-TREES BLOOM,

The Japanese go out to admire, and "the delicate mist of flowers" inspires the most ardent enthusiasms.

The peach-trees bloom a little later. These trees, like the cherry and the plum-trees, are not trained to bear fruit. The Japanese have no use for the grafting which is an attempt to domesticate, and they love the flowers for their wildness. . . .

"Autumn is the season of the most ardent of celebrations, that of the moon. The hours of sleep are changed to day-time, so that people can be free to follow at night the vibrant variations of moonlight. A Japanese journalist who recently arrived in Paris made, as his first comment, the observation that beautiful as the city was, the houses were too high to permit one to see the moon; and on the nights of full moon, he could only betake himself to the *quais*, astonished to be alone with so much splendor.

"It is not such a sentiment for nature but rather its extension to an entire people which is extraordinary."

Some miniature poems of the twelfth and fifteenth century treat of this passion:

NOCTURNE:

Midnight.
On the summit of Fuji
The moon has paused . . .
Only the mountain's smoke
Can soil the sky.

MOONRISE:

With a beating of wings
The wild geese tear apart
The little cloud . . .
As they utter their cry,
The moon!

THE SPRING BREEZE:

The sudden wind
Has flung
The tree flowers to the grass . . .
I thought that I saw leap
A waterfall.

AN OLD PRIEST:

In spring
I recommence my love
Of this illusory world . . .
In what future star
Shall I find such flowers?

A CEREMONY OF FEUDAL JAPAN.

A woman is represented by Kuni-Sada, the artist, as shaving her eyebrows after marriage. Reproduced from an old color print.

THE WILLOW:

At the breeze's breath
The willow's hair
Trembles and sways . . .
Always towards that same land
Where dies the spring.

The same "passion of the intelligence" which relates the Japanese to nature, exists also in his sentiment for art. In Western nations the artists are set apart in a class by themselves, due partly to the rigid necessity of developing a technique:

"No people know better than the French that, in Occidental development, to become a painter, a musician or a poet is not a matter of improvisation. In Japan a man partakes naturally of the elements of the poet, the musician and the painter, and without reflective thought. He paints and writes with the same pencil, and sees no distinction between the two modes of expression. His music is without orchestras, and still exists in the freedom of popular invention; and his poetry, in its intrinsic simplicity and brevity, is essentially denuded of artifice. The countryman who, after the harvest, sets out on a pilgrimage across Japan slings at his sash a little note-book for the reception of his impressions, whether in the form of a brief sketch or of three little verses. The art of art is diffused throughout the people; it has saturated their country and impregnates their life with vitality.

"The claim has been made that the Japanese art has not penetrated to the distances spanned by the European; and it is questionable whether it has exprest and exemplified the profundities of the human soul. But it is undeniable that it has better mastered the fulfilment of a social necessity, and that it diffuses more freely and more widely a general sense of joy and of beauty."

The Japanese has sent to the West many of the products of his art and with them must go a smile at the absurd uses to which they are put:

"The lacquer, the ivory boxes, the saber guards—are in customary use in their country of origin. The tiny vase which lifts its flowery contours in a European Museum often comes from the kitchen of a peasant. Since the diffusion of culture in ancient Greece there has not been so rich and disseminated a creation in the domestic arts.

"The influence of the Japanese production has been felt throughout the world. In the seventeenth century their lacquer brought new life to the form and design of French furniture. Those faiences of Kioto which a Dutch ship carried to the West gave the wings of inspiration to this art at Delft and, later, to the same at Copenhagen. Amongst painters, from Whistler to Degas, and amongst print makers, from Riviere to Toulouse-Lautrec, those who have saturated themselves in the Japanese sense of line are easily marked. If one speaks of the influence of Europe in the military development of Japan, it is an equal justice to recognize the Japanese influence in the development of European culture. But the too facile success of the too superficial Japanese production has weakened our mature judgment of their basic art. We give its familiar and more ephemeral examples too important a place, in the fashion of that historian of Greek art who was so absorbed in talking of the Tanagra that he forgot the Parthenon. We are only academically aware that Japan has formed, produced and perpetuated a great school of sculpture and a great school of painting and that, almost without exception, the perfected examples of both arts are still in Japan."

WESTERN SPIRIT IN JAPANESE ART—A hint of the contest going on between the devotees of the native ideals in art and the followers of Western methods is to be seen in the annual exhibition of the Imperial Fine Arts Institute. This show is one of the notable events of Tokyo life, and was formerly held under the direction of the Board of Education. The *Japan Magazine* (Tokyo) points out that since the time of the Russo-Japan War two tendencies in art have been striving for the mastery:

"First may be mentioned the reactionary tendency of artists producing genre pictures—a reversion to the Yamatoye style, with subjects taken from the Heian period—its customs and manners depicted in preference to those of modern life. One year, indeed, a whole room was devoted to galaxies of beautiful women.

"Since the European or World War, however, the revolutionary changes in conditions of life and thought have brought about corresponding changes in art—one of the most startling being the representation of 'Labor' in painting and statuary from last year. Perhaps this is the more noticeable because the new adjudicating committee evidently rejected many of the offerings of the more conservative painters and patently favored the school of realism in art. There were many of these painters who obstinately contended that the old school was the only orthodox one, but the disciple of realism to-day is having his chance to

'paint the thing as he sees it,
For the God of Things as They Are'

It is not entirely a bad sign, is it, that many of the pictures selected were of this type? While some were lacking in the perfect technique of the traditional school, yet it was noticeable that a new life had been infused into these representations of modern life which was hopeful and exhilarating."

In 1898 was founded the Fine Arts Academy of Japan with the aim "to conserve and develop the art ideals of Asia." It is the only serious rival to the Imperial Art Academy, and it has been effective in stemming the tendency of the end of the last century to imitate what the West had to offer.

UNDISCIPLINED JAPANESE CHILD LIFE

CHILDREN of Japan rarely see the warning finger lifted to check their animal spirits. If they beheld the whip that hangs over their Western brothers they would be amazed and find life a hard lot. The reason of this difference, as the late Lafcadio Hearn pointed out in "Japan, an Interpretation," derives from "the fundamental difference in the Japanese and the European conceptions of education as a means to an end." In spite of their having adopted a new system and program from the West, "education is still conducted upon a traditional plan almost the exact opposite of the Western plan." The chief feature of our system, "the repressive part of moral training begun in early childhood" is entirely absent. We think it important to inculcate the duties of behavior — the "must" and the "must not" of individual obligation — as early as possible. Later on more liberty is allowed. Personal effort and capacity are the safeguards of a boy's future career, and he is made to feel all this. "The aim of Western education is the cultivation of individual ability and personal character—the creation of an independent and forceful being." After saying so much, Hearn, who spent his later years as a professor of English literature in the University of Tokyo, goes on to show the interesting contrasts of Japanese education:

LITTLE MAIDS FROM SCHOOL,

Who seem to be undergoing a process of Westernizing that represses their natural exuberance.

"Now Japanese education has always been conducted, and, in spite of superficial appearances, is still being conducted, mostly upon the reverse plan. Its object never has been to train the individual for independent action, but to train him for cooperative action—to fit him to occupy an exact place in the mechanism of a rigid society. Constraint among ourselves begins with childhood, and gradually relaxes; constraint in Far Eastern training begins later, and thereafter gradually tightens; and it is not a constraint imposed directly by parents or teachers—which fact makes an enormous difference in results. Not merely up to the age of school-life—supposed to begin at six years—but considerably beyond it, a Japanese child enjoys a degree of liberty far greater than is allowed to Occidental children. Exceptional cases are common, of course; but the general rule is that the child be permitted to do as he pleases, providing that his conduct can cause no injury to himself or to others. He is guarded, but not constrained; admonished, but rarely punished. In short, he is allowed to be so mischievous that, as a Japanese proverb says, 'even the holes by the roadside hate a boy of seven or eight years old.'

"Punishment is administered only when absolutely necessary; and on such occasions, by ancient custom, the entire household—servants and all—intercede for the offender; the little brothers and sisters, if any there be, begging in turn to bear the penalty instead. Whipping is not a common punishment, except among the roughest classes; the *moxa* is preferred as a deterrent; and it is a severe one. To frighten a child by loud, harsh words, or angry looks, is condemned by general opinion: all punishment ought to be inflicted as quietly as possible, the punisher calmly admonishing the while. To slap a child about the head, for any reason, is a proof of vulgarity and ignorance. It is not customary to punish by restraining from play, or by a change of diet, or by any denial of accustomed pleasures. To be perfectly patient with children is the ethical law.

"At school the discipline begins; but it is at first so very light that it can hardly be called discipline: the teacher does not act as a master, but rather as an elder brother; and there is no punishment beyond a public admonition. Whatever restraint exists is chiefly exerted on the child by the common opinion of his class; and a skilful teacher is able to direct that opinion. Also each class is nominally governed by one or two little captains, selected for character and intelligence; and when a disagreeable order has to be given, it is the child-captain, the *kyucho*, who is commissioned with the duty of giving it."

These little details which Hearn regards as "worthy of note" are cited, he says, "only to show how early in school-life begins the discipline of opinion, the pressure of the common will, and how perfectly this policy accords with the ethical traditions of the race." Then going on:

"In higher classes the pressure slightly increases; and in higher schools it is very much stronger; the ruling power always being class-sentiment, not the individual will of the teacher. In middle schools the pupils become serious; class-opinion there attains a force to which the teacher himself must bend, as it is quite capable of expelling him for any attempt to override it. Each middle-school class has its elected officers, who represent and enforce the moral code of the majority—the traditional standard of conduct. (This moral standard is deteriorating; but it survives everywhere to some degree.)

"Fighting or bullying are yet unknown in Japanese schools of this grade for obvious reasons: there can be little indulgence of personal anger, and no attempt at personal domination, under a discipline enforcing a uniform manner of behavior. It is never the domination of the one over the many that regulates class-life: it is always the rule of the many over the one—and the power is formidable. The student who consciously or unconsciously offends class-sentiment will suddenly find himself isolated—condemned to absolute solitude. No one will speak to him or notice him even outside of the school, until such time as he decides to make a public apology, when his pardon will depend upon a majority vote.

"Such temporary ostracism is not unreasonably feared, because it is regarded even outside of student-circles as a disgrace; and the memory of it will cling to the offender during the rest of his career. However high he may rise in official or professional life in after years, that fact that he was once condemned by the general opinion of his schoolmates will not be forgotten—the circumstances may occur which will turn the fact to his credit. . . . Under all circumstances, a certain formal demeanor is exacted by tradition. Everybody watches everybody: eccentricities or singularities are quickly marked and quietly suppressed."

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THE NEW AND THE OLD JAPAN AT LUNCHEON ON A PICTURESQUE HILLSIDE.

The respectful, traditionally-clothed Japanese woman, the polished gentleman in his "European" clothes, the toy-like town in the distance—all are typical of the little island Kingdom which has measured up to its name of "Great Japan."

ODD FOLKS AND WAYS IN JAPAN

"QUEER, BUT CUTE," is the American verdict, delivered by an overwhelming majority of plain American citizens, on Japan and all things Japanese. So at least numerous exploring journalists, traveling observers, students and philosophers assure us in the various volumes on Japan that have lately constituted a large part of publishers' lists. This feeling, of course, is not quite the same along our Pacific coast, where the Jap is seen at close hand and where, it is complained, he is so much out of place that he loses most of the appeal he may have in his proper environment. An island kingdom of two-acre farms, a country of miniature paper houses made to withstand earthquake shocks and periodically renewed when destroyed by the frequent and expected fires, a people who do most things backward, according to the American view, and only lately emerged from a state of civilization almost as remote and unusual as one might find on the moon—here are facts enough to form a basis for that "Asiatic Mystery" of which the Western world has heard so much. Getting down beneath the crust of convention, however, "Where is the 'Asiatic Mystery'?" asks Joseph I. C. Clarke, author of one of the most recent and highly considered volumes on the Japanese people ("Japan at First Hand," Dodd, Mead). "I had been warned that I would never be able to understand the Japanese," he writes; "that, behind all appearances, was the mystery of the East, impenetrable to Western eyes and understanding." He demurs:

"My observation leads me to the reverse conclusion. The Japanese people are first of all intensely human as we understand the word, with virtues and frailties like our own, with our motives of action and directions of interest. They laugh heartily; you can hear it all around you. They weep, too, but it is a point of honor or custom or etiquette to do it secretly when they can. Sometimes, alas, they must out with it.

"I was at a marionette show at Osaka. The marionettes are one-third size and very lifelike, but they are manipulated by men standing behind them in full sight of the audience. It was a medieval play of Masaoka, a mother of Spartan quality who, out of loyalty to her prince, felt obliged to stand by dumb and stoical while her babe was murdered before her eyes. Soon the murderers departed, leaving her alone.

"The mother rose warily, looked about stealthily, then sprang suddenly upon the body of her child and hugged it to her breast. The crowded audience, men and women, burst into tears. Sobs were heard on all sides, and the group of geishas, twenty or more, seated near the stage and looking like a great bed of chrysanthemums, sobbed the loudest of all. Never was there more weeping at 'Madame X.'

"Yes, they weep.

"They love and toil, toil unremittingly. They honor their parents; the family is a living unit, with quite a domestic government arranging things in an orderly way. They are intensely patriotic. They are markedly polite and hospitable. They are scrupulously clean; every Japanese takes a hot bath daily. They dress decently. They are thrifty; they are keen traders. They are imbued with the spirit of progress. They learn quickly and study with avidity."

Nevertheless, objects Julian Street, the magazine writer and journalistic observer of things in general, the Japanese are full of "reversed ideas." There is a good deal more to the "Asiatic Mystery," he announces in his current volume, "Mysterious Japan" (Doubleday Page), than the "language barrier" which Mr. Clarke finds so important. "On the day of my arrival in Japan," he writes:

"I started a list of things which according to our ideas the Japanese do backwards—or which according to their ideas we do backwards. I suppose that every traveler in Japan has kept some such record. My list, beginning with the observation that their books commence at what we call the back, that the lines of type run down the page instead of across, and that 'foot-notes' are printed at the top of the page, soon grew to considerable proportions. Almost every day I had been able to add an item or two, and every time I did so I found myself playing with the fancy that such contrarieties ought in some way to be associated with the fact that we stand foot-to-foot with the Japanese upon the globe.

"The Japanese method of beckoning would, to us, signify 'go way'; boats are beached stern foremost; horses are backed into their stalls; sawing and planing are accomplished with a pulling instead of a driving motion; keys turn in their locks in a reverse direction from that customary with us. In the Japanese game of Go, played on a sort of checkerboard, the pieces are placed not within the squares but over the points of linear intersection. During the day Japanese houses, with their sliding walls of wood and paper, are wide open, but at night they are enclosed with solid board shutters and people sleep practically without ventilation. At the door of a theater or a restaurant the Japanese check their shoes instead of their hats; their sweets, if they come at all, are served early in the meal instead of toward the end; men do their *sake* drinking before rather than after the meal, and instead of icing the national beverage, they heat it in a kettle. Action in the theater is modeled not on life but on

I am the skipper of this little clipper
She's queen of the ice-boat fleet!
Her name is a winner on ice or at dinner—
It stands for the soup we all eat!

Off to a good start!

New Year—new cheer! Greet 1922 with a smile and decide right now to make it the biggest, happiest, healthiest year in your life. Good, hot, nourishing soup eaten regularly every day will keep your appetite keen, put the glow of health in your cheeks and a spring in your footsteps.

Campbell's Tomato Soup

is a lively start to any dinner or luncheon, with all the spicy, tonic flavor of pure tomato juices enriched with golden creamery butter, snow-white granulated sugar, dainty herbs and piquant seasoning. Just what good soup should be—a delight in itself and a spur to the appetite.

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Campbell's Soups

LOOK FOR THE RED AND WHITE LABEL

the movements of dolls in marionette shows, and in the classic 'No' drama the possibility of showing emotion by facial expression is eliminated by the use of carved wooden masks.

"Instead of slipping her thread through the eye of her needle a Japanese women slips the eye of her needle over the point of her thread; she reckons her child one year old on the day it is born and two years old on the following New Year's Day. Thus, when an American child born on December thirty-first is counted

Photograph by Ewing Galloway

TOKYO ADVERTISING, AMERICAN FLAVOR.

The Japanese have acquired business methods from the Western world, and especially from their increasing contact with America. They are not called "the Yankees of the East" for nothing.

one day old, a Japanese child born on the same day is counted two years old.

"Once when I was dining at the house of a Japanese family who had resided for years in New York, their little daughter came into the room. Hearing her speaking English, I asked:

" 'How old are you?'

" 'Five and six,' she answered. Then she added, by way of explanation, that five was her 'American age' and six her 'Japanese age.' "

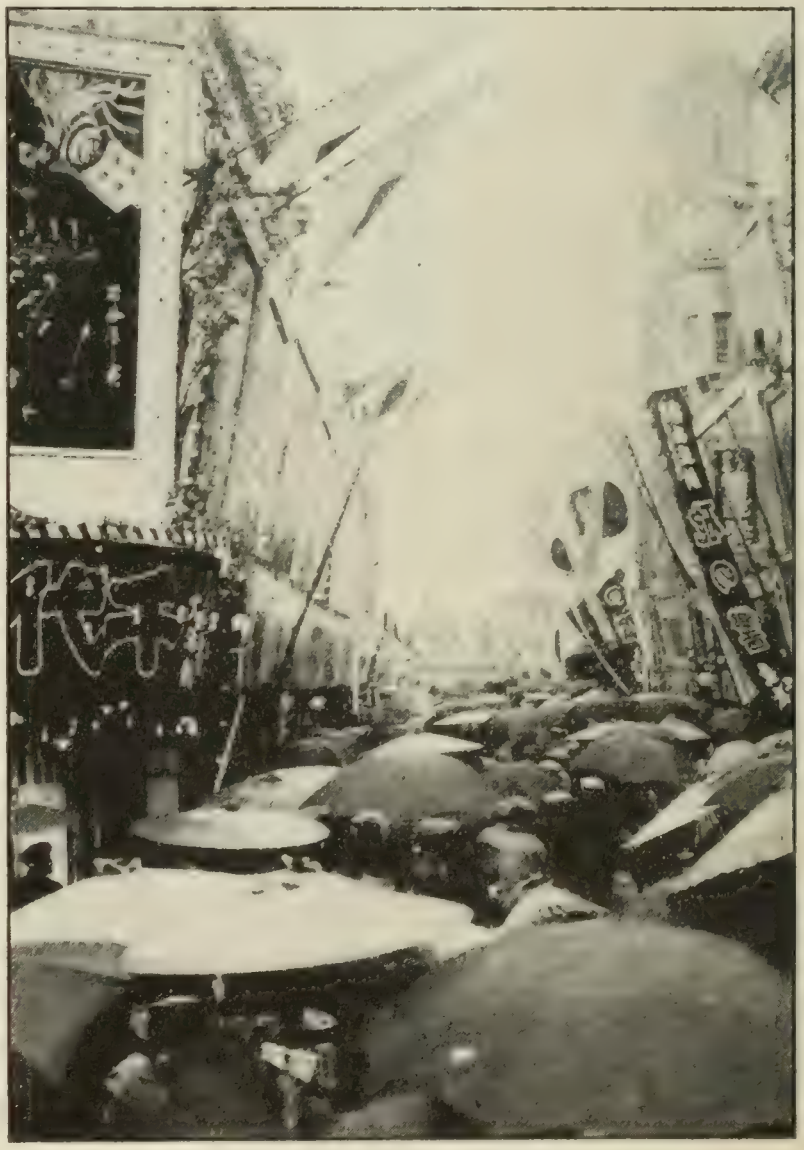
Mr. Street joins other travelers in testifying the Japanese, like the English, are persistent bathers, but whereas the English take cold baths the Japanese bathe in water so hot that we could hardly stand it. And when they have bathed they dry themselves with a small, damp towel, which they use as a sort of mop. Also

"Like the English they drive to the left of the road. There is much to be said about that, but some of their other customs of the road surprize one. Wherever they have not been 'civilized' out of their native courtesy you will find that one chauffeur dislikes to overtake and pass another. Surely to an American this is an inversion! When a procession of automobiles is going along a road and one of them is for some reason required to stop, the cars which follow do not blow their horns and dash by in delight and a cloud of dust, but draw up behind the stationary car; and if it becomes necessary for them to go on, the chauffeurs who do so apologize for passing. This custom, which is dying out, comes, I fancy, from that of ricksha-men, who never overtake and pass each other on the road, but always fall in behind the slowest runner, getting their pace from him, protecting him against the complaints which his passenger would make if others were continually coming up behind and going by."

There is an etiquette of leisureliness in the land, except where European "hustle," chiefly American "hustle," has penetrated and been absorbed by the remarkably adaptable Japanese population. They are not called "Yankees of the East" for nothing. A business deal that a few years ago would have taken weeks, if not months, reports Joseph Dautremer, in his volume "The Japanese Empire and Its Economic Conditions" (Unwin, London), is now put through with a snappiness characteristic of Broadway. But, side by side with modern "pep" appear a hundred evidences of a very ancient delicacy and courtesy. These are survivals from the time of which a Japanese professor writes: "While Christendom was struggling with Medievalism, the Buddhaland was a great garden of culture, where each flower of thought bloomed in individual beauty." The professor's view presented in "The Awakening of Japan," by Okakura-Kakuzo, former director of the Imperial Art School at Tokyo, is criticized as too optimistic by American reviewers, but the "flowers of thought" and other flowers, of which he tells, bloom in Japan to-day. There is a cult for the very arrangement of flowers, we are told by Mr. Street. For instance, he writes:

"That grouping of flowers in a bamboo vase, which you find so satisfying, is not the result of any fancy of the moment, but is the product of an elaborate art, dating back at least five centuries. Flower Arrangement is part of the curriculum of girls' schools and is one of the accomplishments of every lady. Hundreds of books have been written on the art and there are thousands of professional teachers of it. It has, you are informed, a philosophy of its own. Confucianism is invoked. The Universe is represented by three sprays of different height—an effect often found also in plantings in Japanese gardens. The tallest spray, standing in the middle, symbolizes Heaven; the shortest, Earth; the intermediate, Man. There may be five, seven or nine sprays, but the principle of Heaven, Earth and Man must be preserved. There must never be an even number of sprays, and four is a number to be avoided above all others, since *shi*, the Japanese word for 'four,' also means 'death.' "

The so-called "Tea Ceremony" is closely allied with the rules for flower arrangement. The ceremony is said by one



BANNERS, UMBRELLAS, AND MOVIES.

A street in a Japanese city, with the typical low buildings on either side, filled with an afternoon crowd, mostly bound for the movie shows that occupy almost a solid block in this neighborhood.

authority, Adachi Kinnosuki, of the New York *World*, to have originated in the need for suppressing the pugnacious spirits of old-time Japanese warriors. Since one rule of the ceremony provided that all the participants should sit down on their feet—presumably so that they would not be able to start trouble readily—Mr. Adachi credits the ceremony, also, with helping

BERLIOZ
and the
Fantastic Symphony

Painted for the
Steinway
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by Harvey Dunn

STEINWAY

THE INSTRUMENT OF THE IMMORTALS

THREE score years ago a new genius flashed upon the musical world. He was a composer, not of musical scores, but of musical instruments. His name was Henry Steinway—his masterwork was a piano. No sooner was his instrument given to the world than it was hailed as America's first great contribution to musical art. Hector Berlioz, he of the flaming locks and flaming soul, was one of the first of the masters to hear the Steinway. Forthwith he wrote to its creator: "You have contributed to music a progress for which all true artists are infinitely indebted to you." One by one the masters heard the Steinway, or played it, and chose it for their own. Wagner, Liszt, Rubinstein, Gounod—these were only a few of those who came under the spell of Steinway tone. From that day to this the Steinway has been the instrument which the world has recognized as the piano of pianos. The music of the Immortals and the instrument of the Immortals live on together. In homes where you find the one, there also is the other.

Steinway & Sons and their dealers have made it conveniently possible for music lovers to own a Steinway. Prices: $875 and up, plus freight at points distant from New York.

STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, 109 E. 14th Street, New York

to make the Japanese more short-legged than they would be otherwise. Mr. Street gives this lively account of the custom:

"Ceremonial Tea has practically nothing to do with ordinary tea-drinking. The very tea used for the purpose is not like other tea. It comes in the form of fine green powder, which is placed in a special sort of bowl in a special sort of way, whereafter water of exactly the right temperature and quantity is added, and the mixture is whipt to a creamy froth with a fine bamboo brush, manipulated in a special manner. Great stress is laid upon the frame of mind brought into the tea-room, as well as on the etiquette and technique governing every detail connected with the making and drinking of the tea. The bowl is passed and received according to exact rules, and there is profound bowing back and forth. First it circulates as a loving-cup among the guests; later a special bowl is served to each in turn. On accepting the bowl the guest revolves it gently in both hands; then with as much of the calm dignity of a Zen Buddhist as he is able to exhibit, he raises it and takes a large sip. Removing the bowl from his lips he pauses meditatively; then repeats the process. Etiquette demands that when three large sips have been taken there shall remain in the bowl enough tea to make a small sip. In disposing of this final draught great gusto must be shown. The head is thrown back in indication of eagerness to drain the last drop, and the tea is drawn into the mouth with a sucking sound which advertises the delight of the drinker.

"The second night afterward he may be able to sleep. Ceremonial Tea is potent. Nor is its potency diminished by the fact that the hand which makes and serves it is a characteristically exquisite little Japanese hand, set off by the long soft sleeve of a flowered silk kimono."

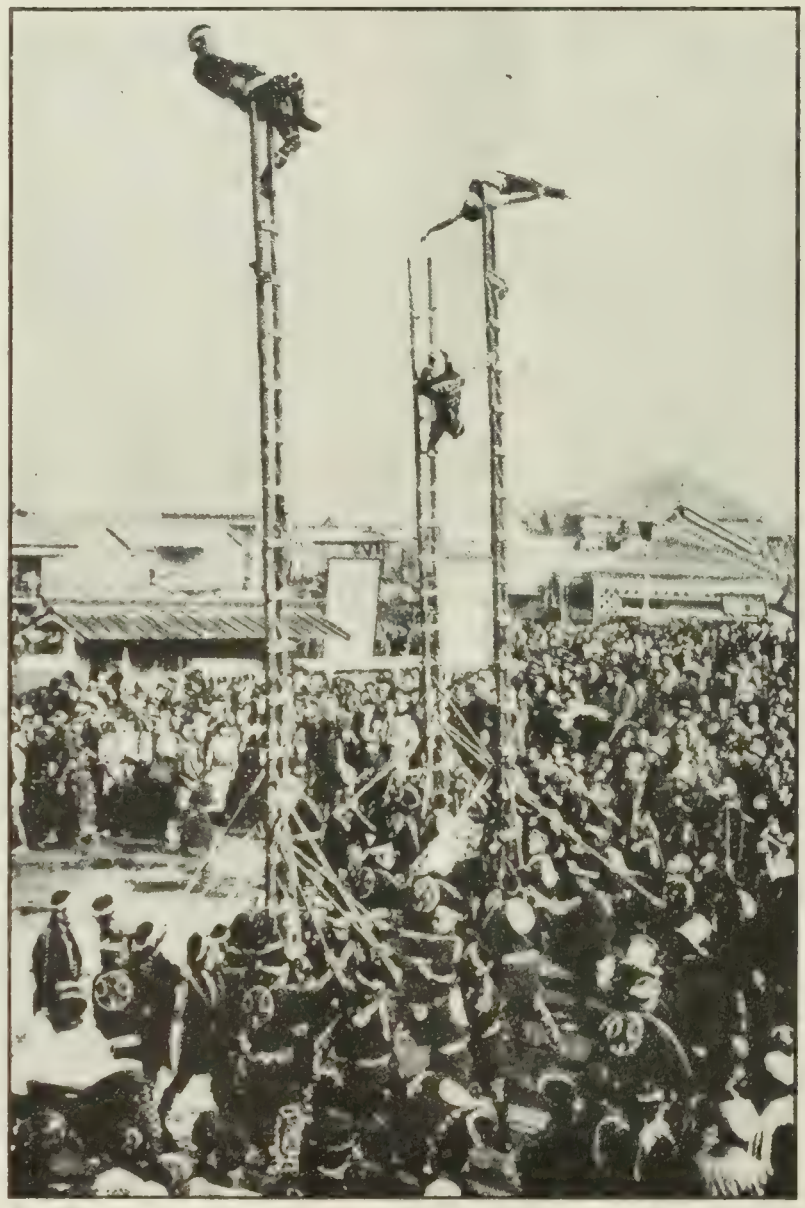
The "exquisite little hand," so properly set off, is very likely to appertain to a geisha, "the sublimated waitress of Japan," as Mr. Clarke calls her in his book. She is a specialized Japanese institution, in no way to be confused with "light women," who are quite as numerous in Japan as elsewhere. "The geisha, or singing girl, to the Western mind, filled out the romantic idea of modern Japan," observes Mr. Clarke:

"The figure appeals to the artistic sense wholly. One dissociates her from the girl who has been kneeling before you on the opposite side of your lacquered tray with its pretty bowls of strange and dainty food, waiting on your slightest movement as you never have been waited on, with laughing eyes, smiling mouth and arching of her neck, as well as with quick, efficient fingers. She is, as you are probably aware, an old institution, originated seven centuries ago by the terrible Fujiwara Michinori in his gentler moments as the Shirabyoshi or white treaders of measures (in Lochinvar phrase) to grace banquets and festivals. Later combining attendance on guests with the stately saltation of the East.

"I recall nothing of the pageantry of Japan with a more immediate appeal to joyous admiration than the formal entry of a score of geishas in ranks of four to wait upon a score of guests in that delectable restaurant, the Tokiowa—the Delmonico's of the Japanese capital. Toward the upper end of the large oblong room we were seated on the mats and resting on soft cushions of satin brocade in the customary three-sided line—that is, with the fourth side of the square open to the lower end of the room. Conversation was running airily along among the guests, when suddenly there was silence, and then murmurs of admiration as the splendid company of geishas wheeling in lines of four from the side entrances at the further end moved slowly forward down the center with a marvelous rhythmic stride, each bearing a tray of scarlet lacquer. Such a company of bright, smiling, youthful faces, of pure Oriental oval, surmounted by coronets of glossy black hair, puffed, interwoven and adorned with many pins, their flowing kimonos of brilliant brocade, their still brighter obis and their white-shod feet! Bloom of beauty and youth in gorgeous array were ushering in the feast. Lucullus nor any luxurious Roman of his time could have produced any finer prelude to a high repast.

"With almost military precision our geishas, as they advanced, wheeled so that in an instant their line was facing ours, smiling down on us. In another instant all were on their knees facing each a guest, and depositing before him their precious trays laden with good things. My geisha was a little beauty of scant eighteen, and touching her forehead to the floor she sat up and, leaning backward on her heels, helped me from the tray. Closer seen she is observed to be powdered and rouged, her lips painted scarlet, and otherwise facially a work of art, with fine touches and shadings beyond mere man to describe, from the convolutions of her lustrous hair to her slender, manicured finger-tips.

"Beyond this grace and efficiency of service, the geisha at the feast does not progress much farther with the foreigner, unless he can speak Japanese. The girls seldom learn any outland tongue. I remember one at Osaka sent for by my host because it was said she spoke English. Alas! a score or two of words, some a little rowdy, was her whole bilingual store, reflecting, like the sailor's parrot, more upon his teacher than on the vicar's sister, who owned the bird. 'You lak Japan damfine, eh?' was her somewhat disconcerting ingratiating salutation. For the rest it was 'gol' watch,' 'good morneen,' 'old top,' 'git tout,' 'solong, gooby!' without any relevance that I could discover. The bewitching, knowing smile that went with each of these was, however, worth something to witness."



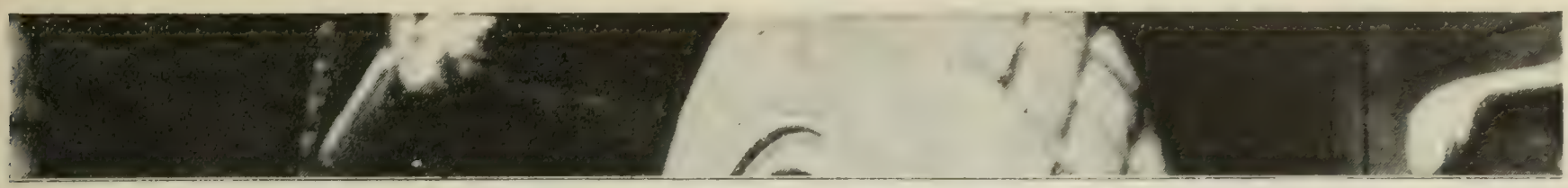
From "Everyday Japan" (Cassell).

NOT CIRCUS PERFORMERS, MERELY FIREMEN.

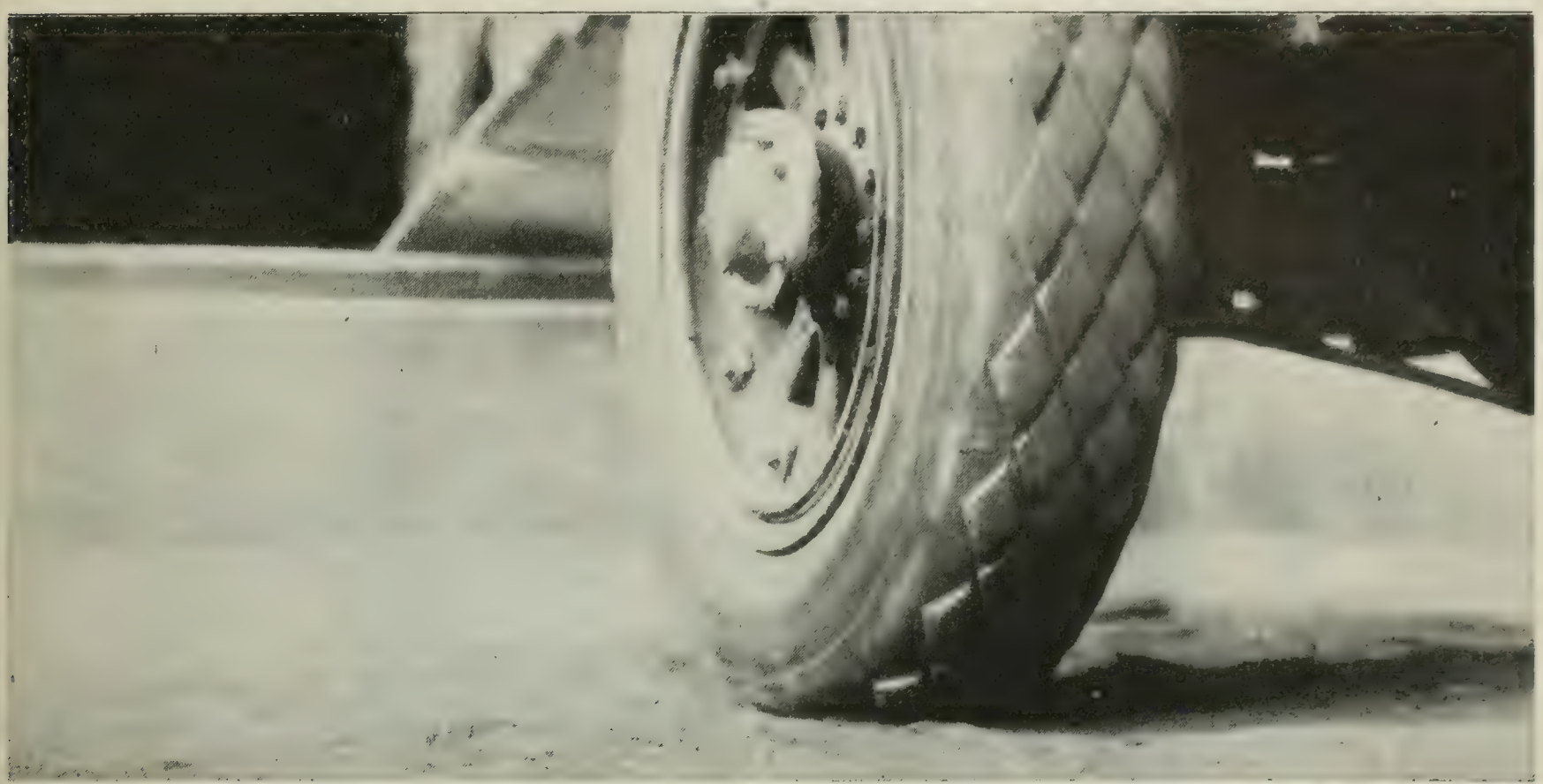
However, with the introduction of Western fire-fighting methods, a good many of these acrobatic Japanese firemen may find American circuses and vaudeville acts a good substitute for their old jobs. Japanese cities, due to the flimsy construction made necessary by frequent earthquakes, have a way of burning down every little while.

Beneath the luxury and leisure typified by Tea Ceremonies, Flower Ceremonies and the geisha girl, there is that humble support of the Nation, of which not many traveler-commentators take much notice except on his picturesque side—the Japanese farmer. The late Walter Weyl, one of the editors and founders of the *New Republic*, found the Japanese farms and farmers vastly interesting. He spent more time among them than many writers of Japanese impressions spend in cities and tea-houses. We read in his posthumous volume, "Tired Radicals and other Papers" (Huebsch):

"The visual impression one gets of the Japanese countryside, even without leaving the railway compartment, is that the fields are already overcrowded. As you travel through the beautiful island of Hondo, encircling with a wide sweep the majestic Fuji mountain, you are never out of sight of the barelegged Japanese farmer, up to his knees in the flooded paddies or working with spade or ladle on the land, with a courage born of centuries of hard wrestling with Nature. The country seems one long, straggling inchoate village; everywhere are men and nowhere—or seemingly nowhere—horses, cattle, sheep and swine. The clustering men, the ubiquitous women and children, seem to have crowded the domestic animals from off the land. And in many



MORE MILES TRAVELED, MORE LOADS HAULED



Actual photograph of Goodyear Cord Truck Tire in the service of the Rumford Chemical Works, Rumford, Rhode Island

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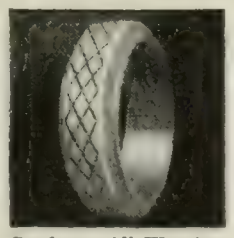
Active, swift-moving Goodyear Cords master the problem of trucking in narrow streets and on congested piers, make extra trips, cover more territory, and deliver more goods.

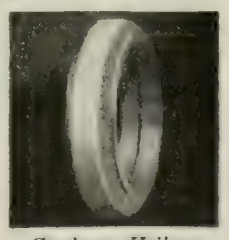
The tractive power and strength of their special design and construction enable them to stand up to varying road conditions—cobblestones, chuckholes and worn pavements in summer, snow and slush in winter.

The long life of the Goodyear Cords and the cushioning protection they afford to the truck and its load, to the valuable mechanism and the perishable cargo, are the basic factors of their real economy in hauling.

Goodyear Cord Truck Tire (Pneumatic)



Goodyear All-Weather Tread Solid



Goodyear Hollow-Center Cushion Tire

Product of exclusive patented design and carefully developed construction, Goodyear Cord Truck Tires are stronger than ordinary pneumatic tires. They are thick and heavy through the bead, where ordinary pneumatics fail. Their All-Weather Tread gives them all-season, all-road usefulness.

Where traction, cushioning and wide range of operation are desired, and where body clearances and loads permit, use Goodyear Cord Truck Tires as all 'round equipment on trucks up to three-ton capacity, and on the front wheels of heavy-duty trucks.

There are special Goodyear Truck Tires for every hauling need—Goodyear Cords, Goodyear All-Weather Tread Solids, Goodyear Cushion Tires. Call upon your Goodyear dealer for the benefit of his unbiased judgment in specifying the particular type of Goodyear Truck Tire that will serve you longest and best.

GOODYEAR

parts of the country this is literally true. A horse or a cow takes up too much room for its support. It is hard for men to perform the labor of horses, but where farms are very small and very dear, and fodder is expensive, there is no other way. It is for this reason that the tiny farms in the more densely populated parts of Japan swarm with men and are bare of domestic animals.

"When we grasp the smallness of Japan and the size of its population, we readily understand why the land is so crowded. Japan proper is a narrow and diminutive country. Its area of roughly 150,000 square miles is somewhat smaller than that of California, while its population is twenty times as great. Moreover, like Italy, Japan is chiefly a country of mountains and its arable land under cultivation amounts to only some 25,000 square miles, a farm area less than half that of the single State of Iowa. It follows that Japan is the classic land of intensive agriculture. Its dwarf farms are not really farms at all in our sense of the word, but gardens. There are no pastures, no barnyards, but merely little squares of land, now covered with water, now filled with mud drying in the sun, and now vividly green with the beautiful rice plants. These little patches of terraced and irrigated land have nothing in common with our one-hundred-and-sixty-acre farms. In Japan the average agricultural family (and there are five and a half millions of them) occupies only two and three-quarters acres each. Only one family in ten has as much as five acres (two cho) and over one-third of all rural families have farms of less than one and one-quarter acres. It is *morcellement* carried to a tragic absurdity.

"The living to be made out of these petty farms by the overflowing, fecund Japanese is of the meagerest. His is the most meticulous farming in the world. Every inch of ground is carefully cultivated, every possible saving sedulously made. Human waste is collected with faithful care and is piously returned to the land. Nothing could be more painstaking than this strenuous, small-scale agriculture. A solicitous government aids these farmers by means of experiment stations which give advice and instruction, and above all the farmers help themselves. By dint of hard labor and hard scrimping, they manage to secure some sort of a living from their three acres.

"But for the rural trades, and especially the silk industry, many of these little farmers and tenants could not live at all. It is the American demand for raw silk that saves the smaller Japanese farmers from being crusht. About three-fifths of all the silk used in the United States comes from Japan, and it is in the little farmhouses of the archipelago that the deft peasant women, in competition with their sisters in Italy and China, prepare this silk. In all, over 1,700,000 Japanese rural families devote themselves to this and other occupations, and thus eke out the scanty returns from agriculture. Of the farming families almost a third have some occupation subsidiary to farming."

Photo by H. Suito, in Asia.

HUNTING DOWN INSECTS BY HAND.

Japanese school children set to improve their time by removing the grasshoppers and slugs from one corner of a small Japanese farm. The land is so scarce, and has to be cultivated so carefully to support Japan's teeming population, that even a few extra grasshoppers make a difference.

On the farm, as well as among the working classes in the cities, Japanese life is made more interesting, amusing, or regrettable, as the case may be, by an almost endless number of superstitions. A central theme, around which Japanese fortune-tellers build their stories, as do our own astrologers, is the zodiac. The Japanese zodiac, taken over from the Chinese, consists of twelve animals. It was adopted centuries ago, and they still take account of it, we are told, tho they now generally use our Gregorian calendar for computing time. "But even so," writes Mr. Street:

"Their era is not the Christian Era, but dates from the beginning of the reign of Jimmu Tenno the Divine, whom the Japanese count as the first of their Imperial line, and who is said to have ascended the throne 600 B.C. Thus our current year, 1921, is the year 2581 in Japan. Time is also measured arbitrarily by the reigns of emperors, the present year being Taisho 10, or the tenth year of the reign of the present Emperor.

"The Chinese zodiac, however, figures largely in Japanese superstition. As there are twelve animals, the years are counted off in cycles of twelve; and the same animals are also associated with days and hours, in cycles of twelve. The attributes of the astrological animal governing the year of one's birth are supposed to attach to one.

"'My mother is a cow,' a Japanese lady explained to me. 'My husband is a snake, and I am a rabbit.'"

"The lore of these animals is complicated. I have only a smattering of it, but what I know will suffice to show the general tendency of such superstition.

"It is considered a good fortune to be born in the year of the horse, because the horse is strong and energetic. 1920 was the year of the monkey. It is unlucky to marry in monkey year because the word *saru*, which means 'monkey,' also means 'to go back,' the suggestion being that the bride will go back to her former home, or, in other words, be divorced. A woman born in the year of the rabbit will be prolific. (The lady who said, 'I'm a rabbit,' tho very young, was the mother of four.)

"Similarly the animals, in their cycle, bring good luck or ill luck in connection with events occurring on certain days. It is unlucky to take one's bed with a sickness on the day of the cow, because the cow is slow to get up. It is lucky to begin a journey on the day of the tiger, because the tiger, tho he travels a thousand miles, always returns to the point from which he started; but for the same reason it is unlucky for a girl to marry on this day, because she, like the tiger, may return to the place from which she started—her father's house. And the day of the tiger is a bad one for funerals, because the tiger drags its prey with it, suggesting that another funeral will soon follow. The significance attaching to each animal according to the Japanese idea is now always apparent, without explanation, to the stranger. For instance, tho I know it is considered lucky for a bride to cut her kimonos on the day of the rooster, I do not know why. Nor do I know why it is considered particularly lucky to have, in one family, three persons born under the same sign.

"Superstition of all kinds plays a large part in the daily life of the Japanese masses, and persons of intelligence often patronize fortune-tellers, among whom are the Buddhist priests in certain temples.

"Another superstition is exampled in the *ema*, votive offerings in the form of little paintings on wood, which are put up at Shinto shrines by those in need of help of one kind or another. For almost any sort of affliction an *ema* of suitable design may be found, tho the meaning of the grotesque design is seldom apparent to the foreigner.

"While in Japan I collected a number of these curious little objects and investigated their significance. Among them was one which my friend Yuki recognized as an appeal for relief from eye trouble.

"'That very good *ema*,' she told me. 'I use one like that once when I have sore eyes.'

"'Did it cure you, Yuki?'

"'Yes, sir, I sure.'

"'You didn't do anything else for your eyes?'

"'No, it just like I say. I put up *ema* for god and not drink tea. Then I wait two weeks.'

"'Did your eyes hurt you during the two weeks?'

"'Oh, yes. They hurt so much I have to wash them two, three times a day with boric acid, while I wait for *ema* to make cure. But when end of two weeks comes they not sore any more. That *ema* work very good.'"

What do they think when they leave your parties?

"MY, oh, my, I was never so bored in my life," or "Well, didn't we have a jolly time! Those folks certainly know how to entertain."

The answer is in the *kind* of entertainment you provide. Follow this suggestion—

Play cards for wholesome recreation

and you will find everybody helping to make the evening pleasant for everybody else. The most backward people will enter into the spirit of a card game as if they had known each other for years. The informal folks will be calling each other by their first names before the evening is over. And they'll all be glad to come to your house again whenever you say the word.

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THE PACK—Two-hand, 24-card pack, A (high) to 9 (low); three-hand, 32 cards, A to 7; four-hand, 42-card pack, A to 4, (omitting two 4's); five-hand, regular 52-card pack; six-hand, 61-card pack, with 11 and 12 spots; plus Joker if desired.

PLAYERS—Two to six; a good three-hand game. Four, six, and five-hand are partnership games—four hand, 2 against 2; six-hand, three pairs of partners. In five-hand, successful bidder calls any one player as his partner for that hand; or he may designate one partner on bid of six or seven, and two partners on higher bid; or he may call holder of a certain card for his partner, but holder of card makes no announcement until card called for falls in play.

RANK OF CARDS—Trump suit: Joker (when used) high; J (right bower); J of same color (left bower); A, K, Q, 10, 9, etc. Other suits: A, K, Q, J, 10, 9, etc.

CUTTING—Cut for deal. Low deals—ace low.

DEALING—Deal 3 cards to each player, then for a "widow" lay 2 cards face down on the table, (3 if Joker is used), then deal 4 cards to each player, then 3.

OBJECT OF GAME—To take tricks. Bidder, (or partners), must take full number of tricks bid. Adversaries score each trick they take.

MAKING TRUMP—Beginning at dealer's left, each has one chance to bid or "pass." Bids are made to take a certain number of tricks, with a named suit as trumps; or to take them without a trump. Form of bid is: "six clubs"; "eight diamonds," etc. Six tricks is lowest bid. When all pass, cards are bunched and deal passes to left. In some localities, if no one bids, the hands are played "no-trump", without using "widow"; each trick taken scores 10; and there is no "set back."

AVONDALE SCHEDULE

Tricks	6	7	8	9	10
Spades	40	140	240	340	440
Clubs	60	160	260	360	460
Diamonds	80	180	280	380	480
Hearts	100	200	300	400	500
No Trump	120	220	320	420	520

IRREGULAR BIDDING—In partnership games, if any player bids out of turn, his bid is void, and his partner loses right to bid that deal.

DISCARDING—Highest bidder takes "widow" then discards to ten cards, and leads any card.

PLAY—Beginning at bidder's left each player must follow suit, if possible; otherwise trump or discard. Winner of trick leads for next. On "no-trump" bid, the hand is played without trumps, with Joker as highest card of all; but Joker may not be played to another's lead if holder can follow suit. Player who leads Joker names the suit that shall be played to it.

IRREGULARITIES IN PLAY—Failure to follow suit, when able to do so, is a *revoke*. When revoke is proved, hands are abandoned. If adversary of bidder revokes, bidder scores full amount of his bid; side in error scores nothing. If bidder revokes, he is set back full amount of his bid, and adversaries score any tricks they already have taken.

SCORING—If bidder takes number of tricks bid, he scores amount bid as per Avondale Schedule, but no more, except when he takes all ten tricks. For this he scores 250, if his bid was for less. Adversaries score 10 for each trick they take.

SET BACK—If bidder fails to "make" his bid, the number of points bid are deducted from his previous score. If set back before he has scored anything or for more points than he has scored, he is "in the hole" (indicated by drawing a ring around the minus amount). Partners are "set back" together.

GAME—Game is 500. If more than one player scores game on same hand, and one of them is bidder, bidder wins. If neither is bidder, player first winning enough tricks to make his score 500 wins.

FIVE HUNDRED FOR TWO

When 2 play Five Hundred, 33 cards may be used and a third hand dealt, besides usual "widow". This "dead" hand must not be touched. Its purpose is to make bidder speculate as to location of cards and make high bids possible.

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All 6 books 40c. Write Name and Address in margin below.

SCIENCE IN JAPAN

MODERN OR "WESTERN" SCIENCE dates in Japan from the commercial contact with the western world effected by Commodore Perry's expedition. As with all her adopted western ways, she has taken kindly to it and to all its applications to industry. In the annual reports on scientific progress issued by European learned societies, it is now quite usual to find Japanese names. Taking at random those on the progress of chemistry, compiled by the Chemical Society in London (1921), we find mention of the work of Inamura on aluminum nitrate; of Kodama on chemical sweeteners in use in Japan, especially the salts of leucic acid; of Kuhara and Kashima on transformations of hydrogenated naphthaline, and of Amatsu and Tsudji on the effect of chemical substances on bacteria.

The great advances of the Japanese in medicine were first brought to our attention in the Russo-Japanese War, where their sanitary and hospital service opened the eyes of the world. They have always been at the front, in medical research, and especially in bacteriology, where Dr. Shibazaburo Kitasato perhaps stands at the head. Says *The Japan Advertiser*, as quoted in the *Bulletin* of the Japan Society (New York):

"Professor Kitasato may be called the father of bacteriological research in Japan, and is undoubtedly one of the greatest authorities in the world, living or dead, on infectious diseases and on the prevention of their spread. It would be a prodigious sin to have such a man without an opportunity of utilizing his unique knowledge and his zealous proclivity for scientific research."

For this reason, the Kitasato Institute has been established at the medical college of Keio University.

Some of the most recent work by Japanese in pure science has been done by students in the United States, as noted in an article by Katsuji Kato in *The Japan Review* (Chicago). Among other achievements Mr. Kato notes the brilliant work of Dr. Noguchi, of the Rockefeller Institute, leading to the discovery of the causative germ of yellow-fever; that of Nakahara on effects due to exposure to X-rays; Kosakai on osmotic pressure; discoveries in biological chemistry by a dozen or more students; a new hydraulic stomach-examiner, by Dr. Togami; and scores of others. Dr. Kato concludes:

"It is clear that the Japanese in the United States are making a definite contribution to the advancement of scientific knowledge, which is of vital importance to human welfare."

The progress of science and industry in Japan has been greatly fostered by the Japanese system of education, which, unlike that in England and America, is strictly nationalized. Says Dr. William M. McGovern in his "Modern Japan":

"On one point Japan has been extremely wise—practical, technical, and specialized education have been especially favored. The Government has a horror of seeing its young men full of general and scrappy information—of education such as we find it in India, which prepares a man for being only a doctor, a lawyer, or a journalist, with the result that most become political agitators. Even in the Japanese primary schools we find evidences of specialization. In towns the elements of commerce and bookkeeping are given; in manufacturing districts ideas of industry, and the ends and means of engineering; in agricultural districts they are taught how to cultivate the soil most efficiently; while on the sea-coast scientific methods of catching fish are shown. Girls are everywhere instructed in sewing and cooking, and in many cases the elements of sericulture.

"When we come to secondary education, we find institutions especially devoted to the teaching of agriculture, commerce, engineering, fishery, navigation. We find, in addition, apprenticeship schools for all trades, technical continuation schools, and normal schools, where primary school teachers are trained."

In an article entitled "The Greatest University of the East," contributed by Katsuji Kato to *The Japanese Student* (Chicago), we are told that in the Imperial University of Tokyo, the College of Science alone comprises nine departments and controls six subsidiary institutions—a museum, an observatory, two botanical gardens, a seismological laboratory and a marine biological station. The faculty has forty-six professors.

The enthusiasm for the study of practical sciences, especially technical sciences, such as chemistry and mechanics, as against purely intellectual science and literature, is a conspicuous feature of present-day Japan, says the editor of the *Kokumin*, a vernacular paper, quoted in the *Bulletin* of the Japan Society.

"This is further evidenced in the kinds of books published and sold during the past year, for most of them were on such subjects as chemistry, mechanics, economics and finance."

"A Scientific Bureaucracy," is what Japan is termed by Prof. Walter B. Pitkin, of Columbia University, in his book "Must We Fight Japan?" This term is justified, he says, by what he calls "the astonishing concentration of scientists and all other technical experts in the service of the state." He adds:

"Pre-war Germany was the first case of this in all history, and Germany became, in structure and in methods, a titanic corporation. In 1914 Germany was, past all dispute, the most powerful social organization ever fashioned in the flesh, and but for the Germans' inability to understand the workings of other men's minds, they would now be well on their way to rule the world.

"Now, in every detail, Japan to-day duplicates the best of that old German structure or else surpasses it. We have shown that the entire educational system there is governmental. So all the experts in the university laboratories are government employees. All the railways, telephones, telegraphs, the tobacco business, the salt monopoly, the camphor industry of Formosa, and a large majority of the manufacturing and banking concerns are likewise either owned outright or decisively controlled by the Government. Hence all the thousands of experts in these many lines are civil servants. All this colossal organization centers around the Mikado, from whom all authority derives. It is still managed by the old clans and their Elder Statesmen, whose model of administration is not the British Parliament nor the American Congress, but the United States Steel Corporation and the Standard Oil Company. All observers, be they friendly or hostile to Japan, take off their hats to the sheer efficiency of this super-Prussian machine. Its accomplishments in Korea alone are, from the point of view of big business, magnificent."

The chemical industries in Japan date from about 1914, when they were "embryonic," we are told by Michel Annebault, writing in *Chemie et Industrie* (Paris). Now the Japanese not only manufacture most of the chemicals needed for local consumption, but export largely. The following is condensed from Mr. Annebault's list:

"*Matches.* Japan is now one of the world's principal producers owing to the rapid growth of the phosphorus and potassium chlorate industries.

"*Iodin.* Japan exports much of this, extracting it from seaweed at several points on the coast.

"*Sulfuric Acid.* Production, 3000 tons a day.

"*Gas and Coal Tar.* Only one gas-plant in 1870; now about 120, producing large quantities also of such by-products as benzol, cresol, naphthalene, carbolic acid, and tar derivatives. There are nearly 100 artificial dye factories.

"*Oils and Fats.* About $15,000,000 produced, with such allied products as soap, candles and glycerin.

"*Rubber.* Industry developed since 1887, with at present more than 100 plants. Two million dollars' worth of rubber tires exported annually.

"*Paper.* An old industry. Since the introduction of machinery production of special Japanese varieties has risen to ten million dollars' worth. Ordinary print paper is exported to China and India at the rate of about $9,000,000 a year.

"*Electrochemistry.* This industry has been greatly developed, with resulting large-scale production of carbides, artificial graphite, metallic sodium, caustic soda, nitric acid, chlorin and many other chemicals."

Besides these, Mr. Annebault lists artificial fertilizers, paints, lacs and varnishes, ceramics, enameled ware, glass, cement, plastic materials and sugar, and concludes:

"It becomes evident that Japan has directed her mental and monetary resources to the manufacture of the products she imported in pre-war times mainly from Germany, and that she has succeeded to such an extent that she will become Germany's successful competitor in the foreign markets."

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WHY JAPAN TOOK KOREA

"EMPTY STOMACHS have no ears," and when Japan, fearing coming leanness for her population, annexed the Korean peninsula in 1910, it was, her apologists say, in order to get bread and elbow room in which to make it. Thereafter the Korean who was hardy enough to shout "Mansei" (a thousand years of independence) where the Japanese officials could hear him was promptly punished as a rebel, often with a savage cruelty that the Japanese themselves have deprecated. It was land hunger, economic pressure, fear of the expanding white nations, especially of Russia, that the Japanese offer as excuses for depriving the ancient Hermit Kingdom of its independence, and they argue that the material benefits they have imported into Korea justify the invasion. "The Japanese people," said a recent writer, "must either die a saintly death in righteous starvation, or expand into the neighbor's backyard—and Japan is not that much of a saint." And the editor of the Tokyo *Yorodzu*, defending his countrymen's right to emigrate to Korea, prior to the annexation, wrote ironically: "How shall we dispose of our surplus millions? Our small country can hardly find room within its narrow boundaries to accommodate its yearly increase of half a million people. We can not kill them wholesale, nor can we fill up the Sea of Japan and make dry land for them to settle on. We would like to go to Kansas, or anywhere but Hades, where we could escape starvation. But however hospitable America may be, she refuses to receive so many newcomers all at once." A similar cold attitude confronts Japan in Australia and wherever else the white man has hung his hat. Having nowhere else to go, Japan stept ashore in Asia, and her annexation of Korea has been recognized by the Powers as a *fait accompli*.

But Korean writers and sympathizers tell a different story, arguing that Japan was incited more by greed than by need in her invasion of the Asiatic mainland, and that she is animated by the ambition to become the dominant Power in the Far East. "Let it be first understood that the annexation by Japan in 1910 was an intolerable and unnecessary mistake," writes B. L. Putnam Weale, adviser in 1919 to the Chinese Government on foreign affairs, and a recognized authority on the Far East, in "The Truth about China and Japan" (Dodd, Mead). "The acknowledged protectorate which had existed in that peninsula as a result of the Manchurian War in 1904-05 was all that was necessary to safeguard Japan's strategic interest, and anything more than a protectorate inevitably constituted an international danger. For if England requires in Egypt no more than paramountcy to guarantee a vital waterway in her water-empire certainly Japan has satisfied strategy when she has secured that no hostile forces can seize this hilly promontory which reaches out to within 100 miles of her coast."

With Korea it has been a case of which master—Russia, China, or Japan?—and the Land of the Morning Calm has known little to justify the titular phrase since the three began hungering for her soil. For a long period she was under the suzerainty of China, which by the fortunes of war was exchanged for the "protecting" influence of Japan. In 1860 Russia obtained concessions from China which threatened Korea's sovereignty and alarmed the neighbor across the sea. At the end of the China-Japan War of 1894-95 the bond with China was definitely broken, and Korea's independence was recognized by victorious Japan. Russia's designs to spread into Korea were thwarted by the war of 1904-05, at the end of which Japan again recognized the sovereignty of Korea. But, under the Convention of November 17, 1905, said by the Koreans to have been wrung from the Emperor and his cabinet by force and fraud, the country was placed under the protectorate which five years later resulted in formal annexation. The peninsula was ripe for plucking by anybody, argue the Japanese, and Kotaro Michizuki, a member of the Japanese Parliamentary Commission, pointedly declared at the time of annexation: "President Roosevelt took the Canal Zone because it was essential for the same reason. Only Colombia was not menacing the very existence of the United States, while Korea certainly was menacing Japan through her intrigues with Russia."

But Japan made return to Korea, we are told, with many improvements, social, economic and material. "Less than ten per cent. of the area of the country, and less than half its arable land were under cultivation when the Japanese annexed the peninsula," writes Dr. Arthur Judson Brown in "The Mastery of the Far East" (Scribner's). The conquerors, he says, have established sanitary measures, installed water and sewerage systems, opened free hospitals and dispensaries in the principal cities, and extended railways, highways and telegraphs. Afforestation is another boon which the Japanese have brought into Korea. Millions of young trees were set out on bare hillsides, and April 3 was officially designated as Arbor Day, on which Koreans, especially school children, were urged to set out trees which the Government furnished. Some of the acts which have given offense to the Koreans were inevitable, says Dr. Brown, but he argues that "it is not possible for a conquering army in time of war to sweep through a country and not incur the fear and hatred of the native population; and Japan had to do this twice." Looking at the matter as fairly as possible now, continues Dr. Brown,

"I believe that the balance inclines heavily in favor of the Japanese. I do not defend some of the things that they have done. I sympathize with the Koreans. They would be unworthy of respect if they did not prefer their national freedom. One can understand why the injustice of their own magistrates seemed less irksome than the stern justice of alien conquerors. Nevertheless I confess to sympathy also with the Japanese. They were forced to occupy Korea to prevent a Russian occupation, which would have menaced their own independence as a nation. They are now struggling with their burden against heavy odds, with limited financial resources, and against the dislike and opposition of Koreans, Russians, Chinese, and most of the foreigners in the Far East. While we should as frankly discuss their methods as we would those of our own country in similar circumstances, we should avoid the error of assuming that we can help the Koreans by unjust abuse of their rulers."

On the other hand, Japan's occupation of Korea constitutes a black story of despotism, outrage and torture, relates Henry Chung in "The Case of Korea" (Fleming H. Revell Company). Mr. Chung, who was a member of the Korean Commission to America and Europe, says that "ever since Japan went into Korea she has been practising upon the Koreans Turkish cruelty, with German efficiency and Japanese cunning. . . . At the very moment when the Japanese statesmen are making public statements that they love the Koreans as their brethren, villages are being wiped out, innocent men and women are being beaten to death behind prison bars. The promises of reform, almost before they have left the mouth of official Tokyo, are being washed away in blood." It is not for bread, but for power, says this Korean writer, that Japan has set her foot on the Asiatic mainland. "The ultimate objective of Pan-Nipponism is to consolidate all Asia under Japanese domination, after which will come the settlement of the mastery of the Pacific. In order to dominate the continent of Asia, it is necessary for Japan strongly to entrench herself in Korea so that she may use that territory as a base of military operations. In this respect, and in it alone, the holding of Korea is essential to Japan." Political and judicial oppression have been introduced, Mr. Chung further charges in his indictment, and the social evil is not only permitted, but encouraged. Habeas corpus is unknown, and every man is considered guilty until he proves his innocence. Despotic power is placed in the hands of the police, and, according to a comment taken by the writer from the Japan *Chronicle*, it was stated in Parliament that "it was usual for a gendarme, who visits a Korean house for the purpose of searching for a criminal, to violate any female inmate of the house and take away any article that suits his fancy." Among many instances of brutality charged to the police is the following, which Mr. Chung takes

from an account written by Dr. Frank W. Schofield, a Canadian medical missionary to Korea:

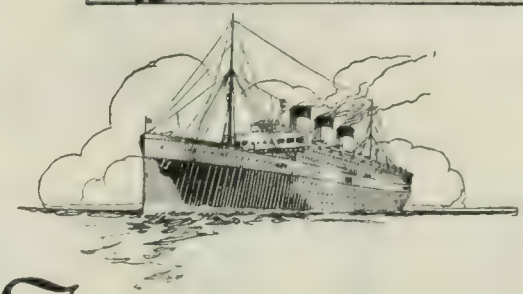
"I saw an old man two days ago whose three sons and three grandsons were taken out of his house, tied in a row and then bayoneted to death for shouting 'Long live Korea.' He begged the soldiers to kill him, but they refused. He is now going insane. Think of it! The youngest grandson was only fifteen years old. But these are the methods employed by militaristic Japan in maintaining law and order among an unarmed people. I saw a schoolgirl who has a sword cut on her back; she had been attacked by a high officer. I have seen a boy whose leg was burnt with hot irons to make him give information, and a man who was hung up by one finger to the ceiling for the same purpose. Two women were killed: one shot and the other sabered because the officer said they were stubborn and would not obey orders. Their orders were to go home while the Japanese troops murdered their husbands."

Mr. Chung charges that the Japanese are attempting to destroy all native ideals, and as to the material reforms introduced by Japan, he says:

"It is true that roads have been built, streets widened, sanitation improved, telegraphic and postal communications extended and afforestation encouraged. But the Korean people have paid for them, and Korean virgin forests have been devastated at a hundred-fold greater rate than afforestation has been accomplished. Furthermore, a close examination of the material improvements made in Korea reveals that only such improvements have been made as would profit the Japanese. What benefits the Koreans have received are incidental and accidental."

However, most of the atrocities are said to have been committed during the Korean uprising in 1919, due largely, we read in "The Japan Year-Book," to the native Christian students, followers of the quasi-religious sect known as Tendokyo (Heavenly Path), who were "soon joined by idlers and rowdies." Since then, according to the editor of *The Missionary Review of the World* (New York), material reforms have been introduced by the Japanese. The gendarmerie have been replaced by civil police, and Japanese officials known to be sympathetic with the Koreans have been put in administrative posts. "We deplore the atrocities perpetuated in the attempt to crush the Korean uprisings," write T. Iyenaga and Kenoske Sato in "Japan and the California Problem" (G. P. Putnam's Sons). "Whatever may have been the advisability of adopting drastic measures to nip the Korean revolt in the bud, a revolt which, if leniently dealt with, might have resulted in far greater sufferings of the people, it can never be proffered as a plea for the committing of inhuman deeds. Fortunately, a change of heart has come to the Mikado's Government, which, by up-rooting the militaristic régime, is now resolutely introducing liberal measures and reforms in Korea."

Voyages Modernes



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THE *MARU* SHIPS ON THE TRADE LINES OF THE SEVEN SEAS

JAPAN'S MARVELOUS ADVANCE as a factor in the seaborne trade of the world has been noted on another page, with figures showing the growth and present size of her merchant fleet. Mention has also been made of the care, forethought and expense on the part of the Government, which has been so largely instrumental in bringing about that progress. Japan's first ship-bounty law was enacted in 1896. As a result of these twenty-five years of encouragement and enterprise, the subsidized Japanese steamship lines have become formidable competitors of the great British and American companies engaged in the Pacific trade. Japanese ships carry Japanese passengers and Japanese goods to nearly every important port in the world. Of 13,000 ships entering Japanese ports in 1919, 10,643 were Japanese, says "The Statesman's Year-Book." There are now, to cite a few facts from "The Japan Year-Book's" chapter on Japanese shipping, five great subsidized steamship companies carrying both freight and passengers: the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, whose routes are given in the above map; the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, the Nissen Kisen Kaisha, and the Nan-yo Yusen Kaisha. Non-subsidized ships are said to be mostly tramp steamers, engaged chiefly in trade confined to the Far East. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha last year owned 37 ships of more than 1000 tons, a total tonnage of 457,494, as well as 45 smaller steamers. The scope of this company's activity is sufficiently indicated by the map. Its most important lines carrying both passenger and freight are those to London, Seattle, India, Australia, South America, and New York via Panama. The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's steamers, with a tonnage of 326,840, are engaged in service to the Asiatic mainland, in a freight and passenger line to Tacoma, and in recently started services to Europe, South America and the South Seas. The most important passenger and freight service of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha is the line between San Francisco and Shanghai via Honolulu, Yokohama and Kobe. The Nissen Kisen Kaisha devotes its attention to Chinese river trade, while the Nan-yo Yusen Kaisha confines its activities to trade with the South Seas.

Thus the Japanese merchant flag, once a rare sight, is becoming more and more familiar in the harbors of the world. Watchers of ships in port as well as travelers to far shores have alike frequently noted with curiosity the word *maru*, which appears as the second part of the name of every Japanese merchant steamer, like the *Tenyo Maru*. Ships of war, like the now famous *Mutsu*, do not carry this suffix. Various and unsatisfactory have been the explanations of the meaning of this word, and of the reasons for its universal use. The Portland *Oregonian* has come to the conclusion that "to grasp the true meaning of the word, one must be of Japanese birth, and it were as well, perhaps, for all Westerners to content themselves with interpreting it as 'steamship.'" In a discussion which it says is based on an article in a Japanese shipping magazine called *Japan*, *The Oregonian* tries to throw some light on the meaning of this strange "bit of cabalistic nomenclature." *Maru*, we are told, means neither "steamship" nor "ocean." It does signify "in a material way a spiritual concept." We read on:

"The Japanese themselves are not quite sure about it, when it comes to the quibble. It is ancient of ancients, one of the oldest and most venerable words in their language. Literally it translates as 'round,' hence implying the completeness and perfection of 'circle.' From this understanding of its meaning is derived its application to precious things, to children, for example. The son and heir was once entitled to add the word 'maru' as a suffix to his name in testimony to his importance and value to the line. Later it became associated with the architecture of feudal castles, and these because of their round watch towers received the name as their own. Thence it was but a step to the sea.

"It is said that the warships of Commodore Perry, when they sailed into Yeddo Bay, seemed to the Japanese who watched their impressive entrance to be veritable floating castles. They called the ships by that name and it was so that all great sea-going craft came to be known as 'marus.' When Japan forsook her policy of isolation, built fleets of her own, and sailed the seven seas, the word was retained in that significance. Yet there are other versions of its meaning less historical, but no less interesting.

"One of these relates that the argosies of Japan, in the dim past, were known as 'marus' because they frequently held the fortunes of princely houses. In this sense the application was literally that of 'the precious one,' as applied to the momentous character of the enterprise. Still another version of its relation to the sea is found in the insular character of Japan, when to the islanders the ocean compassed them about as an insuperable boundary. Thus the sea signified not only a complete circle, but a perfection of isolation, and the word 'maru' became forever linked with the ocean."

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JAPAN'S POPULATION AND RESOURCES

THE large part now being taken in world affairs by the Empire of Japan seems even more remarkable when we consider actual conditions. Japan itself is about three times the size of the State of New York, and with all her colonies and dependencies is only about one-quarter larger than France. Approximately one-seventh of her land surface can be cultivated, the rest being mountain and forest. Her population is something less than that of Germany, as now constituted. Most of her people are peasant proprietors working tiny holdings on which an American would starve. Taxes are heavy and living costs relatively high. Yet with all this she is accomplishing results that are literally astonishing.

POPULATION AND REVENUE

The Empire of Japan consists of five principal islands—Honshiu (the mainland), Kiushiu, Shikoku, Hokkaido (Yezo), and Taiwan (Formosa); various island groups, including the Kuriles and the Pescadores; the peninsula of Chosen (Korea); and the southern half of the island of Karafuto (Sakhalin). Of these the mainland and Korea are by far the largest, each approximating 33 per cent. of the total area, which is 260,738 square miles, or about the size of Texas.

The population of Japan proper on December 31, 1920, according to "The Statesman's Year-Book," was 55,961,140, a little more than half that of the United States. It is increasing at a rate of about 1.3 per cent. every year. The population of the Empire, including Korea, Formosa, etc., was, on the same date, 77,005,510. This indicates in Japan proper a density of 375 persons to the square mile, rather more than that of Germany, 332, and considerably less than that of Holland, 542, or Belgium, 652. For the Empire as a whole the density of the population is 295 to the square mile, which would seem to indicate that Japan has considerable room for growth within her own borders before she reaches the crowded condition of more than one European country. A point of difference, however, between Japan and Europe is that most of Japan consists of mountains. The two largest cities are Tokyo, with a population of 2,173,162, and Osaka, with 1,252,972. All others are well under a million, the principal ones being, in order of size, (1920), Kobe, Kyoto, Nagoya, Yokohama and Nagasaki.

The revenues of Japan for 1921-22 are estimated by "The Statesman's Year-Book" at 1,562,000,000 yen, about $780,000,000, approximately one-seventh of those of the United States. For the past five years, on the same authority, they have averaged 1,305,000,000 yen annually, or about $652,000,000. The national debt is stated to be 3,115,038,383 yen, about $1,557,519,191, or one-fifteenth that of the United States, the per capita debt of Japan being $27 and of the United States $238.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Owing to its mountainous nature, less than 15 per cent. of the soil of Japan is arable. It is nevertheless predominantly an agricultural country, about 65 per cent. of the people being small farmers or peasants, who hold three-fifths of the tillable land outright, cultivating the remainder as tenants of the larger landowners. The average holding is about three acres in extent. The lack of cultivable land constitutes a very serious problem for the Japanese, but it is hoped that reclamation of waste spaces and intensive cultivation by improved methods can in time remedy this to some extent. Most of the work in the fields is performed by the peasants, but the Government is encouraging the breeding of live stock, so that animals are gradually replacing human labor. The heavy land taxes make it impossible for the small cultivators and holders to live, in most cases, without some subsidiary occupation. Practically every family is, for this reason, engaged in some home industry, such as weaving, basket-, paper-, or braid-making, etc. The peasants are miserably poor and much burdened with debts, on which the rates of interest are extremely high, from 10 to 15 per cent. being the legal rate.

The principal crops in their order are rice, barley, rye, wheat, tobacco, and tea. Of these the rice crop, approximating 250,000,000 bushels per annum, is considerably the largest, being about 60 per cent. of the total.

Nearly a fifth of the farm land of Japan is devoted to the growing of rice, which is of good quality and is the chief food of the Japanese people. As Mr. R. P. Porter notes in "Japan, the Rise of a Modern Power" (Oxford Press, New York):

Rice, besides being the staple food of the people, is the basis of the national drink, *sake*, and its importance is equal to that of all products combined. It is grown in two varieties, glutinous and non-glutinous, and it is from the latter variety, which forms about one-tenth of the crop, that *sake* is brewed. The area under rice has increased 80 per cent. in the last thirty-five years, and is believed by many to have reached its maximum. Irrigation, chiefly from rivers and reservoirs, but also from lakes, wells, and springs is universal in the cultivation of paddy-fields, and farming communities frequently combine to install a mechanical pumping-plant. Good paddy-fields can be made to bear rice crops in summer, and barley and other crops in winter.

About a million Japanese are employed in raising tea, which is universally drunk in Japan, and about 120,000 acres of land are required for tea culture. Tea-raising centers about the town of Shidzuoka, and the chief tea port is Shimidzu. Eighty per cent. of Japanese tea exports go to America.

In the Japanese farmers' economy, notes "The Japan Year Book," "sericulture"

or silk culture, "plays almost as important a part as rice culture." The Government encourages the planting of mulberry trees, and has established a Sericulture Institute. If it were not for the subsidiary occupation furnished by the silk business, "the small Japanese farmer would hardly be able to maintain himself the year round." As "The Japan Year Book" continues:

By rearing the worms in the three seasons of spring, summer and autumn, farmers can at least double the amount obtained from ordinary farming alone. The discovery that the hatching season may be freely regulated by keeping the eggs in cool places has made it possible to undertake summer and autumn rearing and to double the output of cocoons. As sericulture has seldom succeeded when conducted on a large scale, it looks as if it were especially designed for the benefit of otherwise hard-driven small farmers. . . . One thing that is specially satisfactory is that the art of feeding the worms seems to have made no small progress recently, for the rate of cocoons obtained per one egg-card hatched has increased about twenty per cent. during the last seven years. At any rate, Japanese being proverbially deft-handed are believed to do the job with better success than their rivals, the Italians and Chinese. About seventy to eighty per cent. of the total output of raw silk produced in Japan is of coarse size. This is because Japan's best customer, America, which takes about eighty per cent. of the total output, prefers coarse yarns from Japan, getting the supply of finer silk yarns from France and Italy.

About half the land area of Japan, or 46,318,350 acres, is forest, and of this about 50 per cent. is owned either by the State or by the imperial family. The Japanese have always been devotedly attached to their trees, and scientific forestry methods are in use throughout the country. Tree conservation is everywhere studied, reforestation is continually going on, and the utilization of by-products for fuel, fertilizers, tanning, dyeing, etc., is carefully encouraged. Professor A. S. Hershey, in "Modern Japan," states that there are over sixty institutions in which forestry is taught, in twelve of which it is the exclusive subject of study. The net revenue derived in 1910 from the products and by-products of the forests was, so says this authority, about 7,000,000 yen ($3,500,000). In five years the productivity of the forest areas, under strict governmental supervision, increased more than 60 per cent.

Other writers on Japan call attention to the groves of bamboo of many varieties, which are a perfect treasure house for the Japanese. The roots are edible, and the slender stalks are used for myriad purposes, from umbrella ribs to scaffolding.

The fostering care given by the Government to camphor-trees and the camphor industry is noticed by several authorities. Millions of young trees are set out yearly, and all wasteful and expensive methods are rigorously forbidden. By the preservation and judicious exploitation of the trees Japan has made herself the leading

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JAPAN'S POPULATION, WEALTH AND RESOURCES

Continued

source of the world's supply of this commodity.

Japan's salt supply comes entirely from sea water, which is drained on natural and artificial marshes.

Fishing, as is natural in an island empire, is one of the leading industries of Japan, no less than a million families being engaged in the various enterprises connected with it, which are carefully fostered and extended by the Government. Fish are everywhere abundant along the coasts, from the tropics to the frozen seas. "The Statesman's Year-Book" gives the value of the raw marine products in 1918 as 171,185,081 yen, and that of the manufactured products as 139,210,456 yen, a total of 310,395,537 yen, or about $155,197,768. Further information on Japanese fisheries is taken from Mr. Porter's books:

At the Marine Biological Station in Sagami over four hundred species of marine products have been classified which are of importance either as food or as fertilizer, or as providing material for various industries. The species chiefly fished for are the bonito, sardine, tunny, tai, anchovy, mackerel, and yellow tail, and of shellfish the seaear and oyster. But the vast majority of Japanese fishermen, with their unseaworthy craft that can barely sail against the wind, must confine their operations to within a very short distance of land, and the effect of many years of reckless and improvident fishing is now being felt, some species having become almost extinct. Modern methods are adopted but slowly; the curing business is still in its infancy, and, finally, lack of capital makes speedy and effectual reform impossible.

The two most important minerals of Japan are coal and copper. She has large deposits, both of bituminous and anthracite coal and, with her acquired Manchurian rights, has an enormous total supply. She ranks third to-day among copper-producing nations, and has a fair annual yield of petroleum, with a good prospect of further development. Petroleum has become so important a factor in modern industry that it may be well to quote Mr. R. P. Porter's remark that—

Real progress in the production of petroleum commenced when the aid of American geologists and engineers was first sought forty years ago. The oil-fields are mainly situated in the inner zone of North Japan. Until the early 90's shallow hand-dug wells were the usual feature, but American methods have since been more generally adopted, and wells have been sunk to depths of 230 fathoms. There are now 3,000 producing wells on the Echigo field alone, and some remarkable gushers have been tapped.

Sulfur is abundant in Japan, the country being largely volcanic, and gold, silver and zinc are also mined in considerable quantities, as well as a small amount of lead and of antimony. Iron is found, but

in amounts wholly insufficient for the rapidly increasing national needs. The value of the product of the principal minerals in 1919, as given by "The Statesman's Year-Book," was:

Coal.....	442,540,000 yen	or	$221,270,000
Steel.....	72,666,000 "	"	36,333,000
Copper.....	67,580,000 "	"	33,790,000
Petroleum....	42,562,000 "	"	21,281,000
Pig Iron.....	38,872,000 "	"	19,436,000

JAPANESE POSSESSIONS

"Chosen (Korea), Taiwan (Formosa), and Karafuto (Sakhalin)," says J. I. C. Clarke in "Japan at First Hand," "are the scenes of continuous effort to bring backward populations into the line of modern progress." The results, he feels, are favorable, and the advance in education, agriculture, and manufacture is encouraging.

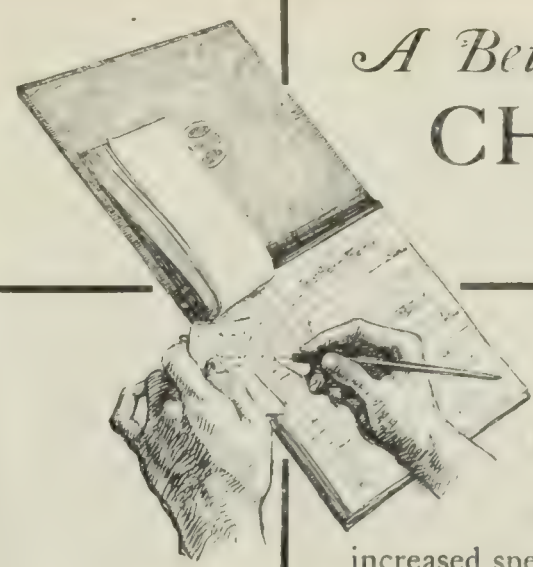
Korea is entirely an agricultural country. The cultivated area is about 7,770,000 acres, according to "The Statesman's Year-Book," which gives the principal crops as rice, wheat, beans, and grains of all kinds, besides tobacco and cotton. Live stock is raised as a by-product of agriculture, the cattle being known for their size and quality. Gold-mining is carried on, and promises to be successful. Copper, iron, and coal are abundant, but their development has been impeded by insufficient means of communication. Graphite and mica are also found in considerable quantities. The value of the mineral products in 1918 was 30,828,074 yen, or about $15,414,000.

The Korean revenue and expenditure for 1920–21 is estimated at 113,000,000 yen, about $56,500,000.

During 1919 Korea imported goods to the amount of 280,786,318 yen ($140,393,159) and exported products to the amount of 219,665,781 yen ($109,832,890). She has about 1,200 miles of railroad carrying over 12,000,000 passengers yearly, 562 post-offices, 2,000 miles of telegraph line, and 1,400 miles of telephone lines.

Formosa is a wild and backward country, but remarkably productive. Its revenues for 1920–21 amounted to 94,451,236 yen ($47,225,631). Its commerce is largely with Japan, to which the exports in 1919 amounted to 141,885,540 yen ($70,942,770), the imports totaling 90,526,766 yen ($45,263,384). The chief exports are tea, sugar, camphor, and coal, the principal imports being opium, rice, oil-cake, and beans. There are roads throughout the island and about 400 miles of railroad in operation. Mining, sugar, and tobacco are important industries. The sugar plantations are especially promising, the companies operating them having recently combined for efficiency and economy.

Japanese Sakhalin is a heavily forested country, producing coal and alluvial gold. The most important industry is the herring fishery. Large areas are fitted for agriculture and pasturage, and Japanese settlers are being encouraged to cultivate them. The revenue and expenditure for 1920–21 are estimated at 9,705,000 yen ($4,852,500).



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WHAT IS JAPANESE DEMOCRACY?

A DIALOGUE

The Talkers:

FRANKLIN CLAY, an American newspaper man, on his way to Japan.

SHIGERU MATSUMOTO, a Japanese merchant of New York on his annual visit to Japan.

Scene:

An American railway train crossing the continent to San Francisco. The American and the Japanese are the only persons seated in the smoking compartment of the Pullman. Through the Middle Western States the train moves swiftly, in a fog that closes up on the windows like gray felt. The lights of the compartment show the Japanese merchant, with a studious air, reading a large heavy volume. The American newspaper man has fallen asleep with a Japanese-English magazine lying on his knee. At his side is a pile of periodical literature about the Orient. In his sleep a movement of his arm sends these magazines with a clatter to the floor. He wakes to find the Japanese merchant picking them up and laying them on the seat.

CLAY: (Coming to with a start) Gosh, I dreamt I was there!

MATSUMOTO: (Smiling) You mean in Japan?

CLAY: Yes, my newspaper is sending me there to find out everything about the place and the people in ninety days.

MATSUMOTO: You may not find out everything, but you can find out a great deal in that time. If you like, you can begin now to pick up information. I am going back on my annual business visit, which I have been making regularly for the past six years.

CLAY: One of the things that puzzles us, is how you people have an Emperor, who is really a supreme sovereign, having attributes almost of divinity, and yet you stress so much the fact that Japan is a democracy.

MATSUMOTO: I'll answer that by quoting a Japanese correspondent, Adachi, of the New York *World*. Read this. Hands Clay a newspaper clipping taken from between the leaves of his book.

CLAY: Thank you. Holds the clipping and reads as follows: "The attitude of the people of Japan toward their Imperial House . . . has never been seen since the days of Abraham, the patriarch. A number of foreign observers of Japan have written learnedly of 'Emperor worship' and 'theocratic form of government' in Japan. But these are all half-truth. We, the people of Japan, do not worship our Emperor in the sense the American understands that word. To the popular mind of Japan the Emperor is and has always been an Over-Father of the people. He has never been a political autocrat and dictator. When our farmers suffer from a drought or tidal waves, their eyes turn instinctively to the palace. And for the simplest reason in the world—they have always known the Emperor as the very first person to come to the help of the distrest. One of the most familiar among the old tales of classic Japan pictures the Emperor stripping himself bare on a wintry night that he might the more realize the trials of his people battling against the rigor of a heartless season. This explains the reason why the Constitution of Japan is the only bloodless charter of liberty known to history. It was not wrested from the hands of the sovereign; it was the free gift of the ruler to the ruled."

MATSUMOTO: That's pretty clear, isn't it? Clay nods. Authentic, too.

CLAY: Well, what about your Elder Statesmen—are they the men higher up?

MATSUMOTO: The Elder Statesmen owe their position to the achievements of their careers and their judgment is called upon by the Emperor for the consideration of important national affairs, especially for the selection of the Premier. Formerly the Elder Statesmen often wielded great influence upon the direction of Japan's domestic as well as international policies. But just about the time you people begin thoroughly to understand the Genro, which you call the Elder Statesmen, we are discovering that as democracy grows stronger the Genro become weaker and must eventually fade away. They were great men all, in their day, as the *World's* Japanese correspondent truly says, especially in the difficult periods preceding and following the restoration of the Imperial House to power. To-day, he explains, they are as much an anachronism in the political life of Japan as a horse-car would be on Broadway. They have no status in the governmental system of Japan, nor does the Constitution of the Empire recognize any such body as the Genro.

CLAY: But they are there with the punch, just the same, are they not?

MATSUMOTO: (Laughs) They have had the punch in their day and one of them still exercises marvelous power, as the *World's* correspondent says. They fill the tremendously important position of being the intimate and personal advisers to the throne; they are consulted by the Emperor on all the grave questions of the state—so important that the Premier would not dare to decide without the sanction of the Emperor himself.

CLAY: And when the Elder Statesmen pass out, what then?

MATSUMOTO: The Privy Council remains, but whether it will take the place of the Elder Statesmen depends on the ability of the men who compose it. But you can be sure of this, as Adachi relates, that the dominance of state policies by an oligarchy is out of fashion in Japan as everywhere else.

CLAY: Since you say fashion, what will be Japan's next showing?

MATSUMOTO: Oh, we don't change as quickly as the fashions, though we do admit that in becoming modernized we are good specimens of what you call fast workers. Our changes now lead us towards party government on an approved pattern for instance of such a democratic state as England. Moreover, the leading political students of Japan believe that under the newly created Regent, Hirohito, Japan will become even more democratic than most of the Western democracies.

CLAY: That's putting it strong.

MATSUMOTO: Well, you know how ardent a convert in religion is. We are converts to the ideas of Western democracy—and we are ardent.

CLAY: But just how high a pressure of motive power does your ardor give you?

MATSUMOTO: Making Japan a democracy may seem slow work, judged by Western ideas of progress, but from the Oriental standpoint, the process has been sudden and precipitous. That's the remark of Adachi, who understands both Japan and America pretty well.

CLAY: But does he prove it?

MATSUMOTO: See for yourself. He tells us that in 1899, the year after the Constitution of the Empire was adopted, when the first session of the Imperial Diet was opened, the number of voters was 467,887. To-day there are about 3,000,000 voters, and this increase of voters results largely from the lowering of the tax assessment qualification that applies to voters.

CLAY: But you are still somewhat behind us in the matter of universal suffrage. Are you not?

MATSUMOTO: (Smiling) Well, you yourselves were not madly precipitate in extending the suffrage to women.

CLAY: I don't know. There are still some people who think we were hasty.

MATSUMOTO: To give you an idea of the suffrage struggle in Japan, look at the second column of the clipping from the *World* I gave you and begin reading at the place marked two with a blue pencil.

CLAY: (Reads the following.)

"Witness, for example, the progress of the universal suffrage movement in Japan, headed by such men as Yukio Ozaki, who had been an eloquent leader of the Opposition party called the Kenseikai, and who was read out of it because of his uncompromising attitude on this very question of suffrage. It culminated in the stormy session of the House of Representatives in February, 1920, when Premier Hara found it imperative to invoke an Imperial decree to dissolve it. Witness, also, the political sentiment among the university students of Japan. The Imperial University of Tokyo has always been a political Wall Street of Japan. There one can almost always get the first hint of a coming storm; there they play the high politics without the least reservation and caution—it has proved so often the forerunner and fountain-head of political thought of Japan. And to-day the attitude of the student body there is extremely democratic. To be sure, the university students have been for some time democratic in their attitude toward domestic politics. But they have gone a step further now. In the past they have been consistently imperialistic in their attitude toward the foreign policy of the Empire—ever since the days of the Russian War, when they upheld with fiery enthusiasm the aggressive imperialism of the now famous Seven Professors, headed by Professor Tomizu of the Imperial University. All that is changed now. Instead of yelling their young heads off for the immediate occupation and annexation of everything east of Lake Baikal, as they did sixteen years ago, they to-day would like to see a free and independent Korea. . . .

"Before the World War universal suffrage was more or less an academic joke among the book-loving politicians of Japan. To-day it is 'a burning question.'

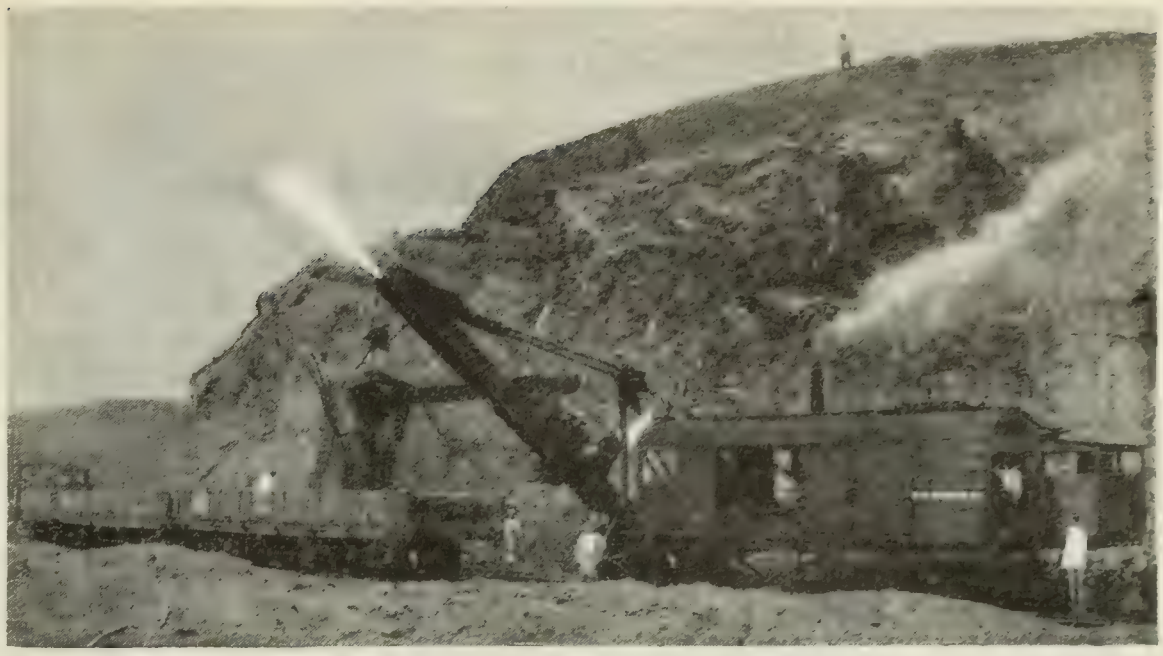
"The measure for universal manhood suffrage was overwhelmingly defeated in the forty-third session of the Diet. But it remains as one of the livest corpses in Japanese politics. You can not keep it down. With the coming of universal suffrage, Japanese labor will come into its own, politically—and with more than one brass band. Then such men as Bunji Suzuki, who delights in the sonorous title of 'the Gompers of Japan,' and others out of the labor ranks will be sure to enter the list as the soldiers of democracy in Japan.

"But after all is said and done, the newly created Regent, Crown Prince Hirohito, will do more for the general cause of democracy in Japan than any other one factor.

"He will be the inspiration to the movement—an inspiration, moreover, in living flesh and blood. And in this case the inspiration is no other than the actual sovereign of Japan. The effect of this on the future of democracy in Japan is beyond all words."

CLAY: Speaking of labor coming into its own as a political factor, may I ask you something about Japan's political parties?

MATSUMOTO: Altho the representative system of Japan dates from 1890, the political party is of much earlier origin. The first political party in Japan was that of the Liberals, called Jiyu-to, and it was founded in 1880. Then came the Progressive party, founded in 1882 and in Japanese called Kaishin-to. The earlier



American steam shovel from Wisconsin at work in Manchuria

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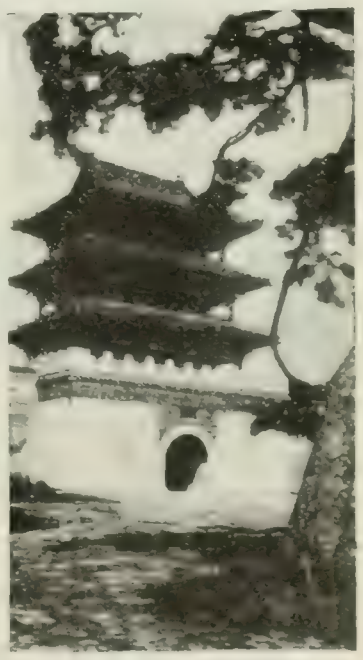
American manufacturers have found an Open Door in Manchuria for their products, and the return tide of Pacific traffic has brought to the United States an increasing flow of the products of the rich soil of Manchuria.

The South Manchuria Railway has purchased in the United States $50,000,000 worth of locomotives, cars, rails and other materials, and the industries developed by it in the railway zone have imported $25,000,000 worth of machinery and materials. In contrast to this Open Door for American products in Manchuria, the *Far Eastern Review* a few months ago showed that railways in neighboring provinces of China had purchased $67,500,000 of materials in Europe, but none in America.

Manchuria, as its latent resources continue to be developed by modern engineering and agriculture, will offer greater and greater opportunities to American trade.



Entrance to Mukden Mausoleum of Manchu Emperor Ta-Tsung on South Manchuria Railway.

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WHAT IS JAPANESE DEMOCRACY?

Continued

party was the more radical. Soon after 1882 the party of the Conservative and bureaucratic element was formed, and known as the Teisei-to (Imperialist). The last named failed of support and vanished from the field in 1884.

CLAY: How would you contrast your parties in the main with ours?

MATSUMOTO: With us all political parties equally avow a progressive policy and there is little to differentiate them as to platforms—I speak from "The Japan Year Book." They exist not on any fixt line of reasoning, but chiefly from historical, personal and other external grounds. Hitherto a noteworthy feature in Japanese politics is the absence of Conservative, Labor, and Socialistic elements as organized power. As to what the future may bring—?

CLAY: What are the active political parties now?

MATSUMOTO: The Seiyukai, which was founded by the late Prince Ito in 1900. The general election in May, 1920, secured for the Seiyukai, as Ministerial party, an overwhelming majority. The elections of the provincial assemblies a few months earlier resulted also in a triumph of the Seiyukai. The restored election system of the small district is highly favorable to Seiyukai candidates.

CLAY: And after the Seiyukai?

MATSUMOTO: Next we come to the Opposition party, the Kensei-kai, which was formed in 1913; and then, the Kokumin-to, or Nationalist party, organized in March, 1910, by members identified with the Progressives. The Kokumin-to is historically the remnant of the Progressive party created in 1882. Of the neutral members of the Diet some follow the Seiyukai, others the Kensei-kai, and so on. As to the strength of the parties, you will read in "The Japan Year Book" that in June, 1920, the relative strength of the various parties in the House of Representatives was as follows:

Seiyukai	281
Kensei-kai	109
Kokumin-to	30
Koshin Club (newly formed by pro-Seiyukai Members)	26
Independents	17
Total	463

CLAY: In what element does the strength of the present Government lie?

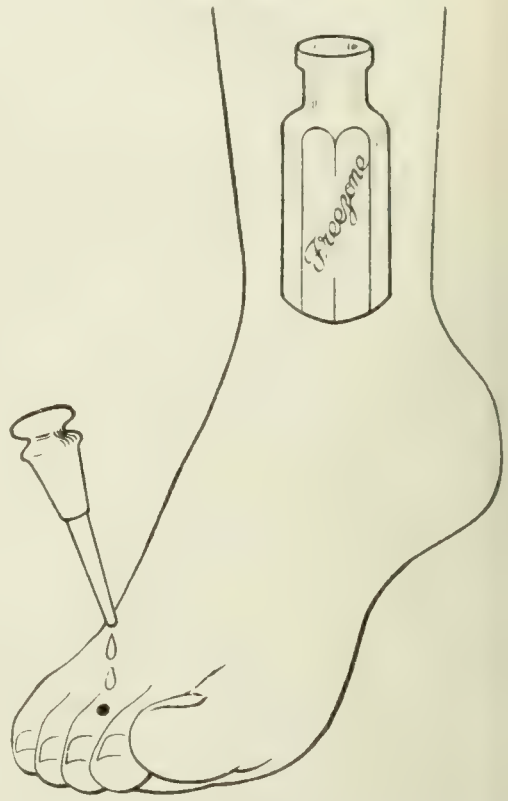
MATSUMOTO: I have heard it said that the farmers form the strongest backing of the present Government. Naturally their power is more noticeable in the rural than in the town districts.

CLAY: Where we have the Congress, you have the Imperial Diet, isn't that so?

MATSUMOTO: In a general way, yes. The two legislative Houses of the Diet, as you will see in "The Japan Year Book," enjoy virtually the same rights and privi-

Corns

Lift Right Off



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leges except in the discussion of budgets. In the matter of budgets the Lower House has precedence over the Upper. The term of the Peers in the Upper House is seven years. The term of the commoners is four. Those members of the Upper House who occupy their seat through nomination by the Emperor are life-members. With the exception of the Hereditary Peers, all the other members of the House of Peers and of the House of Representatives receive two thousand yen, about one thousand dollars, normally, per year and free passage over the government railroads. The President and Vice-President of the two Houses are allowed five thousand and three thousand respectively, while the special allowance of 10,000 yen each to the President of each House was voted in 1910.

CLAY: What are the functions of the Emperor?

MATSUMOTO: He has the right of convoking, opening, closing or proroguing the Imperial Diet, and also of dissolving the House of Representatives. He has the right to issue urgency ordinances, when the Imperial Diet is not sitting, to be submitted to its approval at the next session. He has the right to issue the ordinances necessary to put the laws in operation or to maintain public peace and order. He has the right to take supreme command of the Army and Navy and to determine the organization of the service. He has the right to declare war, make peace, conclude treaties, proclaim a state of siege, etc.

CLAY: How about the House of Peers?

MATSUMOTO: The House of Peers is composed, first, of Princes of the Blood; second, Peers, that is, Princes and Marquises who sit in virtue of their right when they reach the age of 25; third, Counts, Viscounts and Barons, who elect their representatives, selected from among their respective orders; fourth, men of learning or of distinguished public service nominated by the Emperor; fifth, representatives of the higher taxpayers, elected from among themselves, one from one prefecture. Each of the three inferior orders of peerage may not return more than one-fifth of the total number of peers, while the non-titled members shall not exceed in number the aggregate strength of the titled members.

CLAY: What about the House of Representatives?

MATSUMOTO: According to the new election law of 1918–19 the House is composed of members elected by male Japanese subjects of not less than 25 years of age and paying a direct tax of not less than three yen as against the previous limit of ten yen. The incorporated cities containing not less than 30,000 inhabitants form independent electoral districts, and are entitled to

(Continued on page 68)

LEES Smile at Miles

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LABOR IN MODERN JAPAN

THE LABOR MOVEMENT and the labor problem, as we understand them, are extremely recent developments in the Land of the Rising Sun. Until late years shops were small, most work was done in the home, and the relation between employer and employee was that of father and family, or master and servant. So for many years after the introduction of modern ways, the Japanese capitalist had a remarkable advantage in an almost inexhaustible supply of cheap, contented labor. According to the industrial census of 1918 there were 1,409,196 employees, more than half of them women, working in factories employing more than ten hands each; at the same time there were 464,727 miners, and five and a half million families devoting part or all of their time to agriculture. The factory system came in with a rush and brought with it the conditions which existed a century or more ago in industrial Europe. As Mr. Charles Merz writes of the development of Japanese industry in the New York *World:*

"Hours have been long—even women in most silk and cotton mills have worked twelve hours a day. Wages have been low. Japanese laborers have demonstrated their ability to get along on wages that would mean starvation for an American. And of course, rice costs less than beef. Still, fifty cents a day is not a princely stipend. And fifty cents a day has been considered high.

"Again, women workers and child workers have been recklessly treated by mine and factory. Modern statistics are hard to get; but in 1918 there were apparently some 80,000 women working underground, in mines—and 22,000 of them were not yet twenty years of age; in 1912 there were half a million girls in the factories—and 50,000 of them, girls working twelve hours a day, had not reached the age of fourteen."

Discontent, bound to come under such circumstances, was enormously increased by the high prices, profiteering, and industrial boom that came with the war. As Mr. Merz quotes Bunji Suzuki, a leading Japanese labor leader:

"The extreme rapidity with which industries grew, with new factories springing up like mushrooms while old establishments greatly increased their plants, resulted in a demand for workmen exceeding the supply, with the consequence that it became necessary for employers to better the treatment of their employees out of fear that otherwise these might leave for service in other establishments where they might receive better treatment. Where such improvements were not granted voluntarily, they were often forced through by means of strikes."

Here was something new—strikes. Most strikes were for increased wages, altho a Tokyo correspondent of *The Nation* points out that recently workers have been demanding freedom to join unions with recognition of those unions, and also a "dismissal allowance," that is, advanced wages depending on length of service to be paid when shops shut down because of slackness of trade. On both points, says the writer, "the unions have actually won out in a number of places, and the second matter is now in greater or less degree in practise among Japanese employers." In 1919, according to "The Japan Year Book," there were 497 strikes, involving 60,000 workers, the strikes having been most common in the mining districts. In October of the same year there were 792 labor organizations, with 230,000 members. The past six months, writes Mr. Merz in the *World* article already quoted, "have, despite hard times, been characterized by the most spectacular labor disturbances in the history of Japan—a strike in the great copper mines at Ashio, a 'sympathetic strike' (the most approved Western technique) that took all the workmen from the Furukawa Smelting Works at Ashio, a strike in the Osaka Iron Works, and, finally, a strike in the Kawasaki Dockyard Company and the Mitsubishi Shipyard, the two largest shipbuilding companies in Japan." In the last-named strike, during which 35,000 workmen marched through the streets of Kobe, the strikers apparently lost, most of them going back to work practically on their employers' terms. But, agree several writers, the spectacular features of the strike, the order kept by the men, and the organizing ability shown, have made a very strong impression. Besides strikes there have been May Day processions, labor demonstrations and political labor movements. The Government has taken measures to repress agitation and relieve suffering. A tentative factory law passed in 1916 regulates working hours and provides for relief to injured and incapacitated workers. A number of cooperative and mutual aid associations have come into being.

In the seven years from 1913 to 1919 the cost of living in Japan is said to have practically trebled. A survey made in Tokyo among working families of the ordinary type, "The Japan Year Book" notes, showed average monthly expenses per family to be 60 yen ($30), divided as follows:

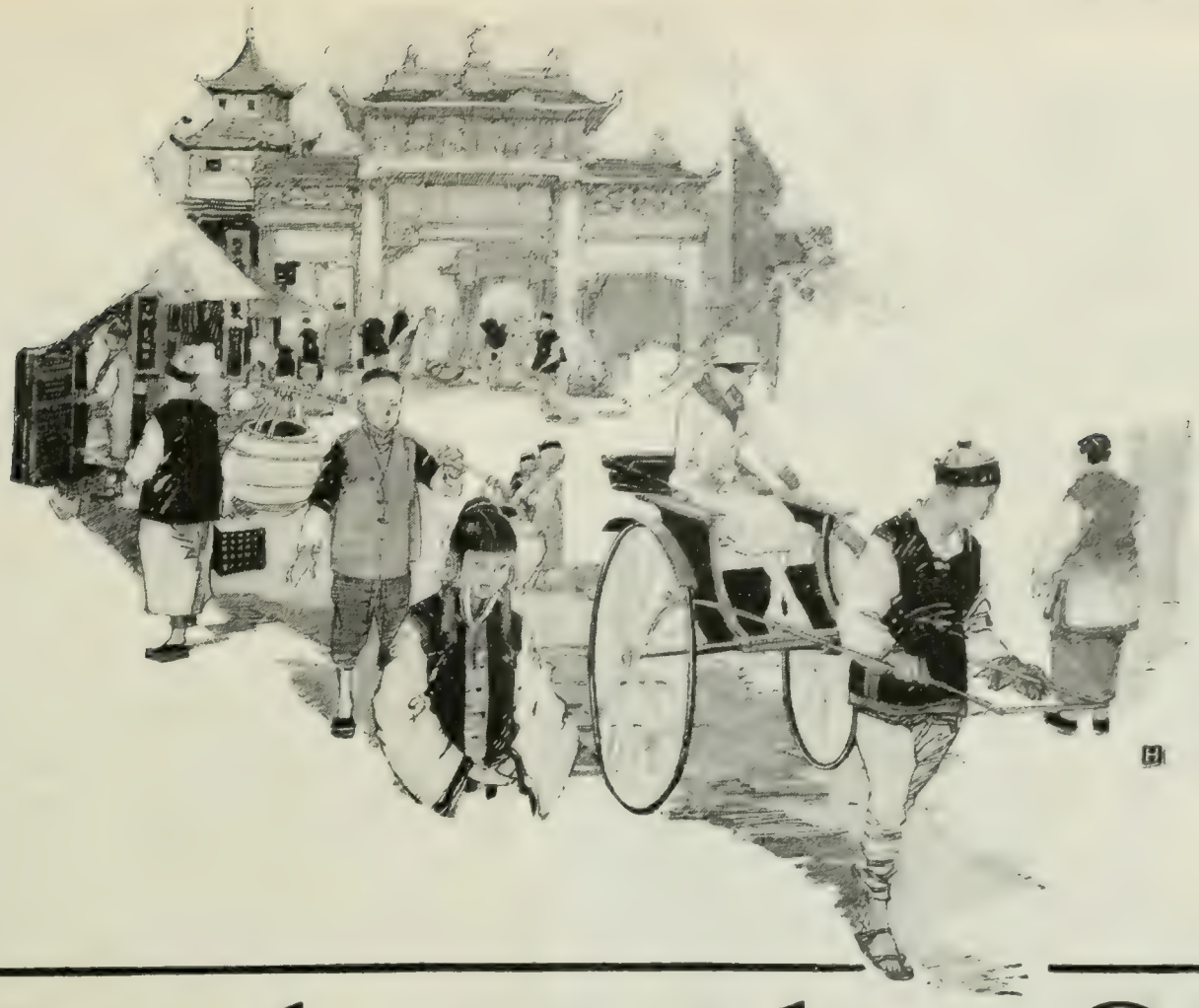
Food	31.91	Communication	1.01
Rent	5.87	Social	1.03
Fuel	3.98	Amusement	1.03
Clothing	6.22	Interest	1.10
Health	2.78	Savings	1.48
Education	1.77		

Very recent data on wages are difficult to obtain, but the following from "The Japan Year Book" shows both the low level of wages in Japan and the recent rapid rise. These sums are in yen, valued at fifty cents:

Occupation	*Daily Wage*	
	1915	*1918*
Day laborer	.55	.96
Farm laborer	.46	.75
Silk spinner (female)	.33	.43
Blacksmith	.69	1.17
Shipbuilder	.96	1.68
Carpenter	.84	1.30
Weaver (male)	.46	.79
Weaver (female)	.30	.50
Maid servant (monthly)	3.13	4.72

The presence of great and newly acquired wealth is almost as important a factor in producing labor discontent as low wages or bad working conditions. "The Japan Year Book" cites the *Jiji* as authority for the statement that Japan had in 1916 2,201 families worth more than 500,000 yen. Fifty of these are ship-owners who have the European War to thank for their sudden fortune. With the exception of a very few old and noble families all these plutocrats have amassed their fortune during the last forty or fifty years. As the "Year Book" notes further, out of the 2,201 two each are credited with over two hundred millions, two each seventy millions, while thirty-nine are valued between ten and sixty millions each, the total plutocratic wealth being estimated at 347,000,000 yen.

To-day there is much unrest in Japan, largely owing to the economic depression and the fact that prices are still held at a high level. It seems likely to a Tokyo correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* that "unless the Japanese capitalists as a class apply generous and general remedies, greater troubles than those which have occurred may be expected." Professor Abe of Waseda University notes in an *Evening Post* article the rise of the democratic movement in Japan. The laboring classes, he says, are beginning to see how "militarism holds them in bondage. They are demanding universal suffrage, for this, they believe, will overthrow both bureaucracy and militarism. Mr. Ozaki is to-day the leader of the movement for reduction of armaments and for universal suffrage. Great popular meetings are held wherever he goes." But Mr. Merz, in the *World* article already quoted, admits that while trade unionism is taking hold in Japan, it has not as yet any real international significance; that is, "organized labor in Japan affects neither for good nor for ill the foreign policy of its government." And a writer in *The Far East* (Tokyo) notes a setback in the labor movement, which he believes to be due to the economic depression and the appearance of factional tendencies in the Japanese labor ranks. He advises readers that "the awakening of organized labor must not be understood (without any qualification) in Occidental terms."



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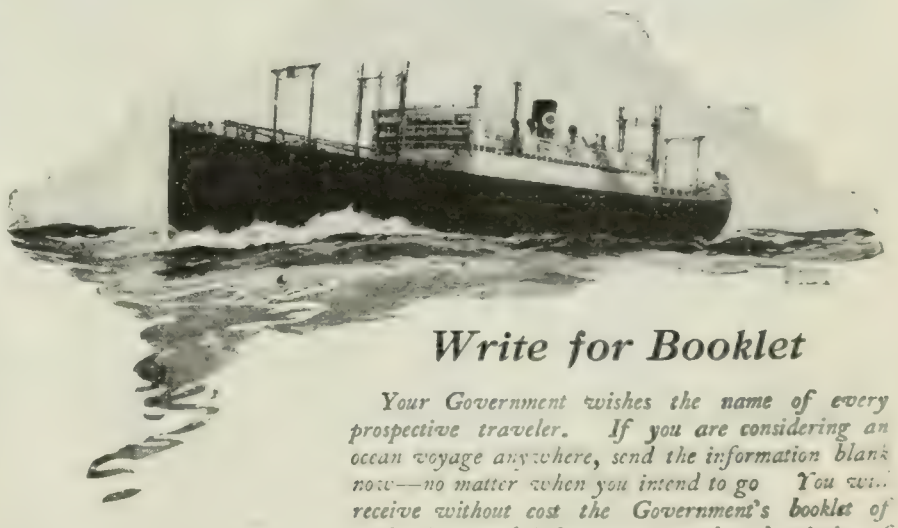

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LEGENDARY PERIOD

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ORIGIN OF THE RACE

Ethnologists believe the original inhabitants to have been savages of a low type, possibly ancestors of the "hairy Ainus" still found in northern Japan. They were invaded from the mainland at a very early date. The invaders, like the Danes and Saxons in Britain, first subdued and then amalgamated with the natives, so that the Japanese of to-day is of mixed blood, with a considerable percentage of Malay, Manchurian and Korean in his make-up. The newcomers founded a state on the main island under Jimmu, but considerably later than the legends indicate. Here they developed a confederacy of more or less independent feudal chieftains, of whom the Emperor was the hereditary leader. Having won, and being compelled to hold, their lands by the sword, they were necessarily a nation of warriors. Their religion was a combination of ancestor and Emperor worship.

INTRODUCTION OF CHINESE CULTURE (A. D. 200 to 600)

Early in the Christian Era Chinese influences began to make themselves felt in Japan. Writing was introduced from China, and with it came Celestial culture and philosophy, notably the teachings of Confucius. Korean and Chinese artizans and merchants immigrated into Japan, bringing their arts and crafts. All these the Japanese accepted. About the beginning of the seventh century A.D. Buddhism was adopted by the Japanese, taking its place beside Shinto, the old religion.

GROWTH OF FEUDAL POWER (600 to 1192)

From the seventh century to the end of the twelfth Japan was the scene of a constant struggle for power between different groups of nobles. The Emperors were mere puppets in their hands but, owing to their acknowledged sanctity, no attempt was made to depose them. Gradually an era of luxury set in, similar to that in France under the later Bourbon kings. The nobles, under the leadership of the great Fugiwara family, indulged in every sort of extravagance, the people being taxed oppressively to support their expenditures. Finally the warrior clans, the Bushi, had to be called in to the capital to quell an incipient rebellion. They overawed the nobility, weakened by its excesses, and seized control of the government. After a sharp fight for supremacy between their leaders, Yoritomo, one of Japan's great political geniuses, was left with absolute power.

RISE OF THE SHOGUNS (1192 to 1542)

He established himself as "Shogun," or general-in-chief, and ruled Japan for the military caste in the name of the Emperor, who was treated as a God but had no power. Yoritomo's heirs were ousted by the Hojo family, which retained supreme power for nearly a century and a half, governing through Shoguns they appointed and controlled. During their supremacy, Kublai Khan, the Mongol Emperor of China, made an unsuccessful attempt to conquer Japan, his armada, like that of Spain, being destroyed in part by the defending fleet and in part by storms.

FIRST CONTACT WITH EUROPE (1542 to 1638)

In 1542 the Portuguese reached Japan, the first Europeans to visit the country. They brought with them gunpowder and Christianity. The first revolutionized Japan's methods of warfare. The second, introduced by the Jesuit, Francis Xavier, prospered exceedingly. It was favored at court and at one time counted over half a million adherents. Hideyoshi, one of the greatest of Japanese leaders, now became regent. He aspired to foreign conquest and attacked and temporarily subjugated Korea. He was followed by the great Iyeyasu, who consolidated the power of the Shoguns, his family, the Tokugawa, continuing to rule Japan for two hundred and fifty years. His immediate successors stamped out the Christians, whose influence they feared. Their stubborn resistance aroused such strong feeling against foreigners that in 1638 all commerce with other nations was forbidden and no Japanese were permitted to leave the country on pain of death. The Dutch and Chinese, however, were allowed to conduct a very limited trade.

DECLINE OF THE SHOGUNS (1638 to 1853)

The country, tho hermetically sealed, prospered under the Tokugawas. Wealth increased and the arts and literature were encouraged. Luxury once more crept in and the Shoguns themselves became the puppets of their ministers, shadow rulers for shadow emperors, and the land grew once more ripe for revolt. By the middle of the nineteenth century the impending break was unexpectedly precipitated from without.

THE GREAT AWAKENING (1853 to 1894)

The Occidental Powers were now competing for the trade of the Orient and turned eager eyes on Japan. In 1853 an American fleet, under Commodore Perry, visited Japan and so imprest the Shogun that he concluded with the United States a treaty opening certain ports and authorizing trade between the two countries. This was followed by similar agreements with other Powers. Two factions now arose in Japan, one favoring intercourse with foreigners, the other strongly opposed to it. The Shogun became identified with the former, the Emperor with the latter. The Powers now learned that the Emperor was the titular ruler of Japan and insisted upon his ratifying the treaties. This he did, being alarmed by a threat of action on the part of the Allied fleet. The waning power of the Shoguns was broken by this direct appeal to the Emperor, and in 1867 the last Tokugawa Shogun resigned his office, which was at once abolished by imperial decree. Under the first independent

Emperor, Meiji, the government of Japan was completely reorganized. The feudal chieftains resigned their fiefs, receiving a partial monetary compensation. The loyalty of their followers was transferred to the Emperor, in whom the administration of affairs was centralized. In place of the samurai, or hereditary swordsmen, a national army was organized on European models and drawn from all classes. A complete new code of laws was evolved. Shinto, the old religion, was renewed and centered upon the Emperor. There was much resistance by the conservative element, but it was put down. Foreign ideas triumphed and in 1889 an elaborate new constitution was officially promulgated. It provided for a house of peers and a house of elected representatives, a cabinet responsible to the Emperor, a judiciary, etc.

WARS WITH CHINA AND RUSSIA
(1894 to 1905)

In 1894 a war occurred between China and Japan over their conflicting claims in Korea. A war ensued in which China was decisively beaten and her navy destroyed. She was compelled to sue for peace, to pay a large indemnity, and to cede to Japan the island of Formosa and the Pescadores. Japan also obtained the peninsula of Liaotung, but Russia, fearful of her growing power, compelled her to return it to China. In 1900-1903 the aggressions of Russia in Manchuria and Korea so menaced Japan that they led to war in 1904. Japan, which now had a defensive treaty with England that was a source of strength to her, as it kept off the other powers, was again victorious. She captured Russia's Asiatic stronghold, Port Arthur, and annihilated the Russian fleet. President Roosevelt intervened as arbiter and in 1905 a treaty of peace was signed at Portsmouth, New Hampshire. By this treaty Japan's paramount position in Korea was recognized, she received half the island of Sakhalin, all Russia's acquired rights in the Liaotung peninsula, and other concessions.

MODERN JAPAN (1905 to 1921)

This victory enormously increased Japan's prestige, making her a first class power. Her alliance with England was renewed. In 1908 she concluded an arbitration treaty with the United States, the Root-Takahira agreement providing for the maintenance of peace in the Far East, and various treaties with other countries. In 1905 she had assumed direction of the government of Korea and finally annexed the country in 1910. She then turned her attention to strengthening her hold upon China. She increased her activities in Manchuria, where she had railroad and other concessions, and in 1911 was one of five powers that financed the young Chinese republic. In 1917 the United States, in the so-called Lansing-Ishii agreement, recognized Japan's "special interests" in China and in 1919 the Treaty of Versailles gave her Germany's rights in Shantung as well as the mandate over the German islands in the Pacific north of the equator. The United States Senate refused to ratify the treaty and China protested against the Shantung award. Finally, at the Washington Conference of 1921, Japan became a signatory to the four-power treaty guaranteeing existing rights in the Pacific, which ended the Anglo-Japanese alliance, the proposed renewal of which was held to be antagonistic to the United States. At the same time Japan agreed to return the German rights in Shantung to China and to abandon certain of the more sweeping of the concessions that had been made to her.

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WHAT IS JAPANESE DEMOCRACY?

Continued from page 63

return one member, while a larger city containing more than 100,000 inhabitants is to elect one member for every 130,000 people. The rural districts send one member at the rate of every 130,000 inhabitants approximately. Elections are by secret ballot. There is one vote for one man by secret ballot, and a general election must take place every four years. Every Japanese male subject of not less than 30 years of age is eligible for election to the House unless excluded for mental incapacity or for deprivation of civil rights. The property qualification that was formerly enforced for candidates was struck out by the amendments to the election law of 1900. By the new law the House contains 464 members, of which 352 come from rural and 112 from urban districts.

CLAY: Will you tell me something about Japan's local government?

MATSUMOTO: For purposes of local administration Japan proper is divided into forty-three prefectures and three Fus (municipal prefectures), excluding Hokkaido, Taiwan and Chosen (Korea). These are subdivided, as Hiroshi Sato notes, in "Democracy and the Japanese Government," into subdistricts or counties in which urban and rural communes are organized.

CLAY: What is the smallest local unit?

MATSUMOTO: Rural communes, and they differ somewhat in area and population.

CLAY: What of the urban communes?

MATSUMOTO: There are two classes of urban communes. One is called the city, and is an independent municipal county; the other is the urban commune, called Cho or Machi.

CLAY: How is their government made up?

MATSUMOTO: It is practically uniform in all the divisions I have enumerated to you, and is characterized by the vesting of executive power in a single officer, called "Governor" or "Prefect" in the Fu or prefecture, Guncho in the counties, and Mayor or Headman in the communes.

CLAY: How do these divisions of local government work together?

MATSUMOTO: Their administrative relation is hierarchical. Appeals go from each local government to the next above it.

CLAY: Now, about the candidates for these offices?

MATSUMOTO: The prefectural election laws place restrictions in the form of property qualifications both upon the candidates and the electorate. Hiroshi Sato declares that the system disqualifies many men of ability and intelligence who are fit to serve their prefects as members of the local Assembly. The Assembly is an honorary body and its members serve without compensation. This Japanese writer says also that this system eliminates the greater part of the intelligent class from voting and this; coupled with the helplessness of their representatives, is largely responsible for the extensive apathy of the voters in the prefectures.

CLAY: What are the functions of the Prefectural Assembly?

MATSUMOTO: It exercises control over the finances of the prefecture and other matters and is reinforced by a Council, the chief business of which is to amplify the resolutions of the Assembly. Prefectures having a population of under 700,000 have an Assembly of at least 30 mem-

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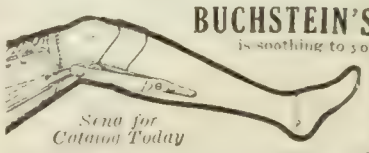

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bers. An additional member is elected for every 50,000 inhabitants for a Prefecture of more than 700,000 to 1,000,000, and so on. The Council is composed of ten honorary members for a municipal Prefecture and seven for an ordinary, all elected from among members of the Assembly. Cities have their own Assemblies and Councils, whose functions used to be legislative and executive, respectively, but whose mutual relation is now like that between the Assembly and Council of the Prefecture. The executive power is now vested solely in the Mayor, who has to execute his duty in accordance with the will of these two bodies. The Council is absent in towns and their respective Headmen undertake the executive duty in compliance with the will of the Assembly. As for the Mayors of cities, three candidates for the mayoralty are nominated by the Assembly, and one of the trio is chosen as Mayor by the Emperor. Headmen of towns and villages are similarly elected with the approval of the Prefectural Governors.

CLAY: What's the difference between American and Japanese local government?

MATSUMOTO: In Japan local governments of the larger jurisdictions, that is, the Prefectures and the Counties, is conducted by officers who are agents of the central government, and who are at the same time executives of local administration. Local power is given by the Diet by general grant, but exercise of it, is subject to central administrative control. This control does not prevent the local corporations from exercising full authority, but it does prevent them from acting extravagantly or unwisely, and from encroaching on the jurisdiction of the central government. Such subjects as police, schools, and the supervision of subordinate local authorities are deemed to affect the whole country, as Hiroshi Sato notes, and are placed in the hands of persons who act as agents of the national Government. The building of roads, establishment of market houses, maintenance, of almshouses, and the voting of appropriations for local purposes are regarded as matters of local interest.

CLAY: What about your professional officials in local government?

MATSUMOTO: It is said that the introduction of unpaid or lay officials into local government lessens the influence of the bureaucracy in local affairs and tends to draft into the public service the better class of private citizens and at the same time to interest the people in local self-government. All professional officials are members of the Japanese bureaucracy. Before they are qualified to hold positions, they are required to go through an elaborate training, and to pass a civil examination. The non-professional officers have no special training, but are selected from among the members of the Assembly.

CLAY: Are your politicians professional?

MATSUMOTO: (Laughs) Are yours?

CLAY: When they succeed they are; and when they fail they are called statesmen.

MATSUMOTO: I think you'll find Japan's talent for imitation displaying itself to a degree in this matter also. But (pointing to the car window) look! We have run clear out of the fog. Will you have luncheon with me?

CLAY: Thanks to you, I've also got rid of some of the fog that darkened my brain about Japan's Government. So I'll eat well.

(They shake hands warmly.)

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BOOKS ▲ ON ▲ JAPAN

The following suggestions for reading are based upon the best library lists. Additions have been made covering most of the recent publications on the subjects so that the reader may feel confident of a tolerably comprehensive guide to the literature on Japan.

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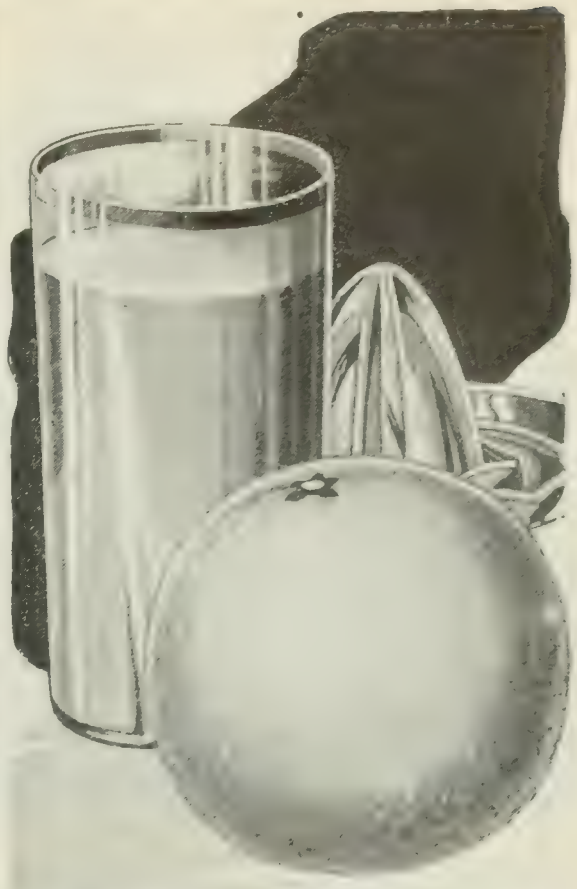

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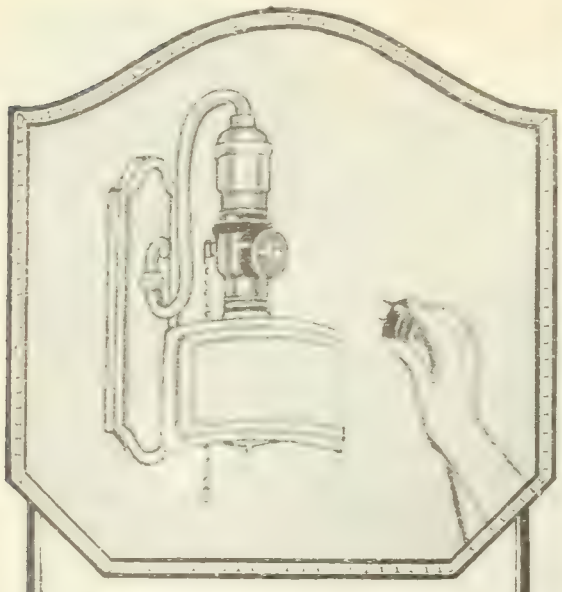

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JAPAN'S FRICTION WITH OUR PACIFIC COAST

WHILE Commodore Perry was "prying open the doors of Japan," the great "Gold Rush" of the Forty-Niners was in full swing; and half a century later the human tides then let loose met in the States of California, Washington and Oregon. In miniature, says a recent Japanese writer, the difficulty in California typifies the general struggle in which East and West are now being involved. Our Pacific Coast, in common with Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, has taken strong measures to keep away the Asiatic invasion, and Japan, it is frequently pointed out, should be able to get their point of view, because she herself has had to take similar measures of exclusion against the Chinese. Self-preservation demands some such stand, and, declares Julian Street, one of the most recent and widely read commentators on the situation, in "Mysterious Japan":

> The intelligent and patriotic sentiment of the United States is at present overwhelmingly in favor of the stoppage of all immigration; even if there comes a time when it is felt that the floodgates may again be opened, they will not, if wisdom prevails, be opened wide, but will admit only such aliens as are susceptible to assimilation.
>
> What does assimilation mean?
>
> It means that the immigrant shall lose his racial identity in ours. It means that he shall be susceptible to absorption into the body of our race through marriage, or at the very least that his children shall be susceptible to such absorption. And this in turn means, among other things, that he shall have no ineradicable physical characteristics which strongly differentiate him from our national physical type.
>
> This is one chief reason why, in my opinion, Orientals should never settle in the United States. Broadly speaking, they are no more suited to become citizens of the United States than we are to become citizens of Japan or China.
>
> Another chief reason why Japanese labor immigration is not agreeable to us is that the Japanese can live on less than we can. They are willing to work longer hours for less pay. Also they are thrifty. These are virtues; but the fact that they are virtues does not make Japanese competition the more welcome to white labor.
>
> This point also should readily be appreciated by the people of Japan, who find it generally necessary to exclude Chinese labor on precisely the same ground—that is, because a Chinaman can live on less than a Japanese, and can consequently work for lower wages.
>
> Had California, in her desire to prevent the further acquirement of land by Japanese settlers, rested her case on these two clean-cut issues: namely, unassimilability and economic necessity; had she refrained from vituperation, taking up the matter purely on its merits; had she recognized her duty as a State to the nation and cooperated with the Washington Government, instead of ignoring the international bearing of the question and embarrassing the Government by radical and independent State action; and had she, above all, shown any disposition to deal as justly with the Japanese as the circumstances would permit; then, without a doubt the entire nation would have been behind California. And what is perhaps as important, the whole matter could then have been presented to Japan in a reasonable and temperate manner, without offense, yet with arguments, the force of which Japan could hardly escape.

The number of Japanese in California, according to the Sacramento *Bee*, is about 109,000, altho the California Board of Control, as quoted by George Gleason in his recent book, "What Shall I Think of Japan?" (Macmillan), gives the number at 86,876, and the United States Census of 1920 gives only 70,196. The official State figure is certainly far below the mark, declares Professor Walter B. Pitkin of Columbia University, in his book, "Must We Fight Japan?" (Century), "and the more recent returns of the Federal census are still further off." There are three causes, he says, for these underestimates. The first is that Japanese census takers were employed in the Japanese districts, and they were "not over-zealous in making the number of their countrymen out to be as large as possible." In the second place scattering Japanese who didn't care to be quizzed, got out of the way. In the third place the Japanese are stealing into the State over the Mexican line, and nobody knows how many are coming across. Californians, concludes Professor Pitkin, are worried over the possibility that they may have about 125,000 Japanese in their State and if "such a group tends to be exclusive and to perpetuate its language, religion, and social customs, it can and will do all this about four times as easily when doubled."

The situation has been met in part by the so-called "Gentlemen's Agreement," of 1907. The term applies to "the substance of a number of informal notes exchanged between the State Department and the Japanese Ambassador at that time." As summarized by K. K. Kawakami, in "The Real Japanese Question" (Macmillan), the crux of this agreement is Japan's promise to refrain from issuing passports to Japanese laborers desiring to enter territories contiguous to continental United States, such as Mexico or Canada, and to recognize the right of the United States to refuse admission to the United States of Japanese of the laboring class whose passports do not include continental United States.

But this compact, which provided for the admission of parents, wives or children of Japanese who have become domiciled in continental United States, as Professor Yoski S. Kuno of the University of California points out in "What Japan Wants" (Crowell), "instead of checking immigration as was intended, brought about directly opposite results." To quote:

> The Japanese Association was organized, Japanese schools were established, and Japanese residents in California who had wives in Japan sent for them, while many bachelors imported Picture Brides. Those with parents or children brought them to this country also. Upon arrival, many brides worked as housemaids, while in

many other cases whole families worked together either in the fields or in the fisheries. In addition to those thus brought into the United States, the number of Japanese in the State was steadily augmented by the high birth-rate on California soil. Thus did the Japanese come to establish settlements within the United States and to organize a government within a government.

The California legislature's Anti-Alien Law, and its amendment, followed. According to the provisions of the Anti-Alien Law, foreigners ineligible to naturalization may neither buy nor inherit land in California; neither may they lease agricultural land for a period exceeding three years. However, city lots for industrial and residence purposes may be leased for the same length of time for which land in Japan is leased to foreigners according to treaty provisions. At present the longest term of lease obtainable in Japan is 99 years. The amendment prohibits entirely the leasing of agricultural lands by aliens ineligible to naturalization. It also prohibits parents becoming guardians of minors in whose names land is purchased.

These laws, together with the exclusion of Japanese from naturalization, have caused much complaint from the Japanese, while the high Japanese birth-rate, their ability to underbid and under-live American labor, and the danger that they may drive Americans out of California as the cheaper-living Chinese are to-day driving the Japanese out of Manchuria, have set most of the Coast residents against them. Professor Payson J. Treat of Stanford University joins with another recent investigator, Julian Street, in placing additional blame for the friction upon "partizan, often misleading, and frequently absolutely false statements about the Japanese." The situation can be controlled, they agree, if politics and politicians can be kept from interfering too much. Professor Treat notes that "an encouraging lesson of the past may be found in the remarkable change which has taken place in the attitude of many Californians toward the Chinese," who, in the early days, "were the victims of misrepresentations far worse than the Japanese have had to endure." Julian Street, after urging a change in the "present discriminatory alien land law," goes on:

The Japanese laborers who are already legally here—many of them originally brought here, by the way, at the instance of Californian employers—should be treated with absolute fairness. They should not be deprived of the just rewards of their industry and thrift. Their racial virtues should be appreciated and might well be emulated.

It should be clear, however, that for our good and the good of the Japanese, no further immigrants of their laboring class should ever enter the United States. And it should be equally clear that in such a statement there is no cause for offense.

Let us try, then, on both sides, to look at these problems with honest eyes. Let us try to get each other's point of view.

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INVESTMENTS ▲ AND ▲ FINANCE

THE POST-WAR TREND TOWARD HIGHER TARIFFS

IT seems generally understood that a Republican Administration means higher tariffs in the United States, but it has not perhaps been generally recognized that this is part of a world-wide trend. An official of the Department of Commerce, quoted in a Washington dispatch to *The Wall Street Journal*, calls attention to tariff legislation in the principal foreign countries. Higher duties are being levied mostly for protection, but in some cases for fiscal purposes. Industrial interests have been demanding more protection, and there have been other factors responsible for the wave of tariff legislation, such as "exchange depreciation, abrogation of commercial treaties by the war, the tendency toward economic self-sufficiency, adverse balances in trade, inadequate revenue, retaliation for trade restrictions, the desire to bring about a general movement for new commercial treaties, and the desire to meet new economic conditions." Accomplishments in the way of tariff-raising on the part of eleven countries are noted by the Department of Commerce man, *The Wall Street Journal* quoting or summarizing his statement as follows:

Argentina has, by executive decree, made a 20% horizontal increase.

Australia made a provisional revision of tariff March 25, 1920, which increased the British preference.

In Belgium, specific rates of duty have been increased up to 600% limit, and value at time of declaration substituted for that of country of origin.

In India, as early as 1917, import duty on cotton goods was increased from 3½% to 7% ad valorem. In the 1921 budget duties are increased on sugar, tobacco, and automobiles, and those on articles not specified are all raised from 7½% to 11% ad valorem.

In Canada the most definite movement has been the conclusion, in 1920, of a new preferential arrangement with the British West Indies. In October, 1920, provision was made for an indication of the home consumption value of imported goods in paper currency.

February 23, 1921, Chile provided for horizontal increases ranging from 50% to 100%, largely for fiscal reasons.

France met the reconstruction problem of protection, not by a general revision, but by successive increases in existing rates. All French rates are specific. A system of coefficients has been introduced which approximated, roughly, the loss in protection resulting from the rise in prices. There is no doubt it has also been used for increasing protection, as well as discouraging importations of certain goods. France has abrogated her commercial treaties in anticipation of general revision.

Germany has increased tobacco products and spirits duties. The Versailles treaty has curtailed her capacity to change import tariffs.

Italy's tariff of July, 1921, has materially increased duties. Coefficients add from 10% to 200% to basic rates. Duties are stated in gold lire.

By laws in 1920 and 1921, Japan elevated duties on dyes and other new industries, and has adopted ad valorem in place of specific charge.

Spain has given notice of the denunciation of all commercial treaties, preparatory to general revision. Numerous increases became effective December 1, 1920, and there was further upward revision May 21, 1921, with 10% to 200% increases of maximum tariffs.

WHY SWISS MONEY IS AT A PREMIUM

A FEW days ago it was noted by newspaper readers that the American dollar, at a premium almost everywhere in the world, was actually at a discount in exchange in Switzerland. The point is that Swiss currency is at a premium throughout Europe just as American money is. The reasons for its position are slightly different, however, as The New York *Times* notes editorially:

Switzerland is the neighbor of several countries whose currencies are at a discount. Germany in particular floods Switzerland with goods produced by cheap marks, but sold for dear francs. The wealth of several countries is seeking stability in Switzerland from the depreciation of domestic currencies, and refuge from the tempest of taxation which must overtake them all before normal conditions are restored. French taxation is three times German taxation, and Germany is France's debtor for great sums which the world is committed to see paid if possible. Germans can see that their property loses value as taxes rise, and they prefer to sacrifice it for Swiss currency. Also, Switzerland is a tourist country, and its currency is swollen above its needs by expenditures which normally are a source of profit, but now are a source of embarrassment of riches, although shrunken.

In less degree we are subject to the same conditions. Already we have more credit and currency than we need, and constantly more is pressed upon us. Already unemployment is with us, as with Switzerland, and the remedy of our lawmakers, as of Switzerland's, is to enact statutes hindering that interchange of goods which provides the natural and best stabilizer and corrective for disordered international exchanges.

The range in the quotations of dollar exchange is limited to the comparatively negligible cost of sending gold or supplying gold credits. Switzerland is too small and poor a country to finance its distressed neighbors, and it is without our means of proportioning currency to the needs of commerce by retiring it when excessive, or expanding it by billions to meet any approved demand. In particular we are favored over Switzerland by our ability to provide the world with the goods it wants, whereas Swiss commerce is largely luxury trade at a time when the world is economizing.

BOOKS ON JAPAN

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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

December 21.—Premier Briand and Lloyd George decide to call a meeting in the first week in January of the Supreme Council of the Allies to consider the German reparations question and other matters concerning the economic restoration of Europe.

Dr. Traugott von Jagow, former Berlin police commissioner, is sentenced to five years' imprisonment by the Federal Supreme Court at Leipsic for the part he played in the Kapp revolt of March, 1920.

December 22.—The Dail Eireann, called to consider ratification of the Anglo-Irish peace treaty, adjourns to January 3, on a motion carried by a vote of 77 to 44.

Two supporters of Said Zagloul Pasha, one of the Egyptian Nationalist leaders, are killed and six are wounded in a fight resulting from an order that Zagloul and his chief followers cease political activity and leave Cairo.

December 23.—Two British warships are ordered to proceed immediately to Egypt, where frequent clashes between the Nationalists and the British authorities are causing anxiety.

December 24.—It is reported from Tokyo that the Japanese Government will make no further concessions to China in regard to the Shantung peninsula.

Five persons are killed and twenty wounded in Cairo in disorders resulting from the Egyptian nationalist agitation.

The treaty between the United States and Colombia reimbursing Colombia to the extent of $25,000,000 for territorial losses sustained through the setting up of the Republic of Panama is approved by the Colombian Chamber of Deputies and signed by the President.

The Russian Soviet Government agrees to turn over to the American Relief Administration $10,000,000 in gold for relief in the Volga famine area.

December 25.—Nationalist disturbances are reported in various parts of Egypt, and the public is notified that rioting and the destruction of property will be rigorously suppresst by the military.

Bishop Browne, of the Diocese of Cloyne, Ireland, urges approval of the peace treaty between Great Britain and Ireland.

December 26.—Nationalist outbreaks occur at Cairo, Suez, and Port Said, and it is estimated that thus far 19 persons have been killed and about 45 wounded in the Egyptian riots.

The Peruvian Government tenders its good offices to settle the dispute between Bolivia and Chile over the Tacna and Arica territories.

December 27.—The French Cabinet unanimously approves the attitude of the French delegation at Washington in demanding 90,000 tons of submarines.

DOMESTIC

December 22.—Federal investigation of retail prices for food, fuel, shoes and clothing is initiated by Attorney-General Daugherty, who says that prices o necessary commodities are too high.

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Colonel Henry Watterson, distinguished American journalist and known throughout the world as "Marse Henry," dies at Jacksonville, Florida, in his 82d year.

December 23.—President Harding commutes the prison sentences of Eugene V. Debs, several times Socialist candidate for President, and 23 other persons who had been convicted of obstructing the Government's prosecution of the war.

Eight negroes and one white man are killed and many are injured in a hurricane beginning in Arkansas and sweeping down the Mississippi River.

President Harding issues a statement in which he says that the Four-Power Treaty is not an alliance, and that no alliance is being considered.

The French delegates lay before the Naval Committee of the Washington Arms Conference a demand that France be allowed 90,000 tons of submarines.

December 24.—Chairman Hughes, of the Washington Arms Conference, presents a compromise plan for the limitation of submarines in which he suggests 60,000 tons each for the United States and Great Britain, and the status quo for France, Italy and Japan, which allows 31,500 tons each for France and Japan, and 21,250 tons for Italy.

Judge Webster Thayer denies two of the pending motions for a new trial for Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, the Communists convicted by a Massachusetts court of murder.

December 26.—Eugene V. Debs calls on Attorney-General Daugherty and President Harding, and is assured by them that his release is unconditional. The commutation does not, however, restore his citizenship.

Chairman McCormick, of the Senate Committee investigating conditions in Haiti and Santo Domingo, issues a statement in which he holds that American Army rule in Santo Domingo is the best that country has had and is still necessary.

The New Workers' Party of America, which has as its program the establishment of a workers' revolutionary republic in this country by constitutional methods, is organized in New York.

December 27.—Because of recent changes in the Soviet government policies, trade relations between Russia and the United States may be resumed, according to a statement from the White House.

One Who Remembers.—"Our friends may forget us," observed the street-car philosopher, "but the fellow who sends out the quarterly dun for the income-tax gatherers never does."—*Buffalo Express.*

Cap or Skin?—In probably the last speech Booker T. Washington ever made, an address at the anniversary exercises of the American Missionary Association in New Haven, with that quiet humor so characteristic of him, he satirized the prejudice against his people. "A member of my race," he said, "wanted to go from New York to San Francisco. He wanted to travel first-class in a Pullman sleeper. He bought a red cap—fez, I think you call it—forgot the English language, and went as an East Indian; and no one objected. It appears that it is not the color of the skin, but the color of the cap to which you object."—*The Outlook.*

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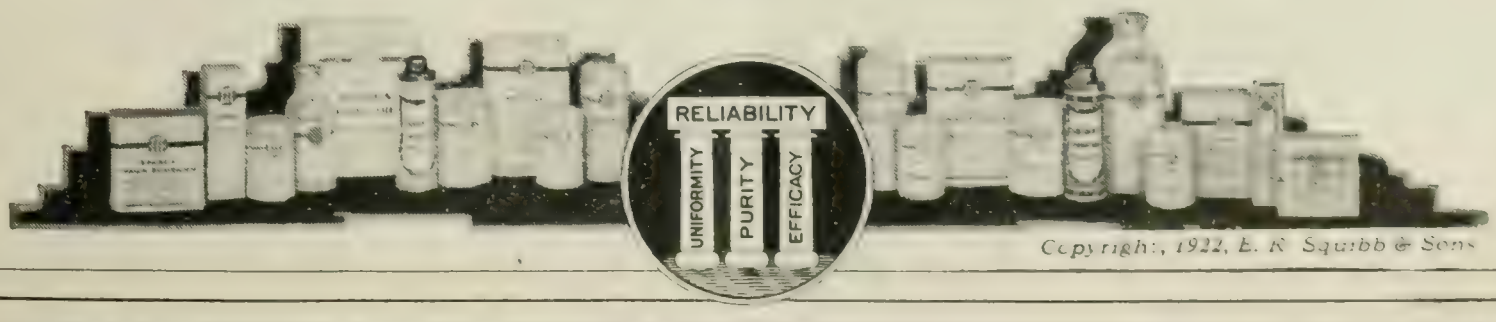

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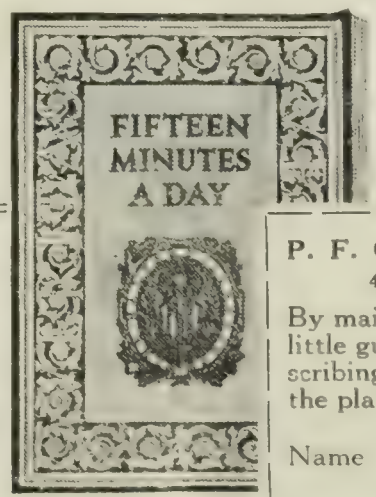

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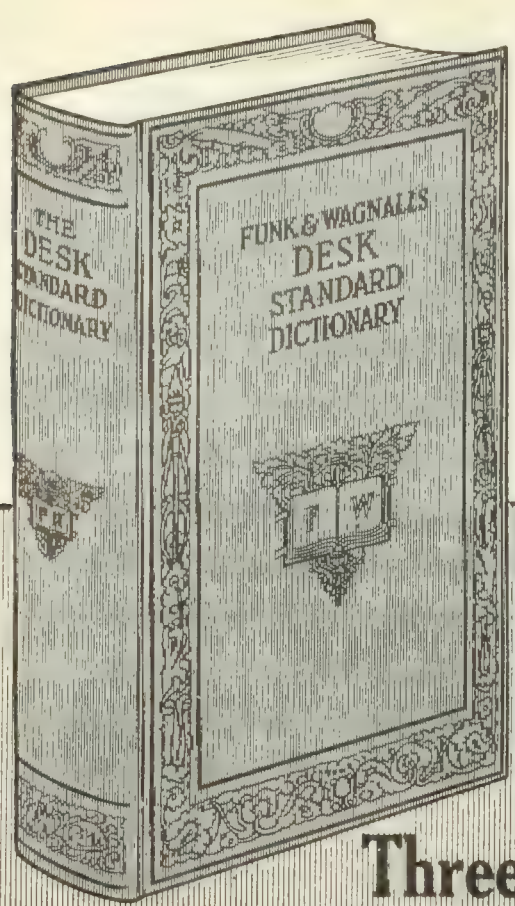

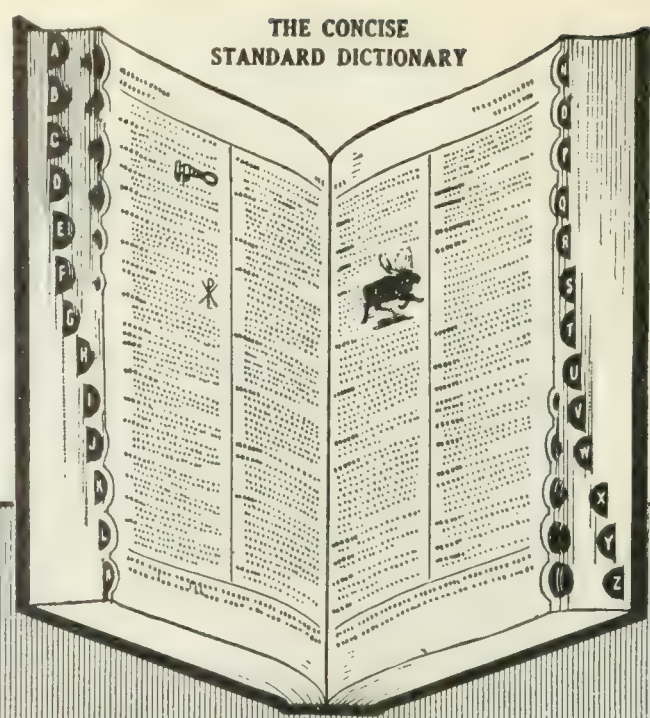

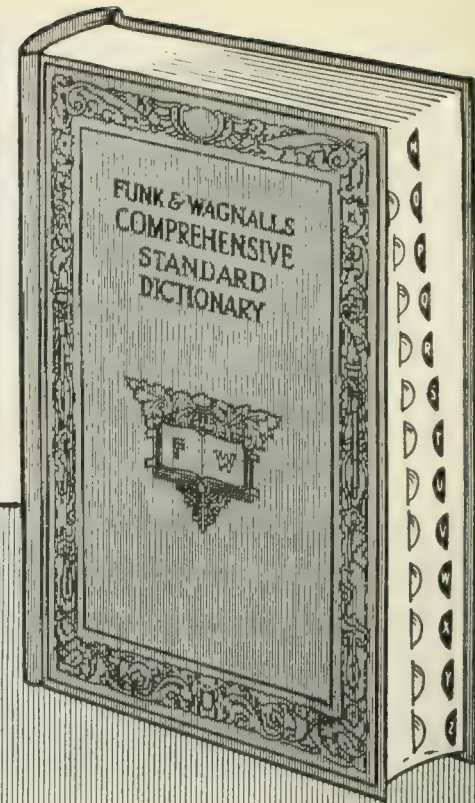

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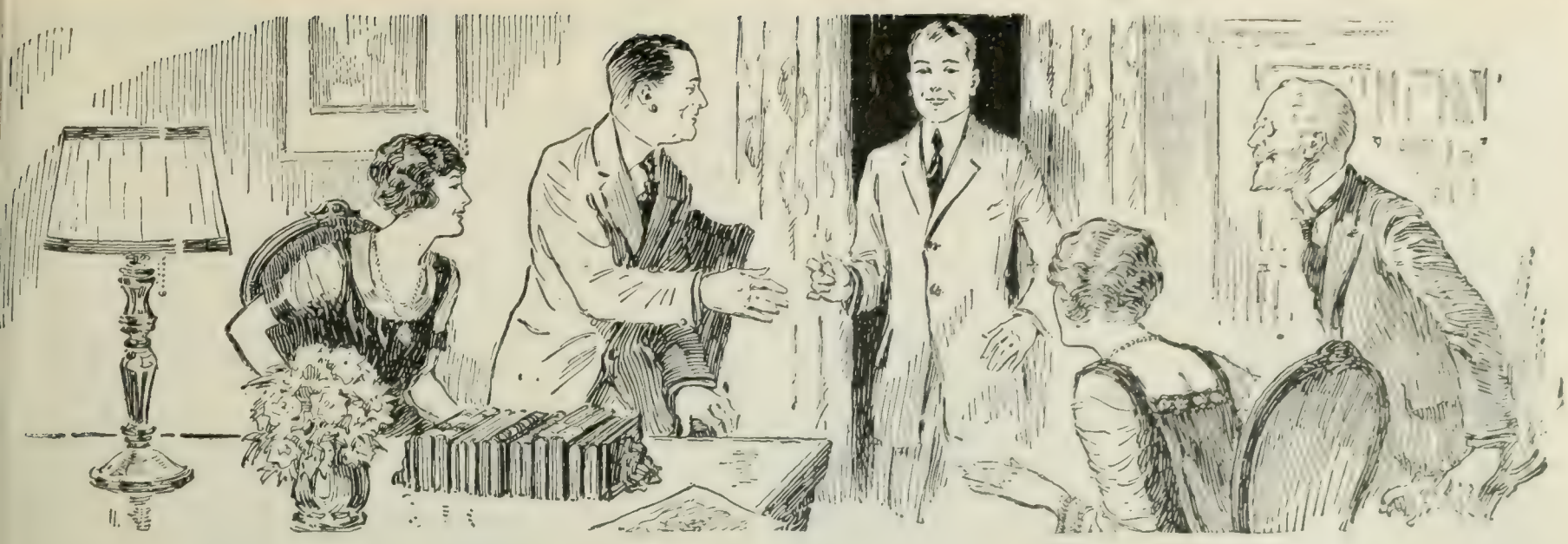

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It wasn't Bradley's physical appearance, or the way he dressed or acted, that caused him to attract such favorable attention. In these things he was not unlike other men. But there was a vividness and charm about him which you felt the moment you saw him; and in his eye was the glint of steel acquired only by men who are doing things in a big way.

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BRADLEY and I saw each other often, and, naturally, I valued his friendship highly. One day he dropped in to see me with a "tip" on a big job he said I could get if I'd go after it. It *was* a big job—right in my line—but I felt it was altogether too big for me at that time. I doubted if I could get it; and even if I could, I didn't see how I could possibly be worth the large salary it paid. As I told this to Bradley a look of surprise, then of utter amazement, flashed across his face.

"*Too big for you!*" he exploded—"what nonsense! *Nothing is too big*, or too important, or too good for you—or for anyone else. Get that foolish nonsense out of your mind. The reason why you and lots of other fellows aren't getting more money is *because you let the world bluff you.* You've already got the ability—much more than many men holding high positions—but *you haven't yet learned the knack of making people pay you big money for it.*"

How to—

- —gain the self-assurance that strongly impresses people;
- —overcome nervousness in meeting people;
- —meet and deal with "big" people as easily as you do your closest friends;
- —quickly develop an impressive, winning personality;
- —dominate and control people;
- —prevent people from out-witting you;
- —quickly get a substantial raise, promotion or anything you especially want;
- —use the secret of making big money to bring you quick results;
- —make people look upon you as a "winner";
- —intensify your knowledge and skill, without further study, to make it bring you substantial and quick rewards;
- —win your way into the highest social circles.

Bradley then told me *astonishing things* about men and women, life, business and the world in general. I was utterly astounded at what he said. It seemed as though a curtain had suddenly been lifted from my eyes and I could now see clearly for the first time. Then he drew his chair close to mine and told me a mental knack to use in dealing with people so as to *immediately destroy any advantage they have over you, and to gain the advantage yourself.*

"And now," continued Bradley, in a tone of friendly command, "telephone to the man I told you about and ask for an appointment."

I SAW my man the following day, and *did exactly what Bradley told me to do both before and during the interview. And I got that job!* Yes, actually landed a job I was afraid to tackle until Bradley told me such astonishing things. You can well imagine my delight! It pays me *three times more than I ever thought myself capable of earning!* All my friends are wondering how I did it! I've the satisfaction of knowing I'm making good in a big way—got it straight from the president at luncheon. If it hadn't been for Bradley I'd still be asleep in a rut letting the world bluff me out of money which is rightfully mine. *But now I know the knack of getting big money!*

WHAT Bradley told me was this: "You know that until recent generations our ancestors, as a race, were oppressed, exploited and *held down* by the governing classes. They were bluffed into believing that kings and the ruling classes were infinitely *better* and altogether *superior* to them. The ruling classes forced this *bluff* on the people by means of artificial standards of society and a lot of flub-dub magnificence.

"Today you and the rest of us laugh at this. We know it to be *bunk*. But just as we inherit our type of body, so do we *inherit our state of mind*. Our ancestors had a high respect for—*even fear of*—people in authority. Recent researches in psycho-analysis prove that even today most of us have an *undue respect for, or actual fear of*, people in positions of authority. We may not realize it. *Consciously* we may not have this fear; but, nevertheless, we have it—planted deep in our subconscious mind—*inherited from our ancestors.*

"That is why so few people get the rich rewards they are entitled to. They know they are worth more money, but they dislike to face the boss. They know they have the ability to hold a bigger job, but lack the know-how and the nerve to get it. *Tens of thousands of natural-born money-makers and leaders of men are today held down to underpaid jobs simply because they are bluffed by other men.* And many splendid men and women find themselves unable to enter high social circles, simply because of an *inherited state of mind.*

"But there's a simple way to *quickly overcome* this inherited handicap," continued Bradley. "It will not only wipe out your fears, but give you *invincible courage, dash and intrepidity* which sweeps everything before it, and makes people view you with amazed admiration. It will enable *you to dominate* other people instead of being dominated by *them.*" And then he told me the *actual methods* to use—the methods which enabled me to win and hold my big job which pays me *three times more than I ever thought myself capable of earning.*

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Vol. LXXII, No. 2 New York, January 14, 1922 Whole Number 1656

TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

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THUGGERY IN OUR CITIES

AMERICA'S BIG CITIES seem to be the new battleground of banditry, which popular thought formerly associated with Mexico and our own "Wild West." By a strange perversion of the holiday spirit it makes its most agrant showing at the Christmas season, police officials report.

"I found myself facing Christmas without money," exclaimed a former security salesman, arrested for the murder of an elderly New York jeweler in the course of an attempted daylight robbery. On December 22 New York's "San Juan Hill" section was the scene of a hold-up and gun-fight which resulted in the killing of one bandit and the wounding of another. The next day the news columns reflected even greater activity on the part of New York bandits. A hold-up man was killed and two detectives wounded in an attempted cigar-store robbery; a gang shot and killed a Bronx café proprietor; and shots were fired in hold-ups on the Bowery and in Brooklyn. Altogether, reports the New York *Tribune*, the three days preceding Christmas witnessed at least thirteen hold-ups in the metropolis, with accompanying casualties totaling four killed and six wounded. "It is admitted at Police Headquarters," reported the New York *Times* at the year's end, "that recent hold-ups and acts of violence in the city's streets and business places exceeded all previous records for a similar period, including the 'crime wave' of a year ago." But to balance against this we have the assurance of New York's newly elected district attorney, Joab H. Banton, that "the crime wave is receding," that there are "fewer violent crimes to-day than a year ago," and that "New York is the best big city in the world."

In the same interview, however, Mr. Banton recognizes the existence of a "world-wide" epidemic of crime since the war; and he explains that it becomes more acute around Christmas because "the criminals know cash is in the till and they will get a return for their effort." That the epidemic is at least nation-wide is evident if we glance at the press of other American cities. The headlines reproduced herewith were gleaned during the holiday season from papers ranging from Boston to Sacramento. Chicago dispatches tell us that murders in that city averaged nearly one a day throughout 1921, and that "the first day of the new year in Chicago was marked by a score of crimes, including the shooting to death of one man and the theft of jewelry valued at $10,000 from two couples who were kidnapped by automobile bandits." We read further that the burglars, safe-blowers, pickpockets and highwaymen of Chicago captured money and loot during 1921 amounting to nearly $4,000,000, of which they succeeded in retaining $2,250,000. From Atlanta comes the cry that "present conditions are intolerable"; and in *The Constitution* of that city, dated December 28, we read: "Not a day passes without its quota of safe-blowings, burglaries, highway robberies, etc., and scarcely a night without its shootings, stabbings and killings." Says the New Haven *Journal-Courier:*

HOLIDAY HEADLINES.

"It may not be a crime 'wave' that is sweeping the country, but it can scarcely be denied that crime is more rampant than it has ever been; criminals are more resourceful and desperate, aided as they are by modern inventions capable of being applied to criminal indulgences, while the protecting arm of the government is raised with feebler resistance."

How are we to explain this alarming growth of thuggery in our big cities? By the wide-spread disregard for life and property born of the World War, say many. By the greatly increased chance of making a "getaway," which results from the use of the automobile by modern bandits, say others. By the abuse of the bailing privilege and the suspended sentence, and by the

generally antiquated and inefficient methods of our criminal courts, say still others. The periodicity of urban crimes of violence is explained by the Seattle *Times* by the theory that "cold weather drives the seeker after 'easy money' into the centers of population, where, the competition between opposing bands of crooks being sharp, desperadoes resort to extraordinary

SOFT FOR THE CROOKS.

—Branner in the New York *Daily News*.

tactics in order to obtain loot." The popular theory that by far the greater part of the crime in this country is committed by aliens does not seem to be entirely supported by the evidence. Says the Detroit *Free Press:*

"The fact is that, taking the country as a whole, the statistics of crime fail to show that foreign-born people are any more criminal than natives. Some years ago, figures were gathered indicating that in the entire United States the foreign-born prison population constituted 23.7 per cent. of the whole. The foreign-born males over 15 years old in the country constituted 23 per cent. of the class as a whole.

"This shows a slight excess of criminals among foreigners, but when it is remembered that there is an abnormally large per cent. of single men among foreigners and that they are likely to be young and poor, the difference is too small to prove anything."

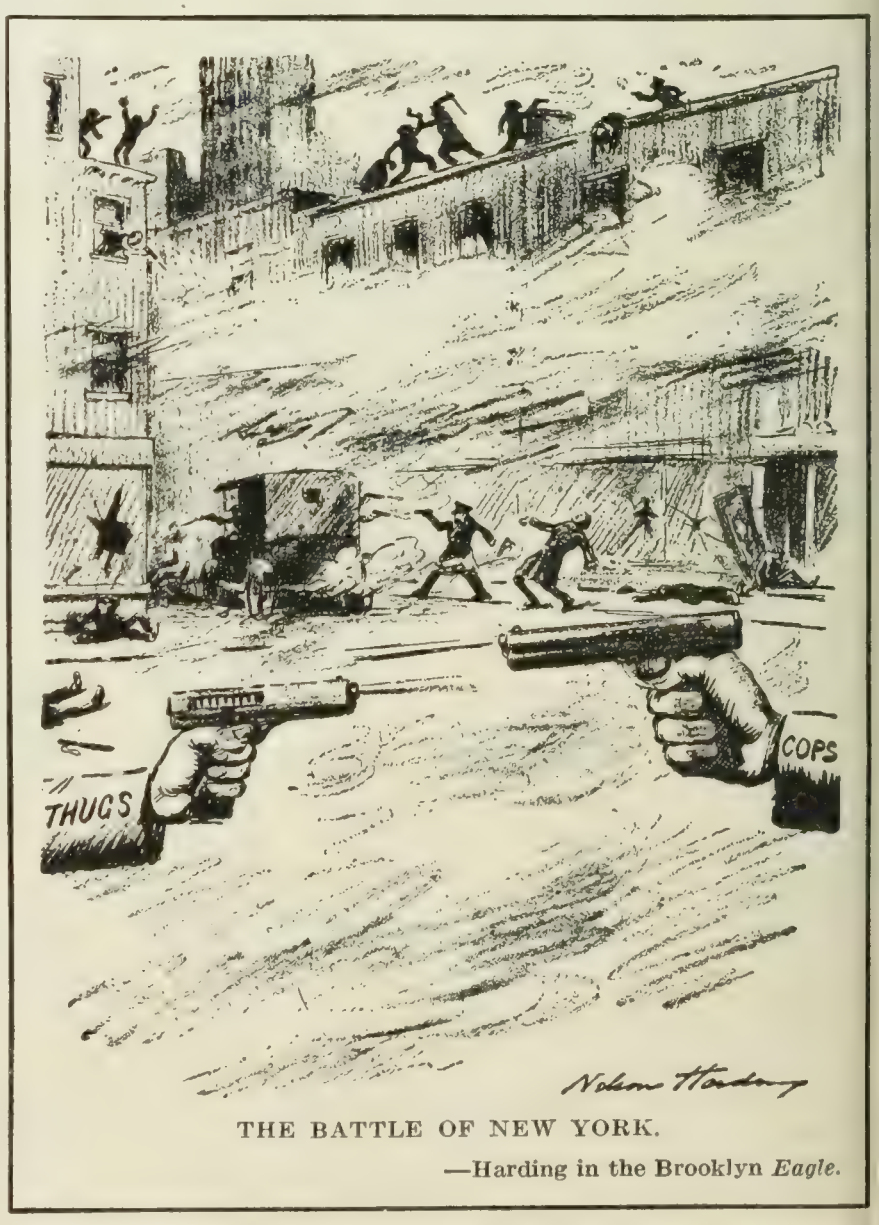
In New York, according to such authorities as Police Commissioner Enright, Chief Magistrate McAdoo and Judge Rosalsky, we have an orgy of thuggery because we "coddle" our criminals. After reading to a representative of the New York *Times* a list of well-known criminals who had either been released on bail or freed by suspended sentences, Commissioner Enright said:

"Such cases as these add greatly to the difficulties of police work at such times as the present. There should be some remedy for the ease with which old criminals get bail, often for the purpose of escaping the 'line-ups' and identification, or to renew their criminal activities. The records of these men are furnished by the police, records based on facts which should not be ignored, and yet the offenders go free, and the rights of the citizen and question of the safety of property apparently are overlooked in disposing of such cases. . . .

"Society should see to it by notifying parole boards, probation societies, prison associations and all the uplift groups that they must keep hands off known criminals and leave them to the proper penalties provided by law."

Judge Rosalsky of the Court of General Sessions sounds a similar warning when he points out that "societies originally formed for the purpose of trying to reform criminals now seem to be trying to reform the sentences imposed by judges." In the anomalous situation which has resulted, says *The Times*, the law and its administration sometimes operate to "encourage and protect crime." "The renewed activity of the hold-ups and gun-carrying bandits, in the cases where they were arrested," says Magistrate McAdoo, "has shown that most of them have long records of bailing and skipping, not to speak of other legal mercies extended to them." He further states that "crooks with long records are escorted to the courts by agents of bonding companies who without hesitation bond them anywhere from $1 to $100,000, and at once." Another factor that increases crime in New York, he says, is the absence of any New Jersey law corresponding to New York's Sullivan law, which forbids carrying concealed weapons. He criticized the "suspended sentence" in the case of confirmed criminals, but warned against confusing this with "probation," which, he said, produced excellent results. A reporter for the New York *Globe* cites the following case of abuse of bail, told him by Chief Inspector Lahey of the Police Department:

"A man had been arrested three times this year, and three times had his bail ready. All three cases were awaiting trial against him. A few weeks ago we again caught him red-handed at a hold-up trick. Somewhat surprized, I asked him what he was up to, trying another trick while out on bail in three cases. His answer was that he needed the money to pay his bail bonds and his lawyer."



THE BATTLE OF NEW YORK.

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

To quote the *Globe* interviewer further:

" 'Fall money,' said Inspector Lahey when an explanation of this term of the underworld was requested, 'is the boodle' which every clever crook always has stowed away to provide his bail bond when it is needed. The old-timer would no more think of touching that money than of flying, even were he starving. That

money, or possibly the amount may be in jewels, is often deposited long before 'a trick is pulled.' Then if the crook 'falls,' as they call it, he has his bail instantly at hand.

"But what of the bond people? Do they knowingly encourage crime by accepting such retainers?' he was asked.

" 'Some of them do,' shot back the inspector, 'and they should be driven out of business. In any event, the old-time bandit, the expert, is always prepared, while the novice is not. That's why the new man goes to jail and out of harm's way.' "

Commissioner Enright agreed in declaring that the ease with which criminals get bail is the prime factor in the growth of outlawry in New York. The Commissioner also stated that the modern city bandit is more dangerous than the old-time criminal:

"The hold-up or burglar is desperate. He does not care a snap of his finger for life. He often pulls the trigger even before the owner has had a chance to show any fight. In this respect I am free to say that the present policemen of this city have had to be braver than their predecessors, and I mean no disparaging comparison when I say that. Our records will show more policemen killed by crooks this year, more badly wounded, than in past years. They have accepted the challenge in a way that deserves the greatest public praise."

Some way must be found to thwart these high-handed criminals, declare many papers, or the citizens will be forced to revive the old frontier expedient, the vigilance committee. Edward Swann, who has studied the problem in New York for fourteen years as Judge of General Sessions and as District Attorney, urges the appointment of a State Commission to investigate the subject as a whole and to propose thorough-going remedies. Of the present situation he says:

"There has been what has been called a 'crime wave' that is common to all of the civilized world, possibly produced by the demoralization incident to the great war. The procedure for the administration of the criminal law has not kept pace with these developments and is out of step with the march of progress. As business conditions have become more complex and modern transportation more rapid, the ingenuity of organized bands of criminals has kept pace with those modern conditions, while the machinery for the administration of the criminal law lags behind.

"The rapidity of the modern 'getaway' by the use of the motor car and the greater facility in our crowded centers of population for the fabrication of the alibi, which is now prepared in advance by associations of criminals require that legal machinery be modernized to cope with changed conditions. No one person can suggest an adequate and complete remedy."

New legislation should be enacted to check the abuse of the bailing privileges by the bonding companies, says Magistrate McAdoo. He would compel persons engaged in giving bonds to be licensed, and would restrict their compensation to 3 per cent. of the amount of the bond given. Under present conditions, he says—

"Some bonding houses hire agents who are in close touch with the criminal world, if they are not criminals themselves, and who know that a crime is to be committed.

"Many bonding houses have accepted and undoubtedly do now accept stolen property as collateral.

"In many cases bonding houses take no collateral against their bonds, but accept the 'underworld security' of the promise of crooks that they will 'see to it' that the criminal on bail will appear when wanted.

"The bonding agent in many instances is looked upon by crooks as a friend, and he often is, ready to go the bail of the arrested criminal up to any amount before the ink is dry on the commitment papers."

Indorsing Mr. Swann's suggestion of a State Commission to deal with the whole subject of thuggery, the New York *World* remarks: "It is obvious that the criminals are getting the better of the authorities in a disquieting proportion of cases, and that the old-fashioned criminal law is cracking under the strain of modern conditions. The entire system should be revised."

RUM GRAFT

TWENTY-EIGHT DEATHS FROM WOOD ALCOHOL and other poisonous liquors in New York City alone and a score more throughout the country; the indictment of a former Prohibition Director for New York State and the former secretary to Governor Whitman in a $10,000,000 rum plot; the interception by the new Prohibition Director of $2,000,000 worth of forged and counterfeited liquor permits—one day's business in a nation-wide conspiracy to defraud the Government—are a

HASN'T HIT HIM YET!

—McCarthy in the New Orleans *Times-Picayune*.

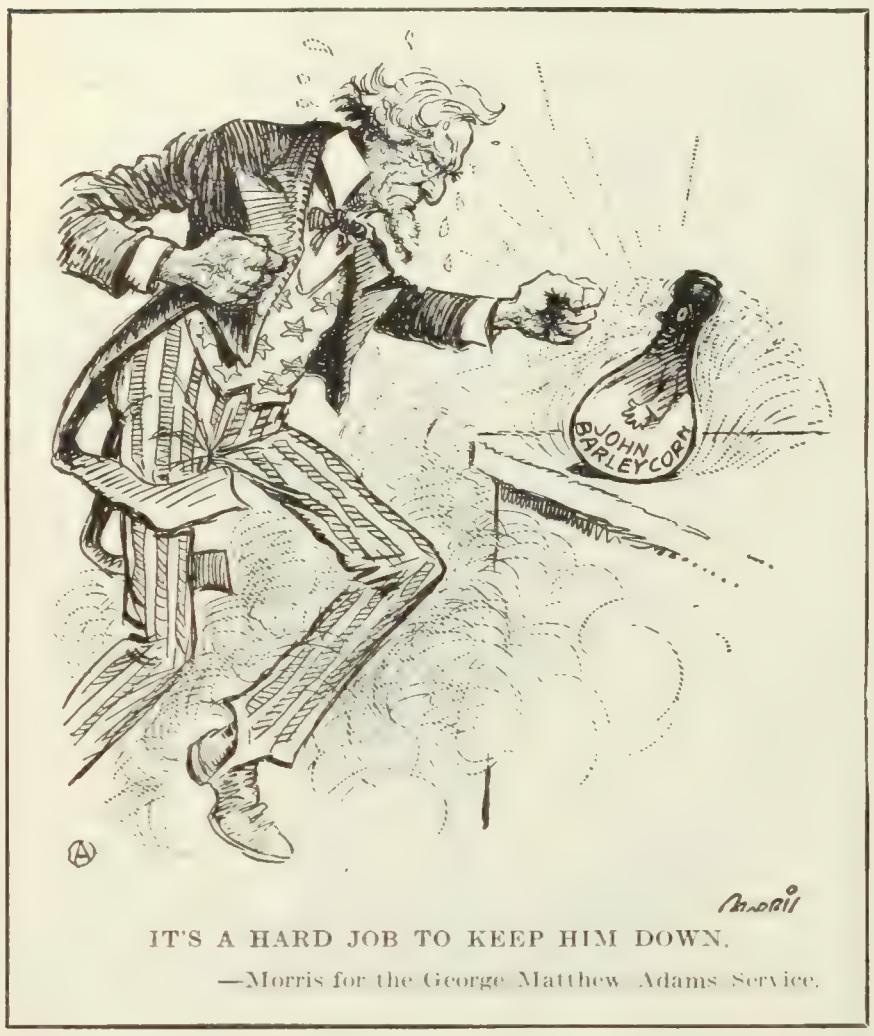
few of the more interesting holiday developments reported by the New York *Tribune* in connection with the enforcement of prohibition. According to government agents, $40,000,000 is a conservative estimate of the value of liquors that could have been withdrawn on permits that disappeared from the New York office in four months. Confederates in the New York prohibition office or in the Post-office Department, says the New York *Times*, make it possible for what is believed to be a country-wide bootleggers' organization to withdraw thousands of cases of liquor and thousands of gallons of grain alcohol. The signature of the Prohibition Director has been duplicated to perfection, we are told, and other counterfeits and forgeries include form letters, departmental envelopes, registry receipt slips and return post-cards. Meanwhile, smuggling over the Canadian border continues, altho the agents at one crossing Rouse's Point, N. Y.—report the seizure of 117 liquor-laden automobiles during 1921. "Canada's liquor importations for 1920 were valued at approximately $3,000,000; they were valued at more than $33,000,000 for 1921," notes the New Orleans *Times-Picayune*. "And Canada consumes a comparatively small share of this liquor," adds the Southern paper: "the rest is smuggled into the United States and distributed by bootleggers."

"How shall forging and counterfeiting permits, smuggling, and the domestic manufacture of liquors be met?" asks the New York *Evening Post*. In this paper's opinion—

"Violation of a law on this scale is not individual, but organized. It is nothing short of a vast business. The Government is en-

gaged not in apprehending a person or a group of persons here and there, but in suppressing a profitable industry, so profitable that officials themselves occasionally take advantage of their position to conspire with those whom they are sworn to deliver to justice.

"If it were general, if it were nation-wide, it could be met in only one way—by repeal of the flouted law. But it is not general. All this tremendous machinery for making or smuggling and delivering liquor exists for a few spots on the map. New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Boston—places like these are as wet as they dare to be. But the great stretches of country in which



IT'S A HARD JOB TO KEEP HIM DOWN.

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

the mass of people live know of the spectacular battle between officer and bootlegger only as they know of any other distant event. Over most of the country Prohibition is a commonplace fact. The spirit of violation which is so conspicuous in a few centers like New York is absent from the rest of the country.

"How, then, shall the determined opposition to Prohibition in these places be met? By opposition as determined. Bootleggers will have to be convinced that the law is as energetic and as persistent as they. It must be made more and more difficult and dangerous to make or smuggle liquor. To suppose that in a fight to a finish the Government will be defeated and the bootleggers be triumphant is absurd. The only possibility of such a result lies in abandonment of the fight by the Government. The officials have an advantage in the very fact that the illegal traffic is localized. It is a matter of plugging up a few holes, one or two of which are inconveniently large."

Prohibition is rigidly enforced over nine-tenths of the United States, reports a Chicago research secretary of the Methodist Episcopal Church, after an investigation among some 20,000 heads of churches. Furthermore, he avers, the enforcement of prohibition has resulted in less crime and decreases in the number of arrests for drunkenness. We may therefore be assured, according to the Raleigh *News and Observer*, that—

"Prohibition of the use of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes is here to stay. It has been written into the organic law of the American Union, and will remain as long as this nation continues to be a government for and by the people.

"Let no one be deceived by the well-organized propaganda conducted by those interests who for selfish reasons seek to break down the law. Their efforts will meet with the failure that they deserve. Failing to ridicule prohibition out of court they fell back on the ancient canard that prohibition does not prohibit.

"The people of the United States have outlawed whisky and other intoxicating drinks because these beverages brought in their trail such a multitude of evils that the conscience of a nation was shocked. The opponents of prohibition were decisively beaten after they had resorted to every device to postpone the coming of the day when liquor would be outlawed.

"Prohibition was adopted as a part of our organic law in spite of the most determined opposition, and will continue because the law-abiding, God-fearing people of America constitute the larger part of our population. They believe in law enforcement and will back the Government to the limit in putting the ban on whisky."

The Houston *Chronicle* then makes plain the duties of the people of whom Mr. Daniels writes in *The News and Observer*. Says *The Chronicle:*

"It appears not to have occurred to many people that any obligation rests upon them, as members of the body social and politic, to aid in achieving the end aimed at. They seem to think that because they do not favor the policy adopted by entirely constitutional and legal methods, in response to clearly manifested popular sentiment and desire, that not only are they absolved from any obligation to assist by precept or example enforcement of the law—the will of the people—but that, so far as is safe, they are at moral liberty to evade it and assist in its evasion; that if they can make strong drink without danger of detection they have the right to do so; that if they can buy it from those who make it unlawfully, they have the right to do so, and if they can help conceal the manufacture of and traffic in strong drink, they have the right to do so.

"Such conception of social duty and moral obligation is radically and viciously and harmfully erroneous. If it were sound, then the enforcement of every law would depend upon whether or not a part of the people approved it. No government, especially a Democratic-Republican government, could possibly exist effectively if such a conception found expression in its administration. If every man is not under both the legal and moral obligation to respect and obey the law, then the enactment of law is a futile formality.

"Prohibition of the manufacture and sale of liquor is not the result of any Presidential proclamation, or political platform, or judicial decree. It is the clear, definite, final determination of a majority of the people themselves, and in this country the people are sovereigns and are the repository of all power."

Other editors, however, have grave doubts about the efficacy of prohibition enforcement. The Baltimore *American*, for instance, tells us that there was a very large increase in drunkenness in Baltimore during 1921. Boston established a new record for holiday arrests for drunkenness on January first. More than two million rum prescriptions were issued in Chicago during 1921, says a news dispatch from that city, and we learn at the same time that during the year fifty-seven deaths were caused by bad whisky. Another example is found in New York, where 842 cases of alcoholic poisoning were admitted to one hospital alone. All of which leads the Springfield (Mass.) *Union* to remark:

"We were told that the ushering in of prohibition by constitutional amendment would serve not only to diminish drunkenness, but would cause a curtailment in all sorts of crimes and misdemeanors, on the theory that the abuse of liquor was at the bottom of most wrongdoing. Tremendous economic savings would be effected. Police forces could be reduced. Our overburdened courts would be relieved. Jails could be closed and the properties devoted to other purposes. In short, the nation was advised to prepare itself for a great variety of blessings.

"We have had nearly two years of constitutional prohibition and a considerable experience with the wartime variety, but for some reason that must be a bit puzzling and perhaps disconcerting to those who were so quick to usher in the millennium, the country has witnessed no noticeable improvement in the habits, customs or morals of the people. The saloon has gone, which we would count as a decided gain were it not for the blind tigers, the speak-easies and the bootleggers that have taken its place, none of which, of course, would exist except for the fact that an astonishingly large number of persons do not hold prohibition in deep reverence.

"Looking for that decrease in crime which prohibition was certain to bring about, we turn to the report of Chief Quilty of the Springfield Police Department with confident assurance,

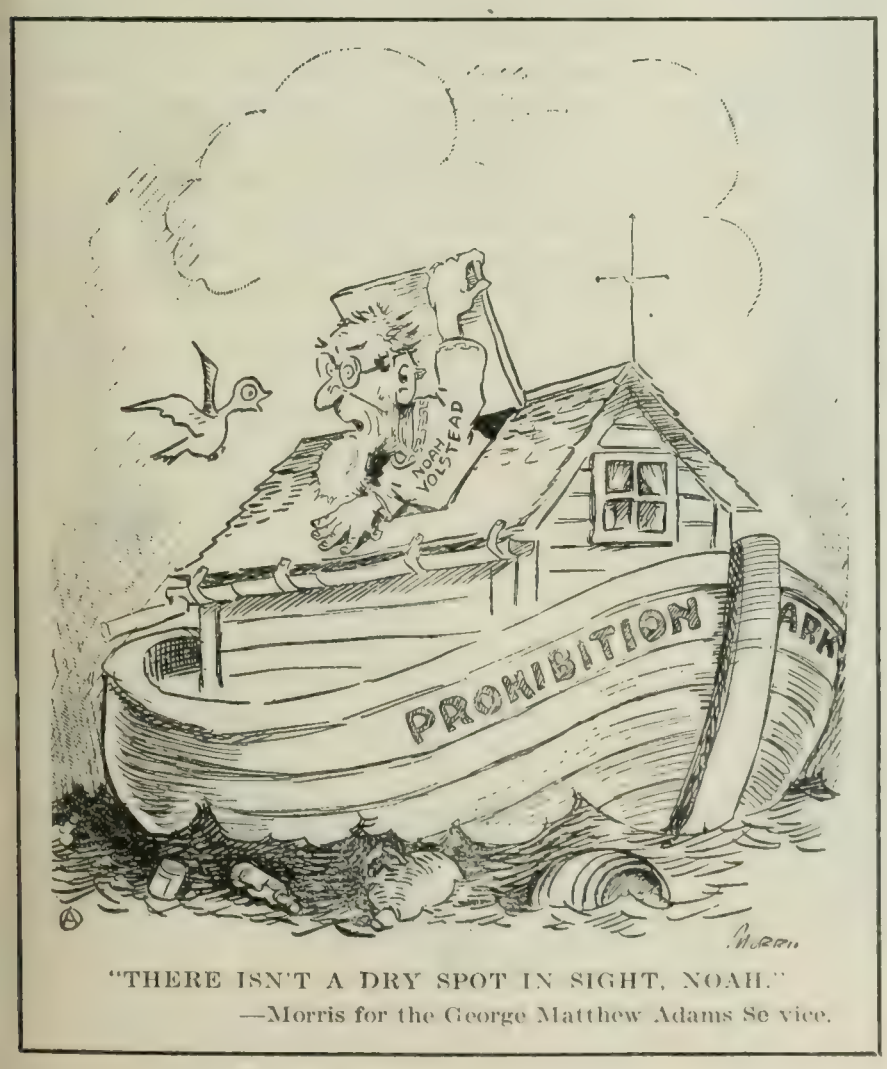
only to be grievously disappointed. There were 895 arrests for drunkenness, as compared with 619 in 1920 and 792 in 1919. On the basis of the actual figures, while drunkenness is evidently increasing with the facilities that have been developed for circumventing prohibition, the number of arrests is materially less than under the old régime of the licensed saloon. This does not mean, however, that there is actually less drunkenness, for police departments everywhere are not making arrests for this offense, except under extreme provocation, and furthermore, those who get drunk in speak-easies and blind tigers and kitchen barrooms are not turned loose to supply visible evidence of illegal liquor sales.

"While the foregoing affords a glimpse of Springfield police statistics under prohibition, and tends to show that the Eighteenth Amendment has not thus far, at least, worked any miracle in respect to human conduct, similar reports are coming from other cities.

"It is undoubtedly more agreeable to believe that prohibition is functioning as the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act intended it should function, but to encourage that belief merely for the sake of the satisfaction it affords, when the facts do not justify it, is the sheerest folly.

"If prohibition is not prohibiting, despite all the money that is being spent to make it prohibit, assuredly the advocates of prohibition want to know it in order that they may take proper action. Similarly, if it is breeding disrespect for other laws and weakening the force of constituted authority; if it is causing people to drink all sorts of vile concoctions, to the far greater detriment of their health than was ever occasioned by their indulgence in pure liquors and the milder forms of alcoholic beverages; if it is making us a nation of liars and hypocrites; if it is producing discontent among the masses by its apparent discrimination in favor of persons of means and influence—if it is actually doing these things, then the facts ought to be frankly recognized. Concealing the truth or denying its existence or glossing it over has never yet proved helpful to any cause or any reform, and merely because prohibition has been written into the Constitution is no reason why its working should not be discust with the same freedom that we discuss other matters pertaining to our fundamental law."

Coincident with this arraignment by *The Union* comes the



"THERE ISN'T A DRY SPOT IN SIGHT, NOAH."
—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

indictment of the New York individuals for conspiracy. This is construed by the New York *World* as "further evidence that the enforcement laws as they stand tend to corrupt the officials who administer them." Continues *The World:*

"Prohibition was put over on the country as a moral issue, the only argument in its favor being the deleterious effects of liquor on the human race, but there was never a wilder New Year's Eve in New York than that of 1922. There was a decided increase in violence; the hospitals were crowded with alcoholics and patients suffering from wood-alcohol poisoning; forty or more deaths from wood alcohol are already reported

"TO POINT A MORAL AND ADORN A TAIL."
—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch.*

for the holiday season, and the toll is steadily increasing. The Volstead Act has not reformed this city. It has definitely made matters worse."

"The regulated sale of beer and light wines seems far preferable to the present state of affairs, provided the return of the saloon can be prevented," thinks the Chicago *Journal*, and a number of other papers appear to favor this modification. "This would put bootleggers out of business, put poisonous liquors out of use, make a practical end of drunkenness, and make for temperance and good citizenship," believes the Rochester *Post-Express*. Two cities—Milwaukee and Chicago—already have adopted resolutions favoring amendment of the prohibition laws to permit the sale of "wholesome beer and light wines." And Dr. M. S. Gregory, head of the psychopathic and alcoholic departments of Bellevue Hospital, New York, who has been in a position for years to see the effect of poisonous liquors on men and women patients, believes, with the Milwaukee and Chicago city councils, that "beer and light wines would do more to solve the prohibition question in this country than all the efforts at enforcement which have been attempted in the last two years."

But "the great danger," as the Buffalo *Commercial* sees it, is that "by holding in contempt the present prohibition law, we may soon come to despise all laws that do not suit us." Continues *The Commercial:*

"The American people who believe in prohibition have yet to learn the lesson that chastity, sobriety, morality, decency can not be created by statutory enactment.

"The virtues do not flow from legislative halls. They must come from education, from right thinking, from good precept and example. Our Government can continue to spend millions of dollars in trying to enforce the law against drinking liquor. It can turn the whole machinery of justice into a mill for the punishment of those who sell and carry liquor on their persons. But so long as men and women will pay the price demanded for booze, and glory in doing so, so long will there be bootleggers and speak-easies and 'hip-toters.'"

BRITAIN'S COLONIAL BROILS

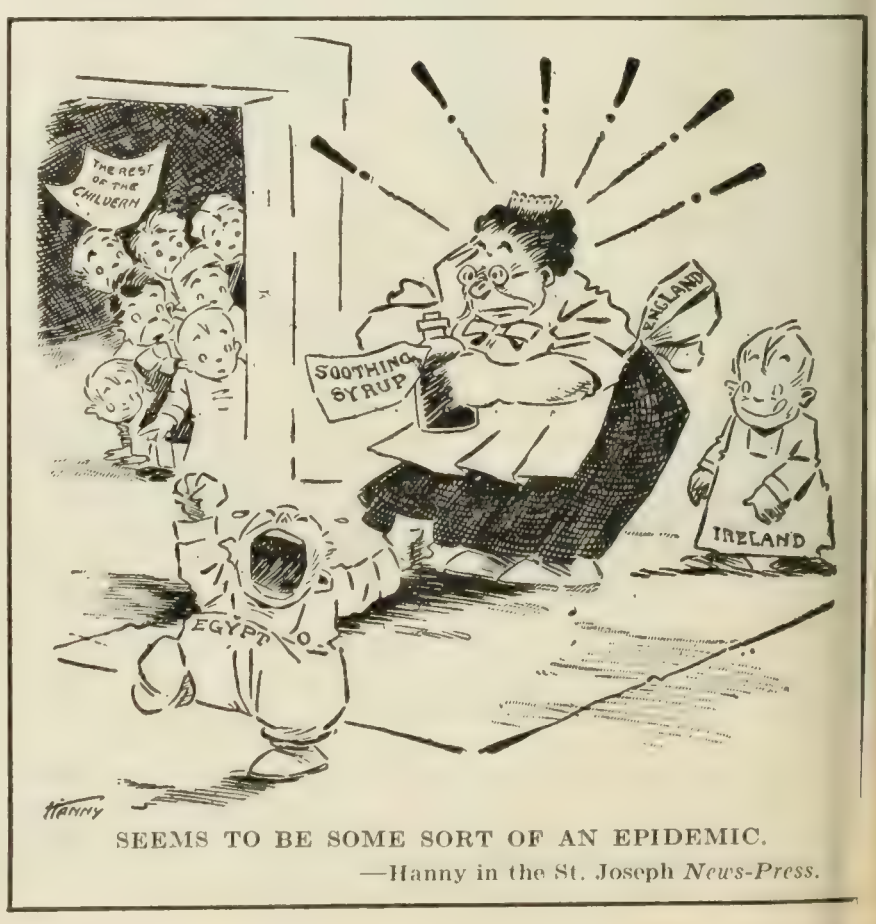
A NATION that has its Philippines can not read with total unconcern about the nationalist agitation among the native people of Great Britain's overseas empire. Besides the embarrassments of our own "white man's burden," many remember that movements for independence in any quarter of the globe have always found support here. A group of thirty-eight Americans, including two United States Senators, have sent a cablegram to the National Congress of Hindustan declaring that "the United States has never failed to extend sympathy and support to all peoples who are struggling for freedom," and holding out to the Indian nationalists "our assurance to promote the success of their struggles." The New York *Tribune* calls this downright "meddling," which may have untoward consequences. But other papers find special reasons for American interest in these moves for self-determination at the present time. From the jails of Calcutta and Cairo come cries that must engage the attention of a country whose leading statesmen are trying to establish permanent peace by agreement among the great Powers. If the issue be squarely faced at the Washington Conference, asks the Detroit *News*, "can there be any other response than a recognition of the principle that world peace is utterly incompatible with the perpetuation of peoples in captivity under any guise of benevolence or interest whatsoever?" We are reminded that America has its Filipinos; "Britain has the Egyptians, Indians, and many others; France has the Indo-Chinese; Italy, Portugal, the Netherlands all have captive peoples under them; Japan has Koreans. Every nation, excepting only the Chinese, of those nine Powers at Washington, is involved cumbrously in this problem."

THE SPHINX SPEAKS.
—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

In these unrests, these clamors for independence, these crusades of passive resistance, Great Britian is now paying the price of empire, observes the Minnesota *Star*. This labor daily believes that Britain must meet resistance by force, with a resultant detriment to its own democracy. And this price we, too, must pay, for—

"The rôle of empire is the rôle of force. When one race rules over another, as the British do in India, the basis of rule is nothing but naked force. At times there may be no occasion for the display of force, but it is always in the background. Its menace exists. If Americans are to rule in foreign lands they must pay the price of empire, which is not a price paid by the foreigners alone. The true price is the price paid at home in the shape of a dependence upon force. The British empire has created a group of English statesmen who have the point of view created by ruling over dependent races. If America goes on the path of empire, American liberties will be the price paid for empire."

The present situation in India is discust in such detail in our department of Foreign Comment this week that it need not be described here. Turning to the land of the Nile, an Associated Press dispatch from Cairo reports that the Egyptian problem to-day "is considered by close students of the situation as far worse than ever, judged by the tone of the native press and the anti-government demonstrations in large cities." In August, 1920, as correspondents and editors remind us, the Milner report advocated making Egypt a modified dominion or even minor ally of Great Britain with complete autonomy, except for a few points relating to finance, the status of foreign residents and the Suez Canal. The canal zone alone was to be guarded by British troops. But when Adly Pasha went to England to confer with the Cabinet about carrying out these or similar provisions, the Government offered a somewhat smaller measure of home rule which included the retention of the British garrisons in Egypt. This ended the negotiations. Adly Pasha resigned, and Zagoul, the Nationalist leader, declared for independence, asserting that Egypt "will fight England in the same way as Ireland." Riots in Cairo, in which several Egyptians were killed, and disturbances in Alexandria and other places brought repressive measures. Popular leaders call for a non-cooperation campaign like that in India. It seems to the New York *Evening Post* that "the happiest solution would be for Lloyd George to take the Egyptian negotiations into his hands as he took the Irish negotiations." The Milner proposals could be used as a basis; "in general they embody a means of crowning the splendid work the British have done in Egypt; they would have at once satisfied the aspirations of the people and given Great Britain a stedfast ally and a gateway to the Orient." While papers like the New York *Times*, Springfield *Republican*, Dayton *News*, and Buffalo *Times* consider the Egyptian situation extremely serious, the Washington *Star* is unable to take the nationalists there very seriously, and the Washington *Post* similarly observes of the situation, both in Egypt and India, that "the British Government is alive to the situation, and it does not seem probable that the revolutionists can do anything more than keep alive local disturbances."



SEEMS TO BE SOME SORT OF AN EPIDEMIC.
—Hanny in the St. Joseph *News-Press*.

A DEMONSTRATION THAT GREETED OUR SENATORIAL INVESTIGATORS IN PORT-AU-PRINCE, HAITI.

The banners bear such inscriptions as "Shall Haiti Be Your Congo?" "Shall Haiti Be Your Belgium?" "The American People Have Been Betrayed in Haiti." This photograph was taken November 29, 1921.

TO KEEP THE MARINES IN HAITI AND SANTO DOMINGO

FOR MONTHS THIS COUNTRY has been hearing shocking tales of U. S. Marine Corps atrocities in Haiti and Santo Domingo. Outrageous cruelties, violations of all sense of justice, and high-handed proceedings by the army of occupation were reported so frequently during 1921 that a Senate committee of investigation, headed by Senator McCormick, was sent to the two Republics to secure the facts and lay them before President Harding. Last summer the President suggested through the Military Governor that the people of the two Republics take steps to hold elections to set up a government of their own, but Senator McCormick reports that nothing of that kind has been done. In his preliminary statement, which does not deal with reported tortures and atrocities, the Chairman finds that the American forces already there should not be withdrawn; that the treaty of 1915 should not be abrogated if peace is to be maintained, and that a loan should be granted.

Dominicans and Haitians, however, according to H. H. Knowles, who was Minister to Santo Domingo during part of the Taft régime, demand that United States troops be withdrawn and that no further loans to either Republic be made. Besides renewing charges of cruelty by the army of occupation in Santo Domingo, Mr. Knowles declares that the loan of $2,500,000 arranged by the military government in the name of the Dominican people was contracted for without their consent, at rates of interest ranging from 9.25 per cent. to 18.70 per cent., and that the New York banking houses which floated the loan received a 3.50 per cent. discount for their trouble. The investigation by the Senate Committee, he avers, is a "white-washing farce." Going back to 1916, when the United States occupied the country to prevent Germany from seizing it (if she won the war), and also to protect French, English and American investments, Mr. Knowles makes these further charges:

A POET-PATRIOT.

This Dominican poet, Fabio Fiallo, was sentenced to three years' imprisonment with hard labor and a $5,000 fine, for writing a patriotic article for a Santo Domingo paper. After six months his sentence was disapproved by Secretary Daniels.

"The invasion was in direct violation of (1) the Constitution of the United States, (2) existing treaties with the United States, (3) a resolution proposed by the United States and adopted by the third conference of The Hague Tribunal, (4) international law, (5) the object and purpose of the Monroe Doctrine as defined by the United States Government; and (6) of the 14th of the 'Fourteen Points' of President Wilson."

"In taking their stand upon the high ground that the American occupation was illegal, the Dominicans have assumed a position that is impregnable," maintains Ernest H. Gruening, in *The Nation* (New York), and we read in the New York *Times*:

"In June, 1921, Francisco Henriquez y Carvajal, the deposed President, who is a graduate of the University of Paris in law and medicine and a member of The Hague Tribunal, published a statement which explained why his countrymen had done nothing to comply with the conditions that would bring about the retirement of the Military Government. In brief, he declared that the whole governmental system, both national and municipal, had been destroyed; that his people had been robbed of their 'individual liberties'; that a free press had been gagged; that the budget had increased from $4,000,000 to $11,000,000; that the revenues had decreased, with the result that official salaries were reduced as much as 60 per cent. and public works were discontinued; and that a proposed new loan of $10,000,000 at 8 per cent. interest was so objectionable to the Dominicans that they preferred hunger and misery to it. Ex-President Carvajal admitted that the government of occupation had improved the roads, constructed bridges and public buildings, and reorganized the public school system, but these benefits, bestowed at the cost of onerous taxation, did not compensate, he said, for loss of personal liberty and the evils and injuries of what he called bayonet rule, of which he drew a dark picture. . . .

"The Dominicans seem to be right in their condemnation of excessive expenditures. They really think that the military government spent altogether too much of their money, and was oppressive and arbitrary."

Helena Hill Weed, also writing in *The Nation*,

declares that Haiti was reduced to the state of a conquered province; that there was little excuse for American intervention, which New York financial interests inspired; and that Haiti was forced to accept an unconstitutional treaty and to revise the Haitian Constitution.

Senator McCormick's plan to bring peace and prosperity to the island is to have a High Commissioner appointed, to be

HERE WE ARE AGAIN!

—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Evening Ledger*.

responsible only to the President. Under him would be both civil and military authorities, for the Committee advises that American forces should remain in both Haiti and Santo Domingo. Says the Senator in his preliminary report:

"The members of the committee are unanimous in the belief that the continued presence of the small American force in Haiti is as necessary to the peace and development of the country as are the services to the Haitian Government of the American officials appointed under the treaty of 1915. There can be no abrogation of the treaty and, at this time, no diminution of the small force of marines.

"It is important that steps should be taken forthwith to coordinate the labors of the representatives of the United States Government in Haiti and of the so-called American treaty officials. There should be appointed a special representative of the President, a High Commissioner, in whom should be vested the usual diplomatic powers of an envoy extraordinary, and to whom, furthermore, all the American officials appointed under the treaty, as well as the commandant of the marine brigade, should look for direction and guidance."

"There has been a deal of criticism of our occupation of the Dominican Republic, but the day will come when the Dominicans themselves will rise up and call us blest," predicts the Manchester (N. H.) *Union*. "Altho our occupation of the island is responsible for excellent achievements," notes the New York *Evening Mail*, "the sooner they may be left to the natives the better it will be for all concerned." "But if we are to remain in Santo Domingo and Haiti," says the New York *Globe*, "we should do so in the interest of the people of the island, and not in defense of any unworthy private interest."

THE NEW YEAR DRIVE ON HIGH PRICES

"THE DAY OF HIGH PRICES IS FADING," remarks a government official, basing his cheerful New Year's announcement on recent Supreme Court decisions against price-fixing, and the retail price investigation just launched by the Department of Justice. But whether Attorney-General Daugherty's "fadeaway," to shift the figure to the field of sports, is likely to result in any strike-outs, is a question upon which editorial opinion varies widely, the New York *Daily News* remarking that investigations "rarely accomplish much" and that the most effective way to bring food prices down would be for each individual housewife to "give the grocery-man or the butcher a tongue-lashing when attempts are made to overcharge or give short weight." There is now no Lever Law under which to proceed against profiteers, and the Government's only recourse is to use the Sherman Law against associations and agreements to keep prices from falling. As the Attorney-General says, there are three rules that trade associations must follow if they are to remain within the law as laid down by recent Supreme Court decisions: "they can not fix prices; they can not divide territory or trade; and they can not limit, by contract, production." Mr. Daugherty has been quoted as saying recently that he believes there is more than a reasonable margin between prices of raw commodities and what the retailers charge. He thinks that a Western steer would have to be very luxuriously housed and cared for to justify the prices the Washington restaurants charge for sirloin steak, to say nothing of porterhouse. So the Attorney-General has set our foremost *Sherlock Holmes* on the trail of the profiteering retailer, and detective William J. Burns, who belongs to the Department of Justice staff, will investigate the variation in the different localities in the retail price of general foodstuffs, such as meats, beans, bread, butter, and household provisions; and he will draw up a schedule showing the price of cattle on the hoof as compared with beef at a butcher-shop, and will make similar comparisons in the case of other foodstuffs, shoes, clothing and fuel. The Attorney-General has also sent a letter to the Attorney-General of each State suggesting better cooperation between State and Federal authorities in enforcing both price laws and prohibition. The Supreme Court, as the newspapers note, has done its part by condemning attempts to fix prices by trade associations and manufacturers in the hardwood lumber and "Beechnut" cases, respectively.

Congressional opinion on Mr. Daugherty's move is divided, according to a dispatch to the New York *Daily News Record*. Advocates of "less government in business" are said to be "outspoken in their protests against the investigation, and point out the futility of government interference as shown during the war period. Labor representatives on the other hand declare that the price paid by consumers is disproportionate with the cost of raw materials."

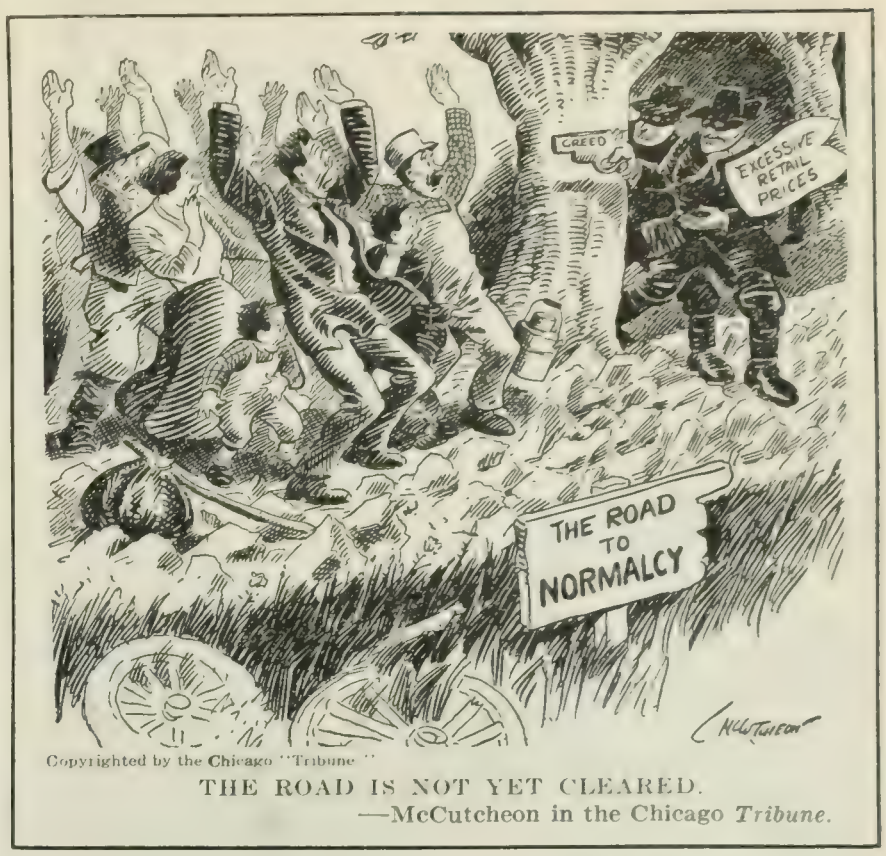
Labor Department figures summarized by the New York *World* indicate an appreciable drop in the cost of living from June to December, 1920; from December until last May decreases ranged from 7 to 12 per cent., but between May and September average decreases ranged only from .1 to 3.8 per cent., "due mainly to food price boosts everywhere." So the great body of consumers, observes the Richmond *Times-Dispatch*, agree with Mr. Daugherty that prevailing prices are too high, "and in their willingness to support the probe they can be depended on to submit much data that will be valuable in assisting to prepare a report that should be enlightening." Says the Buffalo *Express* hopefully:

"Publication of comparative price lists with a view to showing the relation—or lack of relation—between the wholesale and retail prices should be a great help in bringing recalcitrant retailers of foodstuffs to time. It is in those necessities that most of the evils of the period of inflation have been continued despite

the greatly reduced spending power of the people. Perhaps clothing has not been reduced as much as it should be. But it has gone down and will stay down because many folk are wearing their last year's or their year-before-last's suit and overcoat. Food must be consumed constantly. The steady demand justifies the retailer, in his own mind, in a continuance of high prices."

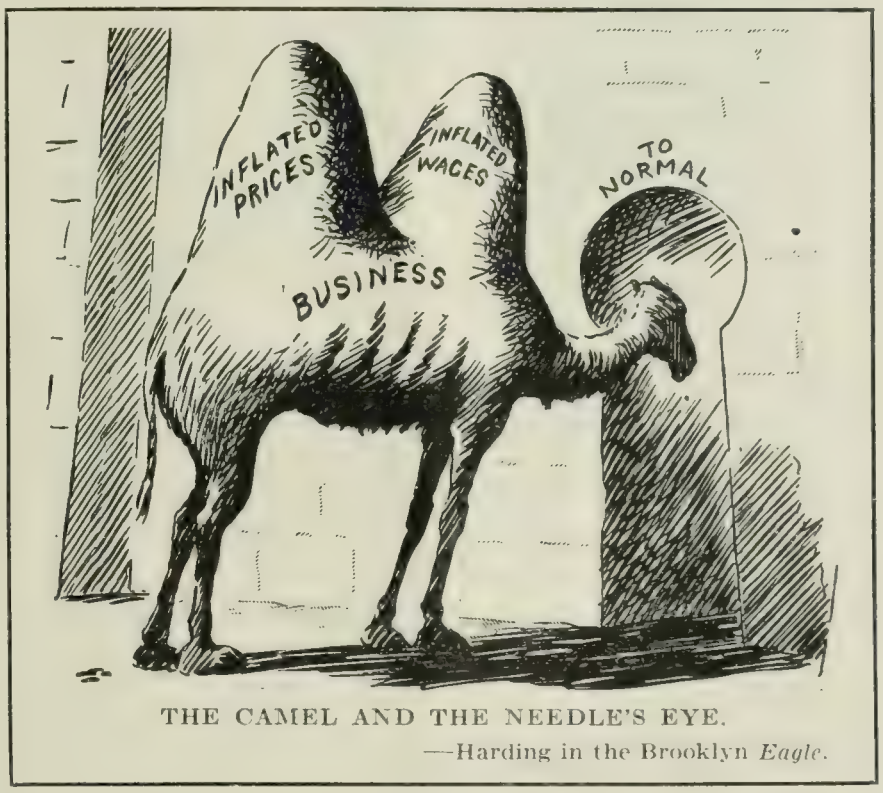
No conspiracy, says the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, can withstand the sort of publicity which Mr. Daugherty has promised, and if the discoveries "run with the suspicions that have been aroused, the result can hardly fail to be a fall in the cost of living." "Any direct or indirect scheme" to maintain prices should be broken up summarily, declares the Washington *Post*. Publicity will accomplish much, "but wherever the law can be invoked it should be resorted to." "Every dollar saved to the American people through the active interest of the Department of Justice will prove a benefaction to that extent," concludes the Washington daily. It seems to *Capper's Weekly* (Topeka) that—

"The business world should welcome this price inquiry as much as the consumer. Along with high freight rates and low farm prices, the great disparity in price levels is one of the big stumbling blocks that stand in the way of better times. All three will have to be removed before we get back to normal. The Attorney-General and the Department of Justice could hardly be engaged in a more important piece of work in behalf of the country's welfare and the restoration of business, let the chips fly where they may."



THE ROAD IS NOT YET CLEARED.
—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.

On the other hand, the Newark *News* can not forget the ineffectiveness of the fight against high prices made by Attorney-General Palmer, "backed then by the powerful Lever Act." "While there is some profiteering," the Rochester *Post Express* declares that "to speak of even an understanding among retailers to keep up prices is to speak of something that sensible people will not believe possible." The Troy *Record* does not believe the Attorney-General has any right to make any such broad statement as that "all over the country retailers have an understanding," at least, not in advance of his investigation. *The Record* thinks it quite likely that the abnormality in prices is "due not to a conspiracy but rather to abnormal world conditions." The New York *Journal of Commerce* reminds us that "costs of production, especially labor costs, in a great many cases forbid cutting prices of manufactured goods to match declines in raw materials," while "in others, the fault is to be found in the refusal to take losses promptly rather than on insisting on exorbitant profits." This business daily, regardful of past campaigns against the high cost of living, comes to the conclusion that the new move of the Department of Justice is "largely for advertising purposes." And in the New York *World* we read:



THE CAMEL AND THE NEEDLE'S EYE.
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

"There is in truth a wide disparity between prevailing wholesale and retail prices of food, and yet the margin is not so great as it was when the original drives were made on the profiteers, nor are the retailers making more than a small percentage of the returns which were common a year ago. A majority of businesses, big and small, will count themselves lucky to get through the winter with any profits at all; if their prices are exorbitant, they are at any rate not getting rich at the game. Transportation charges are high, rents are high, labor is high, and beyond everything else and out of all reason, taxes are high. The Government is taking $4,000,000,000 out of the country yearly, and that amount is unquestionably coming from the pockets of consumers. It is passed along in augmented prices, as taxes are always passed along.

"While Mr. Burns is on the subject of profiteering he might look into the return in government which the American people receive for the lavish generosity with which they share their incomes with the legislators and administrators of the country. We pay a staggering price for government, a price that should buy the best. What we are given in exchange is another matter."

IS IT LOADED?
—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

TOPICS IN BRIEF

We never knew that China had a cabinet until it resigned.—*Columbia Record.*

Germany is beginning to realize that her real goose step was beginning war.—*Greenville Piedmont.*

The claim that Europe can't stand alone is based on the presumption that we can stand a loan.—*Columbia Record.*

Eight thousand divorces were granted in Chicago in 1921, and peace is also in sight in Ireland.—*American Lumberman (Chicago).*

De Valera acts more like a senator than a president.—*Washington Post.*

Harding hasn't a chip on his shoulder but has a bloc on his hands.—*Greenville Piedmont.*

Mr. De Valera will never be in his real element until he gets into the United States Senate.—*Columbia Record.*

These new college bowls are a vast improvement on the flowing bowls that once figured largely in college life.—*Boston Transcript.*

China's open door is a sort of battledore. — *Washington Post.*

It would seem that Muscle Shoals is a natural place for a Ford.—*Greenville Piedmont.*

The way to start a fight in the Senate is to give it a peace treaty. — *New York Tribune.*

Any man who agrees with his wife can have his way.—*Newspaper Enterprise Association.*

Best way to get rid of your duties is to discharge them. —*Newspaper Enterprise Association.*

It is purposed that the sphere of influence shall give way to the square deal.—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

Hardly any of these rocks on the matrimonial sea are cradle rocks.—*Newspaper Enterprise Association.*

Christmas is gone, but there is no reason why its spirit should not continue indefinitely.—*Indianapolis Star.*

"Can a man love two women at the same time?" asks a writer. Not if they find it out. —*Newspaper Enterprise Association.*

FRANKENSTEIN.

—Knott in the *Dallas News.*

As a "lady killer," Landru was too literal. — *Greenville Piedmont.*

It is the bumptious nation that usually is bumped. — *Brooklyn Eagle.*

An income is what you can't live without or within.—*Newspaper Enterprise Association.*

Ideals kill some men in politics, but politics kills more ideals in men. — *Columbia Record.*

Increase in Russian poetry shows she goes from bad to verse. — *Newspaper Enterprise Association.*

The world would be happier if its leaders had more vision and fewer nightmares. — *Columbia Record.*

The dressy woman who used to put everything on her back has a fashionable daughter who doesn't.—*Columbia Record.*

The only part of the hog the packers waste is the squeal, and the consumers furnish that.—*New York Evening Telegram.*

Dail Eireann appears to have taken the United States Senate for a model as a deliberative body.—*Greenville Piedmont.*

Raising the soldier bonus money by a tax on beer and wine would also create a way to spend it.—*Indianapolis News.*

It might be a good idea to pass the cost of the old wars on to posterity so that posterity can't finance any new wars.—*Columbia Record.*

One reason for the failure of prohibition enforcement is that the bootleggers can pay the sleuths more than Uncle Sam.—*Columbia Record.*

Emma Goldman says she is a woman without a country. America is a fine country for Emma to be without.—*Newspaper Enterprise Association.*

The arms correspondent who says Japan has won all the chips and is ready to quit, forgets the one China is toting around on her shoulder.—*Seattle Times.*

The Chinese won't be hurt by any raw deal they may get at the Conference. They have long been taking cuffs from all of us. —*Chicago Journal of Commerce.*

In these days of synthetic substitutes, it is consoling to know that there is one useful article that can not be synthesized any further. We refer to hash.—*Boston Transcript.*

England and France are said to hate each other worse than either hates Germany. It may be so, but the outsider who butts into that dislike is pretty sure to get his head punched.—*Boston Transcript.*

Newspapers are wonderful things, but it may be observed that no journalist is well enough informed to be able to tell what ever became of the war between the Greeks and Mustapha Kemal. —*Boston Transcript.*

Mr. Harding has found that our foreign relations are, as Mr. Einstein might say, only relatively foreign.—*Columbia Record.*

China, as we understand her, will forgive the nations mistaking what was right if they will quit taking what is left.—*Washington Post.*

We were told that John Barleycorn had turned up his toes, but it appears that he has only turned up his nose.—*Columbia Record.*

A woman who speaks twelve languages has been married to a man who speaks seventeen. That's about the right handicap.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

We are getting just a little weary of the jokes on prohibition, but we suppose they will continue so long as prohibition is a joke. —*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

The ruling of the National Geographic Society on the new spelling of "Yugoslavia" suggests a Scandinavian influence somewhere.—*Seattle Times.*

The world is quite full of a number of things
We are certain should make us as gloomy as kings.
—*Columbia Record.*

"Chicago Hears of Revolution in India with Many Killed, Thousands Arrested."—Headline. Now if we only knew what India is hearing of Chicago, we could go on to something else.—*New York Evening Post.*

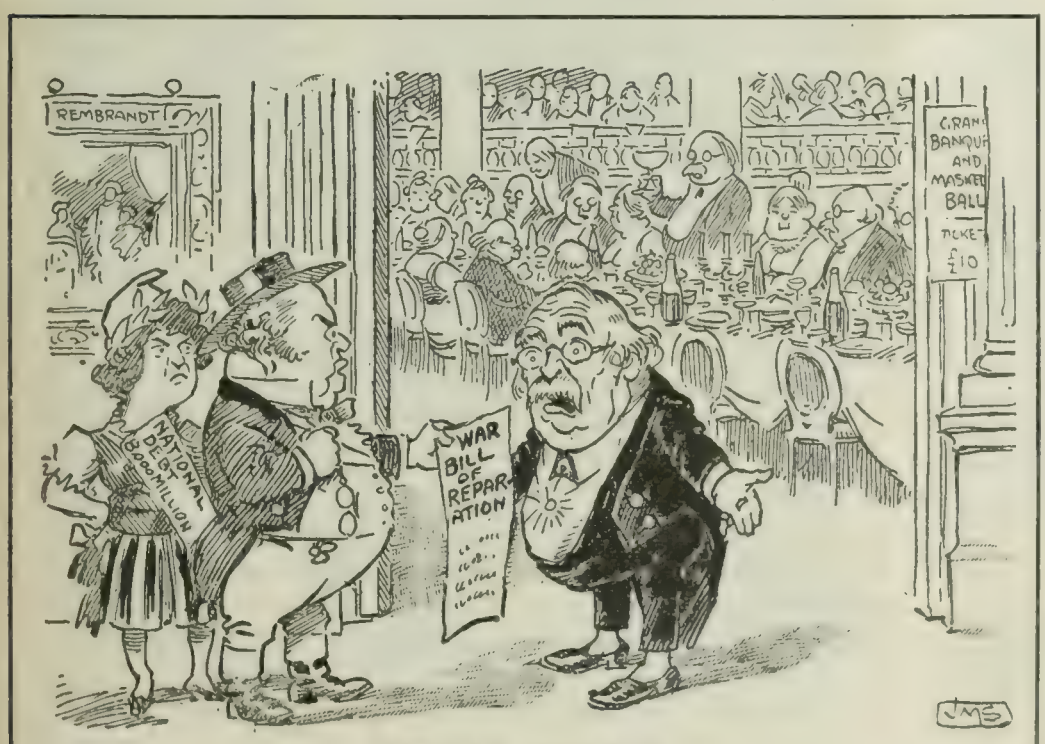
A group of German reformers has burned up 40,000 volumes of lurid detective and Wild West stories, and substituted some good, solid literature for children. A lot of German kids are going to give up reading.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

CALAMITOUS REPARATION BLUNDERS OF THE ALLIES

GERMAN KNAVERY AND CALAMITOUS BLUNDERING on the part of the Allies leave Europe as it is to-day, say more neutral observers, who are getting out of patience with the "welching" of Germany on reparations, yet admit that the Teutons would not be getting off so easily if it were not for the amazing series of cross purposes that have curst her creditors. In the first place, it is charged that the Allies did not "put handcuffs" on Germany, in the moment of victory, by laying down the precise conditions of indemnity payments. In the second place, it is recalled that ever since the Paris Conference, the Allied representatives have seemed to do nothing more than to "avoid complete rupture," in their sundry meetings in Western Europe. Meanwhile, Germany has "kept up her whine about being starved to death by the rigorous terms of the Versailles Treaty," and she is in a fair way to win American sympathy for her plight, in the view of the Swiss *Journal de Genève*, which draws a startling parallel between Germany and France as to indemnity payments in these words:

"In 1873, scarcely two years after the Franco-Prussian War, the French Government offered to wipe out the balance of its debt to Germany. In 1921, three years after the Armistice, Germany began painfully to hand out annual payments, and just when her payments should have become regular, they stopt. At the same time, everyone admits that the sum of five milliards exacted from the Third French Republic far exceeded the costs of a war that was made entirely in enemy territory. Nor is it less firmly established that the indemnity which falls to France is not enough even to defray the cost of restoring her devastated regions."



GERMAN POVERTY.

POOR FRITZ: "But, mine dear Herr Bull, you can not get blood out off der stone! Ve haf nodding to pay mit; ve are destitute!"

—*Western Mail* (Cardiff).

A strange feature of the situation, according to this newspaper, is that Marshal Foch had directed his campaign of attack in the summer and autumn of 1918 with such masterful genius that in the month of November Germany was on her knees begging for mercy; but since that date—

"More astonishing still is the list of errors that have been committed. The Paris Conference established the reparation principles and determined certain sums to be paid, but postponed detail regulations to a later date. The Conference failed to take cognizance of the great truth that the conqueror has command of the conquered for only a short period of time, and that in default of a prompt settlement of accounts, which is not always possible, the conqueror should specifically state his demands, and make sure of the guaranties of them without delay. The meetings of the Supreme Council which followed the Paris Conference, whether they took place at London, Paris, or elsewhere, brought to light startling divergences of view. Each time the optimistic overtures that signalized the harmonious frame of mind of the negotiators were followed by grave reports of the precarious status of the Entente. Each time an arrangement was reached because public opinion would not have tolerated a break.

"Relations between France and England did not improve matters. As soon as the first memories of war had faded, a very discouraging situation arose for these two who were obliged to live and work together. They did not instinctively seek means for producing harmony, but rather reasons for disputation. French statesmen were continually faced with Mr. Lloyd George's opposition, which was always tenacious and sometimes justified, but always withdrawn at the end of one session to be resumed at the next. Even lately in the case of the Wiesbaden Accord [designed to facilitate the reconstruction of France's devastated regions by cooperation with Germany] the English raised objections and reserves, when they should have welcomed the agreement cordially as the first dependable guaranty of help for a friendly and allied nation."

THE NEEDED LAST WORD.

TOMMY: "Look here, we've had enough nonsense. I want the money!"

—*John Bull* (London).

Germany always yielded in the face of a direct threat from the Allies, we are told, but with equal constancy did not fail to make use of every subtle evasive resource. Yet in declaring the probity of her intentions, she at the same time vowed that she would meet her engagements "within the limits of the possible." This left a margin for protestation and

complaint, and the dissensions of the Allies periodically revivified the hopes that their agreements had extinguished. The *Journal de Genève* goes on to say that the Berlin Government took advantage of every chance to evade payment, as it was to be expected they would. And when they discovered that the Commission on Reparations had decided to set down a unanimous foot, they immediately sent clever financial agents to London "in the belief that they might gain something and in any case could lose nothing." This daily proceeds:

"Did the German Republic really intend to render itself bankrupt by favoring the fall of the mark, at the same time as the big German industrials laid aside enormous deposits in foreign lands, in order to buy raw material? This would be a dangerous

LISTEN TO WHAT THE NICE GENTLEMAN SAYS!

—*Evening News* (London).

game that could be played only by a government that holds its people in the hollow of its hand. What has been given out about the weakness of the Wirth Cabinet would not justify such a hazard. But even if it did, then German authority acted with inconceivable indiscretion. In truth, the Government did set in motion all sorts of public work, spending formidable sums in particular for the railways, and in doing this it did not go to the trouble of increasing its resources by increasing the taxes. It simply issued greater and greater volumes of paper money, raising salaries in proportion as the mark declined. This is the way to bankruptcy."

The consequence is that the German Government appears as unable to meet its payments due January 15th and February 15th, so Dr. Walter Rathenau went to Paris, some say to try to negotiate a loan, others say to secure a moratorium. Paris dispatches indicate that Rathenau's real reason for being in Paris was to confer with the European financiers who are planning the economic reconstruction of Europe. It is reported, too, that he will go also to Cannes, where the Allied premiers are to meet, and will hold himself in readiness to give information desired about reparations or other matters in which Germany is concerned. Meanwhile, the *Journal de Genève* contrasts the British and the French attitude in the matter as follows:

"British finance is not much disposed to make a loan to Germany. It reckons that a loan would be merely a palliative, and that the German ill would soon reappear in worse condition than ever. But the moratorium is different. It by allowing Germany a respite of two or three years, in which she could recover herself, if the course of the mark should be upward so that Germany became a customer, and her goods no longer entered England at such a ridiculously low price as to starve British industry and the industries of other countries also, there would seem to be in this extension of the moratorium an act of generosity, but only such in appearance. It is added in governmental circles that Germany should continue to contribute deliveries in kind as part of the reparation payments.

"But in France matters are viewed in a different light. The idea that just when the benefit of Germany's payments becomes visible Germany declares itself bankrupt does not please anyone. The old proverb that 'where there is nothing, the king loses his rights' is not applicable in the circumstances. Wealth is not wanting in the German Republic, for all the factories are going and the shareholders are drawing rich dividends. Why doesn't the Chancellor, Dr. Wirth, demand that the taxpayers come to the aid of the state? Otherwise, all that remains for the Entente to do is to renew the threat that has never failed hitherto. . . .

"It is evident that if moderate methods are to sway, Germany must prove her good faith, must cease to manufacture paper money, and must build up a surplus of resources. If she were firmly resolved to execute all her engagements as soon as the period of moratorium had lapsed, there would be every advantage in giving her time to breathe, for if the Allies go ahead and help themselves by occupying the Ruhr and other districts, it is possible that in the debilitated condition of the Entente some terrible surprizes might result. But is the German Republic acting in good faith? Is it not doing now what it has already done, that is, is it not trifling with its creditors to gain time in the hope that with the backing of England or of America the whole question of reparations will be brought back to conference, and eventually Germany will have to pay very little, or nothing at all?

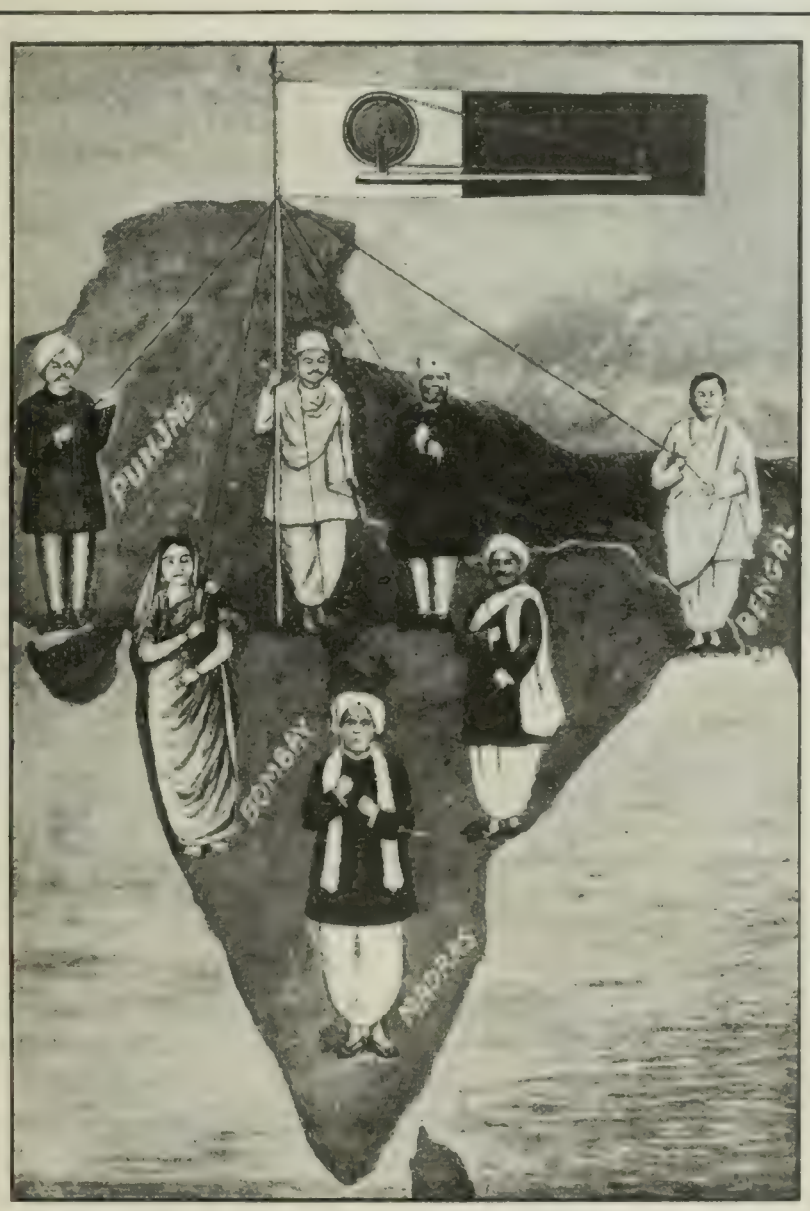
"AMERICAN INTERFERENCE" IN CHINA

TAKING ADVANTAGE of the Washington Conference, the United States is becoming a "participant" in the affairs of China, instead of being a "critic," as heretofore, remarks the Tokyo *Miyako*, which wonders whether China will continue to place so much dependence on America as she has until now. This daily thinks the day will come "when China will be dissatisfied with the interference of the United States in her affairs, and then the United States, which has viewed Japan with suspicion, will be astounded at the real condition of China and acknowledge the correctness and fairness of the attitude Japan has assumed toward China." Then, as if to soft-pedal so brash a statement, *The Miyako* reflects that at any rate the future relations of the United States with China "deserve our closest observation." "American interference" is noted also by the Tokyo *Yomiuri*, in the reference of the Shantung question to direct negotiations at Washington between the Japanese and the Chinese delegations, with the coordinating good offices of the British and the United States delegates. The United States did not sign the Versailles Peace Treaty, and does not recognize the Shantung question as "an accomplished fact," we are told, but Britain did, yet the two induced Japan and China to discuss the Shantung question outside the Conference, "for the purpose of avoiding the derangement of the processes in the Conference itself." We read then:

"We suppose that our delegates would put the blame on the Chinese in the event of the negotiations ending abortive. However, the spirit of conciliation and concession prevailing in the Conference as well as the atmosphere encircling it will not permit both parties to continue wranglings indefinitely. It is most important to remember that the negotiations are being conducted under the surveillance of Britain and the United States. In case the Japanese and the Chinese delegations fail in arriving at an amicable solution of the question, these two Powers will surely step in and expedite its settlement. If such a thing comes to pass Japan may be forced to make concessions to China in the presence of all the Powers. We are greatly afraid of such a contingency."

GANDHI'S "PASSIVE RESISTANCE" TRIUMPH

THE OUTSTANDING DEVELOPMENT of the All-India Congress which closed at Ahmedabad December 29th is the triumph of the Non-Cooperative leader Gandhi, we are informed, which synchronizes with a turn for the better in the reception accorded the Prince of Wales on his tour through India. Conflicting accounts of the Prince's reception in Calcutta were cabled to the London press, according to Reuter's Calcutta correspondent, who says that the hartal or boycott there was a failure, and that the importation of disorderly elements into the city to help enforce the boycott resulted in 650 arrests for disorderly conduct. The total arrests in Calcutta for similar reasons during the last six weeks of the year past are said on official authority to amount to about 3500. The London *Times* publishes a Calcutta dispatch in which we read that the stay of the Prince of Wales was marked by "an almost total absence of disorder." The peacefulness of the first day of his visit "gave the lie to stories of impending massacres," and as the people found it safe to go into the street, great crowds seized upon every opportunity to see the Prince and share in the festivities. Hostile demonstrations to the Prince in Bombay, however, have not removed the impression of some English newspapers as to the wisdom of having him make a tour through India in these troubled days. Nevertheless it is



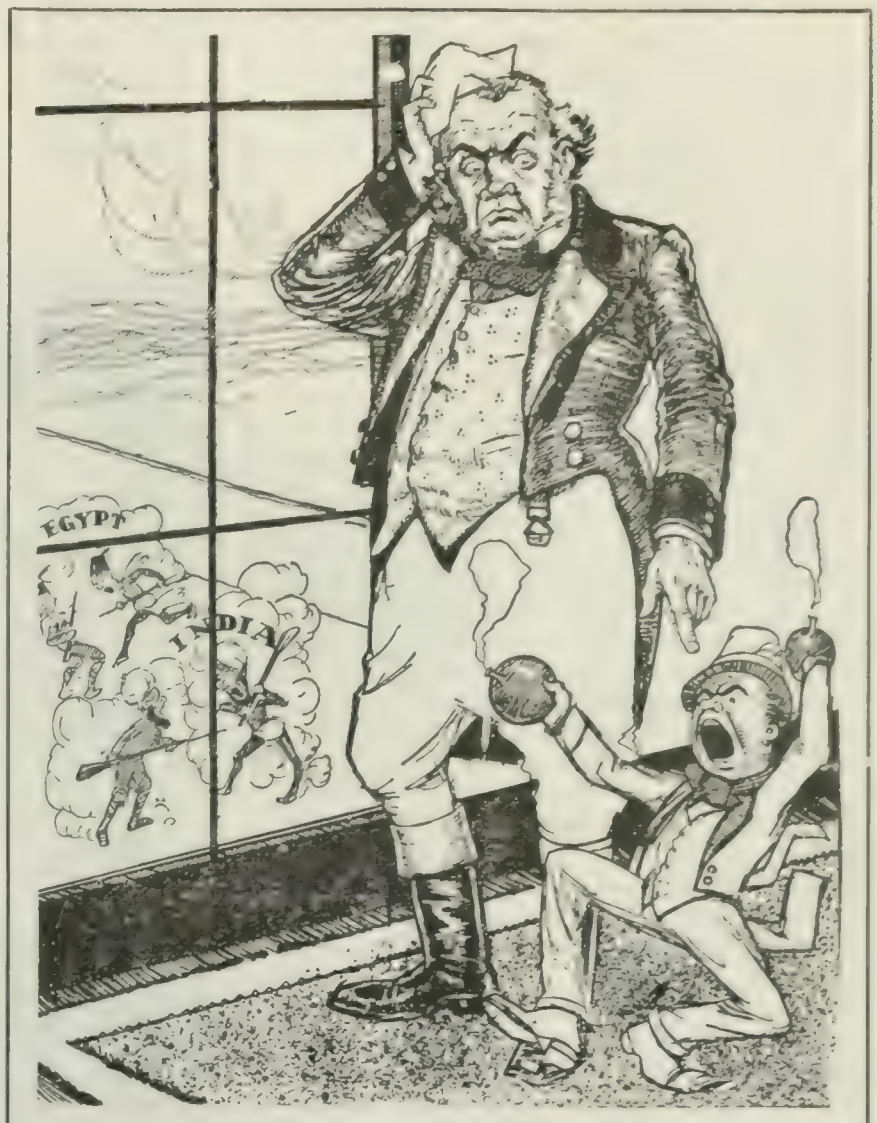
International Photo

THE TROUBLED MAP OF INDIA.

A poster spread broadcast in India showing figures of Indian National leaders in the various provinces.

pointed out by the London *Westminster Gazette* that Bombay is not India, but primarily an Eastern port "with all the characteristics of an Eastern port, including a rabble which is only too ready at all times to lend a hand in any piece of violent mischief that may be afoot." This daily adds:

"The psychology of a genuinely Indian mob is very different. It may be that the Prince's tour through the Punjab and Bengal is destined to be marked by a series of similar occurrences; but the example of Bombay, unfortunate as it is, affords no real grounds for anticipating any such disaster. Hitherto in every Indian nationalist agitation, even the most 'seditious,' a clear



IRELAND, EGYPT AND INDIA.

JOHN BULL: "If this is peace, give me war!"

—*The Bulletin* (Glasgow).

distinction has been drawn between the Government and the Crown. The Crown as such has never been saddled with the crimes or defaults of the British Administration. Indian nationalism is not Republican, and knows no King save the King-Emperor; and we may assume that it was on account of that very fact that the presence of the Prince of Wales in India just now was desired by those in authority. It is possible that they are now regretting their decision, but the experiment was certainly worth making, and it is still possible that it will prove to have been a great success. Measures for the adequate protection of the Prince's person are not beyond the resources of the Indian police; and even if it be admitted that certain risks must be faced, they should not be very serious risks, and the rewards may be substantial. For the chance of influencing Indian popular sentiment at this moment almost any effort is worth making.

"For, let there be no mistake about it, the position in India to-day is more critical than at any time since 1857. The reverberations of the Amritsar massacre have shaken British rule to its foundations. In India, in Ireland, and in Egypt it is the same story. The military-minded people have done everything possible to prevent any practical solution of any of these problems. They believe in force, and they have sought to apply force; but one of the vital facts which they have overlooked is that Great Britain does not command enough force to go round. If they had their way they might crush Ireland or Egypt or India, but they could not crush Ireland and Egypt and India; and, that being so, their essays in militarism can not but lead to disaster even from their own point of view. The Irish question is now on the way to settlement, mainly as a result of the obvious failure of force."

The most startling news, amid all the complexity of information from India, concerns the proclamation of an Indian repub-

lic. But this report is officially denied by the India Office, we learn from London dispatches, which declares it is probably based on the action of some sectional meeting of extremists. The vote of the All-India Congress on December 29th, by which Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi remains the dictator of India's national aspirations, which means that his "Non-cooperation" and "Non-violence" program will be carried out through the coming year, despite his failure to obtain home rule, has made a deep impression in official quarters in India, where its general effect on India's millions is being estimated. London dispatches inform us further as follows:

"It is stated that Gandhi, having remained consistent to his policies, has defeated the extremists of the Left, typified by the Ali brothers, and that also he has been victorious over the Right Wing element, which advocated entering the local councils and furthering the Nationalist aims by constitutional methods, a movement which had been gathering force, particularly in Madras.

"Official circles here interpret the 'swaraj' (home rule) definition as an expression of a desire for India to remain within the British Empire if the British obey the All-India Congress. Otherwise a demand for independence is to be made. The officials point out that the question of an alternative Government in India remains unanswered.

"The resolution concerning 'swaraj' is as follows:

" 'As doubts have been exprest as to the precise meaning of the term 'swaraj' the Congress declares that in the event of the British people making common cause with the people of India in securing redress of the Punjab and Khalifat wrongs, it does not wish to declare complete independence; but if the British Government remains hostile the Congress will strive to oppose all connection with the English and will declare complete independence.' "

International Photo

INDIA'S "MAN OF DESTINY"

Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi remains dictator of India's national aspirations on "Non-cooperative" and "Non-violence" lines by vote of the All-India Congress.

Officials closely connected with the India Office, we learn also from London dispatches, deprecate statements made by "Indian propagandists" in America concerning events in India. One such, they say, is the story of the declaration of an Indian republic, which was based on the opening address at a Moslem conference in session at Ahmedabad, where the advocates of violence voiced a program which the All-India Congress rejected. Also the India Office publishes a report from the Punjab Government concerning riots in that region about Christmas time which were repressed. The government offices and the police stations were attacked, and the police were "forced to fire on the mob." Perhaps too much "repression" animates the policy of official India, some British newspapers hint, while among Indian journals we find the Lahore *Tribune* saying:

"The extremist Anglo-Indian Press is passing through one of its periodical fits of hysteria. The two unfailing characteristics of this fit are violent denunciation of a popular movement, and passionate exhortation to the Government to suppress it. Its exciting cause is invariably some popular activity differing in kind or degree from that to which the patient has got accustomed. Every one who is of age to remember it will testify that the section of the Press to which we refer has again and again been seized with this fit during the last thirty years, and that during the last decade and a half it has been of increasing frequency as well as intensity. The climax has been reached during the past two years and a half and even more particularly since the starting of the Non-cooperation movement. Non-cooperation has, indeed, been to our friends literally what the red rag is to the bull, and in every case in which a new step has been taken in pursuance of this movement they have been thrown into a new fit."

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN TEAM-WORK

AMERICAN COOPERATION in steadying the financial balance of Europe is as necessary as American arms were needed in the war to "make the world safe for democracy," say various European observers in noting the British official indication that participation by the United States in the financial consortium laid before the Cannes Conference is an essential factor to its success. But some critics of America among the European press rather sharply hint that financiers and business men of the United States ignore this fact, and are moving along on lines dictated solely by self-interest. Consequently, common sense suggests to every country in Europe, says an economic writer, in the Dutch review *Vragen des Tijds* (Haarlem) that "our buying capacity with America be kept intact." Work, economic readjustment, thrift and reduction of military expenditures can not save Europe if economic relations with the United States are not changed. We read then:

"America is not on the right track. It does not want to accept European goods or European labor. But on the other hand it wishes to continue as the great provider of its anemic debtor. All credit and the introduction of American capital into Europe with this aim is contrary to the laws of economic restoration. On its side Europe should abstain from purchases in America, and should send its exports to other countries in which they would be paid for in cash. Europe should push agricultural effort to the limit, which, besides the production rendered, would involve also a solution of the problems of the workless. Even with a large reduction in her exportation lists, there would still be means of existence in America for everyone, and even room for immigrants.

"But, if in spite of present conditions, America presumes to keep her exports on the basis and at the level of 1913-1914, she should look elsewhere than in Europe for markets. Europe should take care that she also appears in these markets, so that her export trade may be extended. Europe can compete with America in the matter of prices; but in the matter of credit, America has the advantage over Europe.

"In order to prevent disorganization in business and in business intercourse, America should extend long-term credits for the payment of the debts contracted with her by Europe. There must be free trade between 'the United States of Europe.' Exports on credit can be helpful only temporarily. The economic interests of all the European states is integrally opposed to the direction in which American financiers and economists have set their country."

The consortium plan, referred to in the opening paragraph, involves the forming of an international industrial corporation, Paris dispatches inform us, in which Great Britain, France, Germany, and if she so wishes, America, shall take equal shares of the capital stock. Other Allied nations and such neutrals as may be duly included, should also participate "in amounts to be agreed on by the Franco-British organizing committee." This mixed British and French committee, we are told, is made up of financiers and business men, and it is said that the capital which the promoters believe necessary is $100,000,000, which can be raised "by Allied and interested neutral financiers without American aid." With this capital it is said that the corporation would be prepared to begin work on the reorganization of the railroads and harbors of Eastern Europe in a way to provide facilities for private enterprise, with the assurance that the essential conditions of economic and commercial life will be provided.

THE DOG'S WILD ANCESTORS

WHAT OUR FRIEND THE DOG was before our grandfathers of the Stone Age turned him into a domestic animal; why we can not domesticate the wolf of to-day; why all dogs do not resemble their wolfish forbears—these and other interesting questions of canine descent are discust and explained in *Conquest* (London) by R. I. Pocock. The great diversity of modern dogs, Mr. Pocock tells us, is artificial—the result of breeding—and has nothing to do with ancestral character or appearance. Comparison between a deerhound and a Pekingese, a bloodhound and a pug, reveals far greater divergence in external appearance than can be found between the most widely different wild species of the dog tribe. This divergence, indeed, is so great, Mr. Pocock thinks, that it may be difficult to convince his readers that the breeds in question had in all probability a common origin, or are at all events the descendants of at most a few closely related species. He writes:

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A FULL-BLOODED WOLF AS A WOMAN'S PET.

Mrs. John J. Keeler of New York City and her pet wolf, as photographed two years ago, when he was less than one year old. He is now in the Bronx Zoo. Mrs. Keeler informs us by phone that contrary to the theory of the writer of the accompanying article, he has never developed any savage or wild traits.

"What we know of the past history of dogs unfortunately throws no light upon this matter. Away back in what is called the New Stone Age, before man had learnt the use of metals, we find evidence of the domestication of the dog; and Egyptian and Assyrian monuments, a few thousand years old, delineate breeds extraordinarily like some of those with which you are familiar. No help, therefore, is to be obtained in those quarters. But a study of the existing wild species of the dog family very soon helps us to affiliate our dogs with one or two types.

"In our language we have only four words for canine animals, namely, dog, wolf, jackal and fox; and these names, unfortunately, have been applied with characteristic, if unavoidable, looseness by naturalists to species, utterly regardless of their affinities. Hence, you must not assume that an animal you read of as a dog, a wolf or a fox is necessarily closely akin to the European species to which those names were originally applied. For instance, the long-eared fox of South Africa differs far more from our fox than the latter does from a wolf; the maned wolf of South America looks like a gigantic fox with preposterously long legs and resembles a wolf only in stature; the Brazilian crab-eating dog—which, by the way, does not eat crabs—is not akin to European dogs, nor is it a fox as styled by English settlers in the country it inhabits, and both the hunting dog of Africa and the red dog of India differ from our dogs much more than wolves and jackals do. I have mentioned this question of names because their application is very confusing even to people one might expect to know better. All the above-mentioned types of the dog tribe, as well as the genuine foxes, may be set on one side in the search for the origin of our dogs. Foxes, indeed, are so different that you must regard with the greatest suspicion the claims not infrequently put forward by farmers and others of the existence of hybrids between foxes and dogs.

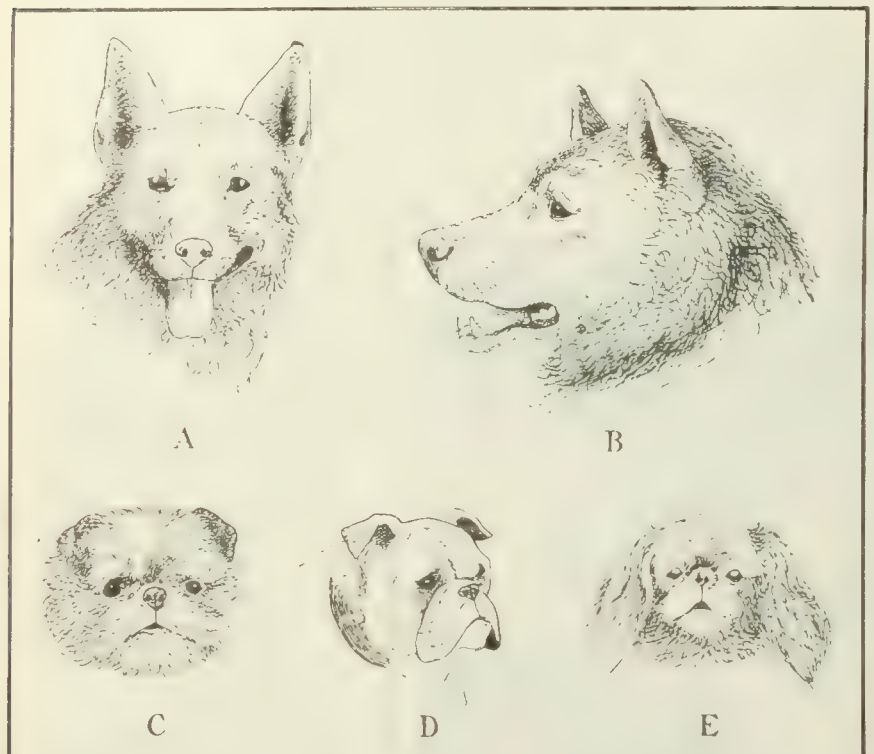
"Now of all the wild species of the dog family, the only ones that are closely allied to our domesticated breeds are the wolves and jackals. Jackals may be described as small wolves or wolves as large jackals. There is complete intergradation in size. Zoologists have exprest the kinship between wolves, jackals and dogs by giving them the name *Canis*, and wolves and jackals are the only genuinely wild species of *Canis* known. I say genuinely wild, because you may think I have forgotten the dingo, the so-called wild dog of Australia. But nobody doubts that this dog, which is practically indistinguishable from some of the 'pariahs,' the scavenger dogs of the East, was taken in prehistoric times to Australia from Southern Asia by the blacks who first settled there."

The likeness between wolves and jackals and many of our street dogs is not close, Mr. Pocock admits. For instance, modern bulldogs and griffons differ widely from them. These, however, he sets aside as degraded products of man's handiwork, "monsters as abhorrent to Nature as a vacuum." But now and again dogs resemble wolves in color and almost also in shape, with the characteristic alert and "wolfish" look imparted by upstanding ears. Such breeds are the Belgian or Alsatian sheep dog, the Eskimo and the Scandinavian elkhound; and it seems likely that these three types have retained almost unchanged the characters of the original type of domesticated dog. He continues:

"The Eskimo is particularly interesting in this connection, because, like the wolf, it does not bark. This is an important point, because the barking of domesticated dogs has been put forward as an argument opposed to the theory of their descent from wolves, and the further argument on that head based upon the curling of the tail breaks down in the case of the Belgian sheep dogs, some of which are remarkably wolf-like.

"Referring to color, there is one point connected with the pattern of domesticated dogs which has a curious historical interest, because it shows how a comparatively simple phenomenon baffled the astuteness of the author of 'The Origin of Species.' Darwin discust the black-and-tan pattern of domesticated dogs at some length. He noticed 'the highly remarkable

occurrence of this pattern in 'extremely different breeds living in various parts of the world'; and he investigated the question somewhat fully in the hope that he might thereby discover a clue to the origin of our breeds amongst wild species. But failing to find evidence of the existence of a black-and-tan species, he came to the conclusion that a now extinct species may have exhibited that style of pattern. It seems, however, that this pattern is nothing more than an illustration of a simple law of color-change prevalent in many animals. If a dog thus colored be compared with typical wolves, it will be seen that the tan is developed in the dog on areas which in the wolf are white or paler than the rest of the body owing to the absence of the black pigment which gives the grizzled appearence to the upper



A, Belgian sheep dog and B, Eskimo, showing the wolf-like type of domesticated dog. C, D, E, griffon, bull dog and Pekingese, degenerate types illustrating human ideas of canine beauty.

and outer sides of the head, body, limbs and tail; and, further, that these grizzled parts in the wolf are wholly black in the dog. The dog, in fact, is merely a more heavily pigmented type than the wolf, the black-and-tan pattern being the first step towards the common wholly black type. These color phases, like albino, are nothing but 'sports' with which we are familiar in most domesticated animals. Hence there is no reason for attaching any importance to the black-and-tan pattern of dogs in our search for the color of the ancestor. It has no more value than black or white or black-and-white or liver-and-white —all are alike deviations from the wolf-coloring which you may see in many Eskimos, Belgian sheep dogs and elkhounds.

"Realizing the kinship between wolves and dogs, many people think that a wolf cub, if taken early enough from its mother, can be reared and trained to be a tame and trustworthy animal. That is a great mistake. In the Zoological Gardens we have sold from time to time a good many wolf cubs to people under the influence of that delusion. Up to a point everything goes well; but sooner or later, the character of the wild beast asserts itself, and the wolf is either returned to us or handed over to some other menagerie. The reason for this is that the immense antiquity of domesticated dogs has given time for man to modify the character as well as the structure. Individual wolves vary enormously in temperament and in their response to human treatment. Some of them, after a short period of captivity, will allow themselves to be patted and stroked by those who look after them, tho it is never safe to trust them too far. Others remain obstinately snappy and fierce to the last. This variation in character was early taken advantage of by man, and those individuals exhibiting docility, intelligence or other qualities fitting them for man's companionship and use were preserved for breeding, whereas those with the opposite qualities were discarded. This process of selection of the suitable and rejection of the unsuitable, carried on generation after generation for many thousands of years and still in force, has brought about the difference in character between dogs and wolves above alluded to; and in one familiar instance has so altered the disposition of the natural enemy of the sheep as to turn him into the faithful guardian of the flock."

OUR GIFT OF FOOD PLANTS TO THE WORLD

AMERICA GAVE THE WORLD its principal food plants. Long before the white man came to America the Indians engaged in intensive agriculture. They raised corn, beans, pumpkins, tobacco, and many other edible plants that the rest of the world never knew until Columbus and his followers came here and took them back to Europe. Every food encountered by the early explorers of North and South America was new to them. There is not the slightest trace that a single cultivated cereal, vegetable, fruit or root crop of the Old World had come to America before the time of the discovery. Dr. W. E. Safford, of the United States Department of Agriculture, has come to these conclusions after a study of the origins of our food plants. Says the Science Service's *Science News Bulletin* (Washington):

"In the narratives of Columbus, Captain John Smith, Champlain, and other early explorers he has found descriptions of the food plants that were entirely new to them but which are now the chief sustenance of peoples in remote parts of the world. In prehistoric graves and burial mounds he has found actual specimens of the most important economic plants. In the desert regions of Peru and our own arid Southwest, these were in a remarkable state of preservation, while the specimens from the rainy regions have persisted only when charred by fire.

"Some of the chief American economic plants found their way to other parts of the globe so long ago that the people now cultivating them believe their ancestors always had them, Dr. Safford points out.

" 'Even botanists have been misled by the very early dissemination of American plants,' he says. 'Our most important authority on the gourd family, for instance, gives Asia as the original home of the American squashes and pumpkins. The origin of the common bean, cultivated all over North and South America in prehistoric times, has been much discust, several eminent writers, unhampered by botanical knowledge, confusing it with *faba* of the Romans; others mistaking for it varieties of certain Asiatic cow peas, which resemble it superficially.

" 'Very recently, a professor in one of our leading universities, eminent as a philologist, but lacking in botanical knowledge, made the astonishing announcement that tobacco, mandioca, peanuts, and other important economic plants of undoubted American origin had been brought to the New World from the Old after the discovery, and he branded Columbus and his companions as liars and impostors.

" 'Fortunately we know the very plants which Columbus described in his reports. We can identify the bark which he mistook for cinnamon, the wood which he believed to be the precious *lignum aloe*, and the pungent berries he mistook for pepper. In the light of our present knowledge their original narratives become clear, in spite of the interpolated accounts of fabulous monsters taken from the narratives of Marco Polo and other early explorers, which often rival the Odyssey itself. Even Champlain's narrative includes tales of mermaids, yet these tales do not invalidate the accuracy of his observations concerning the regions visited by him, and the customs of the inhabitants.'

"Some of the histories which are used as text-books scarcely refer to the Indians of our continent, except as an evil which the early settlers had to contend with, Dr. Safford has found. Few of them call attention to the fact that but for the Indians many of the early colonies would have perished.

" 'John Smith spoke of the generosity of the Virginia Indians in feeding his starving companions,' he points out. 'Champlain bore witness to the hospitality of the Indians on the coasts of what is now Massachusetts, and if it were not for their Indian neighbors, the first settlers of New England would have died from famine. We are apt to regard the American Indians as perpetually on the war-path or on hunting expeditions, not realizing that in many parts of both North and South America they engaged in agriculture. Great valleys, in what is now Ohio, were continuous cornfields. There, as in Virginia, the Indians prepared the land, planted and harvested their crops of corn, beans and pumpkins, and laid by their stores for winter.

" 'The extensive use of tobacco by tribes inhabiting this region is attested by the discovery in prehistoric burial mounds of a great number of pipes, some of remarkable beauty and artistic merit.' "

TO MAKE WORK A PLEASURE

INDUSTRIAL PROBLEMS will become no problems at all, as soon as we succeed in making work interesting. This, says Walter N. Polakov, a New York consulting engineer, writing in *Mechanical Engineering* (New York), is the first step toward the reduction of waste. The use of labor-saving machinery will never by itself achieve this result, Mr. Polakov asserts. Its tendency, he says, has been toward increased cost of production instead of reduction of expenses. In times of industrial depression, idle expensive equipment greatly increases cost. The workers, on the other hand, failing to get stimulation and satisfaction from work as mere parts of automatic machinery, demand shorter hours of this drudgery and higher compensation with which they can buy the interest, stimulation and pleasure which they fail to find in the work itself. He goes on:

"The task before the engineer to-day is to overcome the ill effects of automatization and mechanization of industry. The world needs the highest possible production and the workers demand creative self-expression in industry.

"The solution will be sought in the development of means of abolishing the industrial monotony and drudgery of work by introducing into it intelligent, self-expressive, creative motives. The problem thus resolves into one of *making work fascinating* as a means of pleasing the desire to work.

"The early attempts to make workers personally more efficient are generally connected with the Taylor system of management. Time studies, motion studies and other means of studying the work are in themselves commendable. Unfortunately, however, all lead to standardization and mechanization of manipulations. Once man is lowered to the level of an automaton, the creative element is driven out of his work and subsequent difficulties are impending.

"For some time past weariness of spirit and dissatisfaction with brutalizing monotony of work not only has made the workers in this country as well as abroad restless and irritable, but also has moved them to demand short hours and high pay for drudgery, while the quantity and quality of personal output has sometimes decreased.

"This failure to recognize true human nature is the basic cause of the alarming extent of industrial waste. Our losses are primarily due to the application of animal standards to human creative activities.

"For some time past studies of industrial fatigue have attracted wide-spread attention both in this country and abroad. It has been proved by various investigators that a great deal of waste in production is due to unnecessary fatigue, as distinguished from that necessary for performance of work under the most favorable conditions. An even more important finding, however, is that physical fatigue itself is largely traceable to mental and nervous fatigue produced by the monotony of repetitive operations and allied factors. Moreover, while mere physical fatigue gives to the man unmistakable warning, thus preventing physical breakdown, and recuperation is rapid and complete, the nervous and mental fatigue accumulates unnoticed.

"In this connection the elimination of monotony and the provision of mental and emotional stimuli, making work at least in a measure fascinating, is the fundamental requirement for reduction of such industrial wastes as irregular attendance, large labor turnover, irritability of workers, inattentiveness, susceptibility to accidents, poor workmanship, high percentage of spoilage, low individual output, etc."

Incentives to higher production have been offered, both financial and non-financial. To the first group belong profit-sharing, differential piece rates, incentive payments, etc.; in the second group the non-financial incentives of Wolf stand alone. As a means for securing the interest of workers in the work itself, Mr. Polakov considers any form of money payment obviously unfit, as merely creating interest in securing a larger pay. The work itself becomes still less attractive. "Non-financial incentives, on the other hand, have demonstrated the value of an environment which stimulates thinking." He continues:

"By having opportunity to constantly increase their knowledge of the underlying natural laws of the process, the workers are able to realize the joy which comes from a conscious mastery of their part in any process. The creative activity is the final aim of human beings, yet to preserve life we must not only provide the material requisites of food, clothing and shelter, but meet also the higher demands of human life commensurately with the degree of culture and service rendered. This aim can be attained by a two-rate wage as developed and practised by the author; it substantially consists of a fixt rate of wage based on *time and class* of work and a *secondary* rate of wage based on actual *exercise of skill*, knowledge and intelligence.

Photo from Underwood & Underwood

A TEAM OF RUSSIAN "WOLF-DOGS" AT ARCHANGEL.

"A method of compensation of this character stimulates the development and exercise of creative power, encourages elimination of waste and does not suppress the desire to serve. In seeking these aims the fascination is readily found, while the interest in improvements and accomplishments is not pushed to the background by financial uncertainties or worries.

"In order to eliminate a major part of our industrial losses, the creative, intelligent impulses of men should be given the fullest opportunity of self-expression. As an ideal we may foresee a complete abolition of monotonous, automatic, repetitive operations performed by men. These should be relegated to machines, while men should assume the part of directors and supervisors of processes. Workers by brain and by hand should unite in inducing relations between causes and effects, which are separated by the time elapsed.

"The greatness of a new industrial leader will lie in his ability to liberate the creative forces within men, as against relegating them to the level of animals carrying burden and doing machine-like work.

"In the author's experience in promoting and increasing industrial efficiency, he has found that the most fundamental, most successful and most enduring way to do it is in the elevation of man to his true dignity as an intelligent, creative agent. To be specific, the monotonous physical labor of a fireman is readily transfigured by special training into a fascinating game based on the exact sciences of physics and chemistry, requiring an exercise of mental capacities. Watching and interpreting a simple array of instruments provides men with interest, which is

augmented as they intelligently control a process and watch the results attained.

"Reorganization of jobs and corresponding transformation of workers' attitude have been successfully tried in a variety of establishments—in the glass industry, pulp and paper mills, foundries, power plants, etc.—and the further application of these principles awaits the progressive cooperation of manufacturers and industrial leaders."

FIGHTING FLANDERS POPPIES

"IN FLANDERS FIELDS the poppies blow"—but they are not to be allowed to do so on or near the dump heaps of Kearny, N. J. The Federal authorities are determined that the New Jersey farmer shall not have to struggle with this plant as do his overseas brothers in France and Belgium. Beautiful as the poppies are to look at, they are a pest, we are told, from the agriculturist's point of view. Says a contributor to *The Evening Post* (New York):

"Flaming poppies from Flanders fields, brought over as ballast in transports with the returning American troops, will not look upon another spring. The dump heaps of Kearny, N. J., where the poppies blew last spring, will be plowed over. The poppies that came from France, where they dance over the countless graves of war dead, have been adjudged a nuisance by the Federal Horticultural Board, and they must be stamped out—root, stalk and seed.

"True it was that they reminded the passer-by that something of France and Belgium had become an inseparable part of this country. Their waving banners recalled to workingmen days when poppies bent beneath the blast from machine-guns and bursting shells; their nodding heads told fathers and mothers that, in France, poppies will spring in perpetual memorial.

"But to the pathologist they brought a different message—a threat. They were a menace to the fields of farmers and the truck gardens that feed the huge populations of great cities, the town, and the country. This threat to the well-being of peace time outweighed their sentimental value, and next spring they will be plowed under before they bloom, and plowed under again and again till they rise no more.

"Attention was called to the existence of the Belgian poppy on a strip of filled ground in the yards of the Federal Shipbuilding Company at Kearny, N. J., by a story published in the *Evening Post* of June 21. S. G. Rich, in a letter to the newspaper a few days later, explained the menace of the plant as a pest.

"It was not until this week, however, that official steps were taken to inquire into the matter. Some one in Seattle, who read the story, wrote a letter to the Washington office of the Federal Horticultural Board, which was forwarded to the New York office in the Custom House.

"Harry B. Shaw, pathologist in charge of the local office, denied that the matter of inspecting dirt ballast from Europe to guard against pests had been neglected. He said that in 1919 he made a survey of all the dirt ballast which had been dumped in the neighborhood of New York, tracing it by the records of contractors.

"'At that time,' he said, 'I found that most of the ballast dumpings were of subsoil, slag, or cinders, which would not be likely to contain seeds or dangerous animal organisms. The seed of the poppy, however, is very light and could have been carried from the fields to the ballast piles by the wind or by birds.'

"Having knowledge of where practically all the ballast had been dumped, he said the task of eradicating the poppies by plowing them under or by other means would not be difficult. It was explained that the poppy, with its bristly-haired stalks and leaves, was valueless as pasturage and in cultivated fields existed only as a weed which crowded out just that much space on which wheat or other grain might have grown.

"'The reason the poppy blooms in France and Belgium,' he said, 'is because the farmers can't get rid of it.'"

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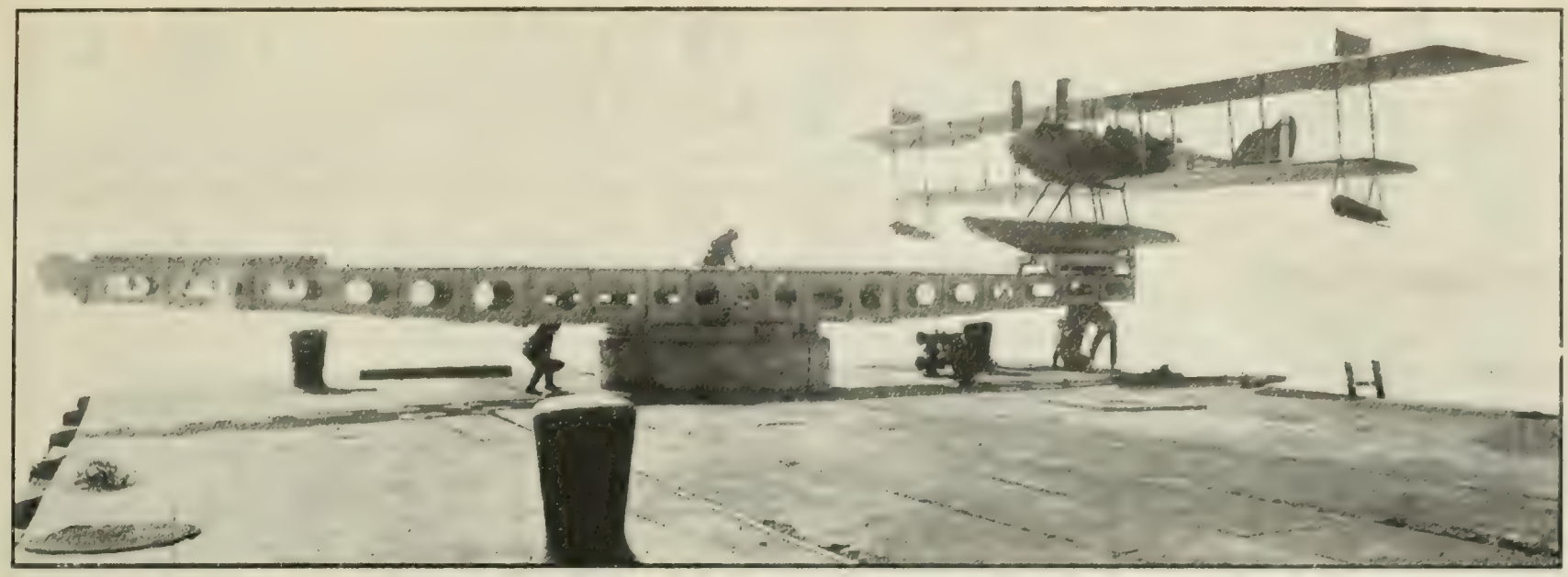
"IN FLANDERS FIELDS THE POPPIES BLOW."

But they are not wanted in New Jersey.

A NEW WAY TO MAKE ICE-CREAM.—Western ice-cream manufacturers promise to take the lead in an issue aimed to "bring the ice-cream industry to its rightful position in the food industries" we are assured by an editorial writer in *The Western Confectioner* (San Francisco). He says:

"It was only a short time ago that Western manufacturers introduced carbonated ice-cream to the world, marking an innovation in existing practises so great as to be almost revolutionary. Now comes a Western manufacturer and inventor with a machine which promises to revolutionize the freezing of ice-cream and greatly reduce the operating costs of manufacture. It is a significant fact that one of the first plants in America to adopt carbonization should be the firm to develop the new freezing process. The method of manufacture projected in the new Martin process is virtually a reversion of the Merrell-Soules patent for drying milk, in that instead of drying the product it is frozen. The homogenized mix is sprayed through an atomizer into a hardening room, lined with shiny steel. This is maintained at the desired temperature. The milk is instantly formed into minute snowflake-like particles which collect at the bottom in liquid form, just like the mixture which is drawn from the hardening room directly into the cans for any desired weight. The bottom of the tank contains a worm, which can be worked steadily to draw off the mix, or can be used intermittently, as desired. The only equipment needed between the homogenizer and the hardening room is a pump, which will mean the elimination of the expensive freezer-room equipment now found in all modern plants."



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HOW THE BATTLE-SHIP WILL ANSWER THE BOMBING PLANE

Turntable and catapult for launching a seaplane into the wind from the warship's deck.

THE ANSWER TO THE AERIAL BOMB

THE NAVAL MENACE of the bomb dropt from an airplane is to be met by launching other airplanes that will engage the bombers in combat before they can release their deadly freight. This means provision on battle-ships for carrying and launching aircraft, which may be done by means of the "catapult turntable"—a device just perfected in the U. S. Navy. Aircraft have been chiefly carried, in the past, on special vessels known as "aircraft-carriers," provided with a deck for launching. It is clearly impossible to provide battle-ships with this flush deck. To permit the launching of airplanes from a battle-ship or other war vessel, the catapult has been resorted to, and a special type of catapult has been developed at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, which has been designated a turntable catapult, because the catapult mechanism proper is mounted on a turntable so that it can be pointed into the wind when launching a plane. Says the writer of a descriptive article in *The Scientific American* (New York, January):

"One catapult of this type could be installed on every battle-ship and could launch when needed a fighting airplane, so that a fleet of battle-ships would be able upon the approach of hostile bombing airplanes to send into the air instantly a large number of fighting planes to shoot them down before the bombing attack could be developed. This is the real answer to the threat of the bombing plane, which was demonstrated in so spectacular a manner by the recent bombing from the air of the ex-German warships.

"In the bombing attacks of these ex-German warships it was shown that bombs dropt from the air could do material damage to warships which did not defend themselves. Obviously a warship can defend itself by anti-aircraft gunfire, but better by attack in the air.

"The catapult of this particular type is new, but the elements are the result of Navy catapult development initiated in 1911. This early catapult was highly experimental, and while the first flights were successful, the device was not entirely satisfactory. The matter was resumed in 1915. A new design of catapult, based on experience with the first one, was installed on the stern of the armored cruiser *North Carolina*, and successful flights were made. Similar catapults were installed on the armored cruisers *Seattle* and *Huntington*, and during the early winter of 1916 successful flights were made from these cruisers. At the time the United States entered the war the principal naval effort was anti-submarine and its object was the convoy of shipping. Aircraft were not needed aboard these cruisers for this purpose, and the catapults were removed. After the armistice, the catapult problem was again taken up and a catapult, similar to the *North Carolina* design, which had been in use at Pensacola for training aviators while mounted on a coal barge, was brought to Washington, and further tests and investigations made. The result of this investigation led to the design of the present turntable type of catapult which has now been completed at the Philadelphia Navy Yard and mounted on the water-front for practical testing with aircraft.

"The old catapults, such as were used on the *North Carolina*, consisted of a track along which a carriage was propelled by a comprest air cylinder. The airplane was mounted on this carriage, and as the carriage speeded up it released the airplane at the end of its run, allowing it to fly into the air. The track for this catapult was mounted along the center-line of the ship, and it was necessary for the ship to set herself on such a course that the wind blew in the direction of the catapult track. These considerations led to the development of the turntable catapult, which permits the ship to proceed upon its usual course in formation while the catapult is trained like a turret into the relative wind."

The turntable catapult consists, we are told, of a bridge-like structure mounted on a turntable upon which there is the usual car which carries the airplane, and this car is propelled by comprest air. Frequent tests have demonstrated that it is possible to launch by such a mechanism any of the types of airplane or seaplane which would be carried upon a battle-ship. The writer continues:

"The problem of launching an airplane in a short run by means of the catapult depends upon several factors. The first and primary one is, of course, that at the end of the run the catapult should have given the plane a speed such that when the plane is released from the car the wings will lift it into the air, and flight has begun. This requires that the launching velocity shall be somewhat in excess of the minimum flying speed of the plane. Second, it is necessary while the plane is being brought up to this flying speed that the plane be held securely to the launching carriage in order that it will not leave the track too soon. Finally, it is necessary that the acceleration of launching shall not be so great or so violent as to injure the pilot, who must ride in the plane and preserve all his senses alert in order to take charge as soon as he is released at the end of the run.

"The development of a successful catapult to accomplish these desired things is believed to mark an important step in providing our fleet with aircraft, and, with these turntable catapults, which are relatively small and compact, it is possible to provide the individual vessels of the fleet either with airplanes which can be launched from catapults when desired, but which will land upon an aircraft-carrier when their mission is completed or, alternatively, the warship may carry seaplanes which can be launched from the catapult in a similar manner, but which will land upon the surface of the sea and be hoisted aboard like a ship's boat. Until such time as the Navy is provided with a suitable number of aircraft-carriers it will be necessary to use seaplanes for work with the fleet. Under many conditions the seaplane in its present state of development is entirely practical, altho in very rough weather a landing upon the sea is likely to mean the damage if not loss of the seaplane, altho it is to be expected that the aviator can be rescued."

SAINT-SAËNS

LAST SUMMER, in the Casino at Dieppe, Camille Saint-Saëns played in his last concert. He declared then it would be his last, tho he could not have foreseen that death would overtake him before Christmas. It was an exacting piano performance with orchestra of one of his own compositions, and competent listeners declared afterwards that he never missed a note. Tho eighty-six, his amazing vitality seemed unimpaired.

Photo from Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

THE GRAND OLD MAN OF MUSIC.

Camille Saint-Saëns, who first appeared as a concert pianist before the Revolution of 48 and played without flaw last summer.

He visited New York in 1906 and appeared with Walter Damrosch and the Symphony Society in his "Africa." "He seemed to have no ecstatic views of the state of musical taste in this country," says Mr. W. J. Henderson in the New York *Herald*. But that may have been derived from Mr. Vincent d'Indy's impressions from a visit just preceding Saint-Saëns. D'Indy went back to France and declared that in all this land there was only one good orchestra, one good quartet and one good critic. And these belonged to Boston. So Mr. Henderson thinks the choice of "Africa" for New Yorkers was thought good enough by its composer, tho he picked his dullest work. After this performance Saint-Saëns gave a piano recital and showed that "his fingers had found the secret of perennial youth." Mr. Henderson goes on:

"He played with such elegance, such suavity, such delightful fluency and finish that those who heard him declared that under his style they discovered the foundations of his entire art.

"For in his compositions M. Saint-Saëns was ever an exponent of elegance. His works have aristocracy and personal distinction. His orchestration is beautiful in its transparency, its delicacy of tint and its perfection of balance. As a scholar in his own field he was aptly described in 1859 by no less an authority than Hans von Buelow, who said:

" 'There does not exist a monument of art of whatsoever country, school or epoch that Saint-Saëns has not thoroughly studied. When we came to talk about the symphonies of Schumann, I was most astonished to hear him reproduce them on the piano with such an amount of facility and exactitude that I remained dumfounded in comparing this prodigious memory with my own, which is so much thought of. In talking with him, I saw that nothing was unknown to him, and what made him appear still greater in my eyes was the sincerity of his enthusiasm and his great modesty.'

"Gounod said of him: 'He could write at will a work in the style of Rossini, of Verdi, of Schumann or of Wagner.'

"As to this one can fervently exclaim, 'What a blessing that he did not!' For whatever the future may think about the tenuous character of the art of Saint-Saëns, it is safe to say that its amiable individuality will continue to be recognized. For he was the Mendelssohn of French music, always a gentleman, a scholar and an artist.

"Of course this distinguished musician is known to operagoers as the person who created the rôle of *Samson* for the late Mr. Caruso. It is now history that 'Samson et Dalila' was dead till Mr. Caruso's performance of the strong man of Israel restored it to life. The question now to be answered is whether it will stay alive without Mr. Caruso's help. But that is a question which need not trouble us. The trouble is for Mr. Gatti-Casazza."

Saint-Saëns was "truly representative of the Gallic Spirit, not only in his music, but in his personality," says Mr. Richard Aldrich in the New York *Times;* also "in his many-sided culture, the brilliancy, the grace and effectiveness with which his intellect was brought to play upon whatever interested it." More:

"He was a writer of keen criticism, of wide sympathies, also of emphatic aversions. He delighted in paradox; and more than once, having espoused the cause of the under dog, he turned and rent the same, when he became the upper dog; as when, in the earlier days, he wrote urgently in favor of Wagner only to discover, after Wagner had won the day in Paris, that his music was no food for French taste and that he had never been a 'Wagnerite.'

"He dabbled in astronomy, in mathematics, in psychology. He interested himself in archeology, and at one time was zealous in reviving—so far as modern performances may be called revival—the classical drama with music in the old Roman amphitheaters of France. He traveled in many lands, and died in one

of his favorite haunts in Algiers. There were stories of his disappearances, sometimes at critical moments, that were amusingly exaggerated. One of them even had it that, years ago, Saint-Saëns came incognito to New York and spent some days at a French hotel, where he was recognized by a compatriot."

Mr. Finck of the New York *Evening Post* breaks a lance in the Frenchman's behalf, and gives us an account of it in a way to show that musical criticism in this country must involve more than the consideration of mere music:

"'When you say that Saint-Saëns's violin concerto is as inspired as Beethoven's violin concerto, the most marvelous piece of violin music ever created, the only fault of which is that the overwhelming beauty of the orchestral part at times overshadows the solo part, don't you think that you ought to step aside and give a younger man a chance to write criticisms for the *Evening Post?* If it is your real opinion, Mr. Finck, I consider it nothing short of musical madness. To compare Ludwig Van Beethoven with Saint-Saëns or anybody else, for that matter, is musical criminality. Let's see if you dare print this in your paper.'

"The above, which was sent to me last spring, is a delightful specimen of the effect produced on many minds by decades of German propagandism, trying to make all the world believe that only the German composers reached the highest pinnacles in music. This propagandism acted like poison gas, asphyxiating the critical faculties of no end of people who did not suspect they had been poisoned. Fortunately I had a gas mask from the start. While I always in my newspaper articles and books proclaimed the glories of German music, with trombones and trumpets, I reserved the right to express also my enthusiasm for the Polish Chopin and Paderewski, the Hungarian Liszt, the Norwegian Grieg, the French Saint-Saëns, Bizet, Massenet, and Gounod, the American MacDowell, the Italian Verdi and Puccini.

"Among those who have been asphyxiated by German propagandism, or their own foolishness, is our friend Mencken, who accused me the other day of talking windy nonsense because I 'praised Massenet and sneered at Strauss.' If Mencken will take the trouble to read my book on Richard Strauss, he will find that I do not sneer at him, but simply give my sincere opinion as to which of his things I consider good and which mediocre or worse. I do not know any one who disagrees with me except such men as Mencken, whose credo is, evidently, that, if a composer is a German he must not be sneered at, and if a Frenchman he must not be praised. If he will read my book on Massenet, he will find that I have carefully discriminated between his inspired operas and those which were mediocre or worse, just as I did in my Strauss. Criticism is, of course, greatly simplified by adopting Mencken's way of saying, 'French, therefore bad; German, therefore good.' But I do not believe in that kind of simplicity.

"Saint-Saëns, not being a German or a Mencken, did not think it nonsensical to praise Massenet. Saint-Saëns was the most interesting of French writers on musical authors as well as the most scholarly and many-sided of French composers to the present day. Read his 'Portraits et Souvenirs' or his autobiographic 'L'Ecole Buissonnière.' In this there is a chapter on Massenet in which he refers to the charge that 'he is not profound.' 'This is true,' retorts Saint-Saëns, 'and it is a matter of not the slightest importance. . . . . The artists of Greece, whose works are marvelous, were not profound; their marble goddesses are beautiful, and beauty is sufficient.'

"Like Saint-Saëns himself, Massenet had the art of concealing art. Both had the gift of making everything so clear that their scholarship escaped notice. A shallow mud-puddle seems deeper than Lake Tahoe. That's what Germans and pro-Germans so often forget. Much of the 'depth' of German music is nothing but muddy thought.

"French music must be played the French way, not the German way. The concerto of Saint-Saëns referred to at the beginning of this article was once played here by Thibaud under Colonne. It was a revelation to me of the genius of Saint-Saëns. A genius he was, if genius means originality, the power of creating something new.

"It has been said of him that he was not impassioned in his music. This is true of most of his music, as it is true of most of the music of those paragons of profundity, Bach and Brahms. But there is impassioned melody in 'Samson et Dalila,' and probably also in his other operas, which have not been sung here. There is certainly deep feeling in his C minor symphony, and his symphonic poems have a dramatic quality which is emotional. But they must be played the French way."

JAZZ PLAYED OUT

PEACE TO THE SOUL OF JAZZ "tho it gave little peace to others!" In such words is spoken the threnody over the demise of that form of music that came nearest to reviving some of the effects of the jumping maniacs of the Middle Ages. Dead, we are assured, it is, tho some words in commendation were reported to have been spoken recently by no less a musical genius than Dr. Richard Strauss. The New York *Herald* reports that "the decline and fall of jazz has been going on apace during the present theatrical season, as attested by the success of the non-jazz musical offerings in the New York theater, and the comparatively short runs of the attractions featuring jazz music." The impetus to the new vogue for sane music, particularly sane dance music, is said to have been given in Boston:

"Musicians generally, and particularly leaders of dance orchestras, are of the opinion that the march back to normalcy as regards dance music started in Boston, and with the Leo F. Reisman dance orchestra, which has been engaged to come to New York for the first time in 'Good Morning, Dearie.'

"Two years ago in Boston, Reisman, the leader of the orchestra, was called upon to put together a dance organization for the Brunswick Hotel. Jazz then was at its height, and, aside from clarinets and trombones, the alleged musical instruments of a dance orchestra included such melody makers as cowbells, whistles, sleighbells, cocoanut shells, and even tin pans and wooden rattles.

"Reisman eliminated both clarinets and saxophones, and he informed his trap drummer that he was to play only the drums, while to the orchestra in general he issued the instruction that it was to play only the notes indicated by the score, and no interpolated effects would be permitted. Then he set a tempo and a rhythm. The new tempo was somewhat more deliberate than that usually set by a dance orchestra, and the rhythm was rather suggestive of a glide than a hop.

"Soon the hotel began to have a most desirable dance following, and Reisman found himself invited to play for the big social affairs of the big Eastern colleges.

"'We do not depend upon our rhythm to create interest,' says its leader. 'We merely use this rhythm for its psychological effect. We attempt to make our music melodic, so that the foremost suggestion to the dancer is a suggestion of gliding and never of jerky, ungraceful movement. We seek always to give the melody its true importance.'"

While jazz for dancers is moving off the stage, our reputable composers seem disposed to enshrine it in the halls of real art. The Chicago Symphony Orchestra recently gave a first performance of "Krazy Kat, a Jazz Pantomime," by John Alden Carpenter, a piece destined for early production by the Bohn Ballet. The *Program Notis* contains this:

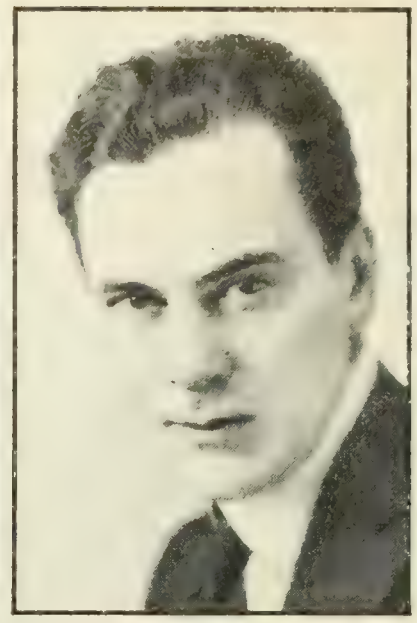
"'Krazy Kat' was composed during the months of June, July and August, 1921; it has not yet received stage representation. The orchestra for which it has been scored comprises one flute (interchangeable with a piccolo), one oboe, one clarinet, one tenor saxophone, one bassoon, two horns, two trumpets, one tenor trombone, kettledrums, "traps," harp, piano and strings. Concerning the story of 'Krazy Kat' Mr. Carpenter has kindly supplied the following for this program:

"To all lovers of Mr. Herriman's ingenious and delightful cartoons it must have seemed inevitable that sooner or later *Krazy Kat* and *Ignatz Mouse* would be dragged by some composer into music. I have tried to drag them not only into music but on to the stage as well, by means of what I have called, for obvious reasons, a Jazz Pantomime. . .

"To those who have not mastered Mr. Herriman's psychology it may be explained that *Krazy Kat* is the world's greatest optimist—Don Quixote and Parsifal rolled into one. It is therefore possible for him to maintain constantly at white heat a passionate affair with *Ignatz Mouse*, in which the gender of each remains ever a delightful mystery. Ignatz, on the other hand, condenses in his sexless self all the cardinal vices. If *Krazy* blows beautiful bubbles, *Ignatz* shatters them; if he builds castles in Spain, *Ignatz* is there with the brick. In short, he is meaner than anything, and his complex is cats."

WALLACE REID

EUGENE O'BRIEN



THOMAS MEIGHAN

RUDOLPH VALENTINO

DO THESE MOVIE FACES SATISFY THE DEMANDS?

"Forced inanity or stereotyped sophistication" is charged by *Camera* against "nine-tenths of to-day's featured performances."

THE TROUBLE WITH THE MOVIE FACE

THE MOVIES have stood a good many hard knocks and not seemed to mind. Now they are confessedly in a bad way, and still the knocks continue, some of them coming from within the hierarchy itself. When *Camera* (Los Angeles) declares, in the name of the profession, that "our greatest misfortune is our lack of genuine youth," all the "pretty" faces that have stared at us from the lighted sheet seem to wither in defeated hopes. With Mr. Barlow's arraignment in the January *Forum* of the movies as an industry without, as yet, any case of real art to its credit; with Mme. Sara Bernhardt in a recent article making the dubious admission that the movies "could become art, but for the moment it serves as a school for vice, thievery and assassination," our great "Frankenstein" bids fair to undo us. But *Camera* seems to think we can be saved by "genuine youth," the lack of which it complains is marking, so it says, "nine-tenths of to-day's featured performances with either forced inanity or stereotyped sophistication." The reason, we are told, is "because the average leading man and woman are in one or two pitiable states." We will turn on *Camera* so as not to be accused of defaming our screen idols:

"They are unavoidably and embarrassingly advanced in years, or they suffer from a startlingly uneven mental combination which renders their knowledge of art and its inseparable complement, realism, entirely negligible, while lending them an overamount of that reprehensible affectation, commonly termed worldly wisdom. This latter applies to our ingénues and juveniles who, having many years to the good of Mary Pickford and Charlie Ray, scorn to be truly young in spirit with these two beloved personalities.

"If youth and romance were not one and the same thing, and if most fiction were not grounded upon romance, then consideration would not be necessary here. However, our audiences are now demanding 'the real thing' from their cinema favorites, our producers are still desiring big returns upon their investments, and our actors are invariably needing engagements. What is the answer, or rather, what will it be when more pressure is brought to bear upon the subject?

"The populace must be convinced as well as just apparently catered to, and altho thousands of fans may yet be so simple as to enjoy a love story of adolescence, a comedy-drama with regular kids living the great adventure for the first time, it doesn't follow that they are dumb enough to appreciate the casting of T — M — and L — G — in the principals. Neither are L — L — and G — G — the world's idea of youngsters, granting that their years are perhaps sufficiently few as to meet requirements.

"If we entrust our girl and boy parts to middle-aged performers and expect the people not to doubt our intelligence because we desire to pretend that dramatically age means nothing and that our choices are all excellent interpreters, we have made the falsest of moves. When we place blasé children of the camera into any sort of human beings, we are not only sacrificing beauty, but are setting up distorted standards for the modern juvenile mind to pattern. Certainly the first is foolish; the second dangerous.

"Other than an observation to the effect that possibly our star-picking methods have not been based upon wholesomeness in many cases, we have no solution to offer. Nevertheless, we believe that the theater and studio have a great supply of competent youth hanging on just awaiting a real opportunity to be developed.

"The wise director will look about him even if it upsets previously laid out systems and give the likely aspirant his chance. We are in dire need of more Bobby Harrons, May McAvoys and Gareth Hugheses to rejuvenate our art and to justify our romance."

Whether from lack of "genuine youth" or foreign competition, the moving-picture industry in the United States is "rapidly declining," according to testimony placed before the Senate Finance Committee recently. The onus was placed on foreign competition by these deponents, who figured that "large sums are being taken from the country by producers of foreign films." The distressing news was further made public that "great fortunes are no longer paid to movie stars, but many of the latter finance their own productions and run the risk of being left broke and in debt." In a Washington dispatch to the New York *World* we read:

"Paul M. Turner, representing the Actors' Equity Association, testified that recently Mary Pickford, Charlie Chaplin, Douglas Fairbanks and others had financed their own productions. He used Fairbanks as an illustration, saying that he borrowed $700,000 to put on 'The Three Musketeers.'

"'He may now possibly have $50,000 of that money,' said Turner, but he was willing to assert positively that he did not have $100,000. Turner said he was unable to prophesy whether Fairbanks would make much out of the venture or whether he would be able to return the money borrowed.

"Other witnesses declared the producing end of the movie game is being removed from the United States to foreign countries, especially to Germany, where wages are much lower than here. They explained that a director and a leading star are taken abroad and the remainder of the cast is filled in with natives. The idea, they said, was to produce in the cheapest market and sell the finished production in the highest market.

"Approximately eighteen months ago, witnesses testified, there were sixty-one companies making pictures in New York. Now there are but twenty-two concerns thus engaged. Eighteen months ago there were 137 companies making pictures in Los Angeles. Now there are but sixty-one.

"It was declared by William A. De Ford at New York that

the Eastman Kodak Company has a monopoly of raw films. He charged that the Eastman interests are making every effort to control the producing end of the movie business and prevent it from coming to Congress for relief from the high prices of raw films. He strongly intimated that a Congressional investigation into the Eastman monopoly would be beneficial.

"John Emerson, an independent producer of New York read a letter from D. W. Griffith in which the producer said he would stand for anything the witness stated concerning the production of pictures. Emerson said he was not appearing to ask for free films, because they can be made so much more cheaply in Germany. He said the producers remained away from the tariff hearings because the Eastman people had threatened to take away films and raise the prices for them if there was any interference with their efforts to obtain a high duty on the importation of films.

RICHARD BARTHELMES

CHARLES RAY

TWO WHO ARE "YOUNG IN SPIRIT."

Directors are urged to look for still more "likely aspirants."

"It was declared by one of the witnesses that the moving-picture business in the United States, both producing and exhibiting, is four times as great as in all the rest of the world.

"Foreign-made pictures recently shown in the United States have taken away $2,500,000, witnesses testified. It was estimated that 'Theodora' picked up $1,000,000 of American cash. 'Gipsy Blood' took away $230,000.

"The American people are now spending from $750,000,000 to $1,000,000,000 a year to see motion-picture shows, witnesses said. The investment in the industry totals $250,000,000 and employment is given to 250,000 persons, they added."

A BRITISH DIAGRAM OF FRENCH MACABER HUMOR

AN ATROCIOUS MURDERER according to the verdict of the French courts became, during his trial, the most hilarious subject of the French Capital. Popular places of entertainment were filled with sketches, revues, motion pictures all dealing with Landru, whom the London *Outlook* describes as "a dull, middle-aged, repulsive-looking, bald-headed, Assyrian-bearded man, who is believed to have killed ten women and to have deceived and swindled two hundred and seventy-three." Here is scarcely thought, at least in Anglo-Saxon countries, to be material for jokes; certainly not for universal laughter, and the incongruity leads this English weekly to a serious inquiry into the French state of mind that can make such things possible. The "middle-class English reader" may go through column after column of a sensational murder trial; but, the writer asks, "what should we have thought if the murders had immediately been made the subject of comic sketches at the music-halls, and if this ghastly form of entertainment had never failed to evoke uproarious laughter from apparently decent people?" The explanation arrived at by this ingenious writer is one that does more credit to the French than superficial reflection would think possible to discover. He finds it "due to the hardness of the French head, and not of the French heart." The explanation is more elaborate even than that:

"The French are not an unfeeling people. They are an extremely civilized people. They are, in some matters, a rather specially sentimental people. Yet undoubtedly they are extraordinarily prone to a kind of jesting—it is much older than Rabelais—that often makes the rest of the world shudder. And this jesting, though not confined to questions of sex, is very commonly concerned with them. It is the converse of that exaggerative glorification of sex which also marks French literature. One might almost say the necessary converse, since the cynicism and the obscenity would have little point if the worship and consideration were not there. It may be suggested that one element of the Landru joke is the satire it constitutes on the rigid propriety of French bourgeois life. Marriage in the ordinary way in France is a most serious undertaking, hedged round with all sorts of formalities and precautions in the interest of both parties. But the ease with which Landru could entice women within his net was only equaled by the ease with which he could dispose of them afterwards. Marriage in France is also largely a matter of money arrangement, and no doubt one considerable point of the Landru jest is that many French husbands would much rather have the dot without the wife than the wife without the dot.

"But these things are only incidental. Probably the true key to the puzzle is that passion for seeing things as they are—or as they appear to strictly rationalistic investigation—which is an abiding French characteristic. It is a characteristic which enables a Frenchman, while being idolatrously fond of, and even submissive to, a particular woman, to free himself of all sentiment concerning the sex as a sex. So far as concerns such immunity from illusion the Frenchman is as near a sexless being as any man can well be. He is perfectly ready to see Helen's beauty in a brow of Egypt, but for him there is only one brow at one time: he does not, like so many Englishmen and Americans, render a vaguely sentimental homage to all women."

Applying all this to the Landru affair, the English writer points out that his countrymen are consumed with disgust for the monster, not because he has killed human beings, but because he has killed women. But—

"If men had been killed the disgust would have been different in kind as well as in degree, and might conceivably be a matter of joke, like the mutton pies of Sweeney Tod, the Demon Barber of Fleet Street. The disgust felt for Landru is intrinsically a disgust for somebody barbarous enough to destroy possibly 'good' and even charming creatures, and to turn to his profit the most sacred impulses of womanhood. The woman is sentimentally envisaged as giving her all for loving, and getting a cruel death for her reward. There is pity for a broken toy, for a woman who might have been some decent man's wife.

"But imagine the converse case. Imagine a female Landru who entices a number of rather characterless, sensual, and self-seeking men, using the bait, not only of her personal attractions, whatever they may be, but of a supposed comfortable fortune. Imagine it proved that in each case the man is murdered, and that the female monster, on whom he proposed to live, lives herself on his spoils until the next victim is secured. Assuredly our Englishman would feel horror for the murderess, but he would have no great sympathy for the murdered, and he might not be revolted if it were made the subject of humorous treatment.

"Probably most women, seeing their sex without emotional bias, have something of this feeling for Landru's victims: the man is detestable and contemptible, but are the women fit subjects for much sentiment? It is not safe to dogmatize, but we imagine that, if a normal English husband and a normal English wife saw the most brutal of the French dramatic jests on Landru and his 'wife-destructor,' the husband would be (extra obscenity apart) the more disgusted. The wife might think the business stupid, or in very bad taste. It is doubtful whether she would regard it as an outrage on humanity, much less as an insult to her own sex.

"If this is true, we have in the Frenchman's comparative freedom from general sex emotionalism the explanation of this new illustration of a very singular mood, which may well seem to us shockingly callous."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

GERMANY'S INSURGENT YOUTH

A REBELLION OF THE GERMAN YOUTH against the kind of old traditions and ancient loyalties which are held to have been largely responsible for the war is occasioning much discussion in that country, and, in the words of an American who has studied it, may have an influence "immeasurably greater than that of covenants signed by her statesmen at Wiesbaden, London, or where not." The German insurgence is very different from the recent American youthful outbreak against the social customs of yesterday—which is causing so much alarm and antagonism in its train—since the German movement is attempting to formulate a constructive program in its search for a new path of individual and national development. It has gone further than the Wandervoegel (wandering birds) movement, started two decades ago, in that it adds to physical culture a spiritual and esthetic quality largely tinged with religious fervor. Bruno Lasker describes it in *The Survey* (New York) as "the largest element in what that country has retained of vigor and of promise for a happier future. It is the insurgence of a strong race against the hampering restrictions imposed upon its natural development by militarism, church, school and modern industry." It is directed in its present stage against the most immediate oppressors, "the men who made and defended the war, who hold the civil power, exercise authority in church, workshop, school and council room. It is, in short, an insurgence against age." The writer quotes Gustave Wyneken, who has become famous as an advocate of self-government in schools, and founder of the first self-supporting agricultural school in Germany, as saying: "Youth, hitherto only the hanger-on of the old generation, deprived of participation in public life, limited to the part of passive learner and a playful, insignificant sociability, has begun to think for itself. It attempts to rule its own life, independent of the lazy habits of the old ones and of the dictates of an ugly convention. It aims at a manner of living that corresponds to the nature of youth and which enables the individual to take himself and his actions seriously, to look upon himself as a factor in the larger work of civilization."

Purely personal ideals of conduct predominate, we are told, in the motivation of this emancipation:

Drawings by Courtesy of "The Survey," New York.

FLAUNTING THE FLAG OF REVOLT.

Coverpiece of a periodical devoted to the youth movement.

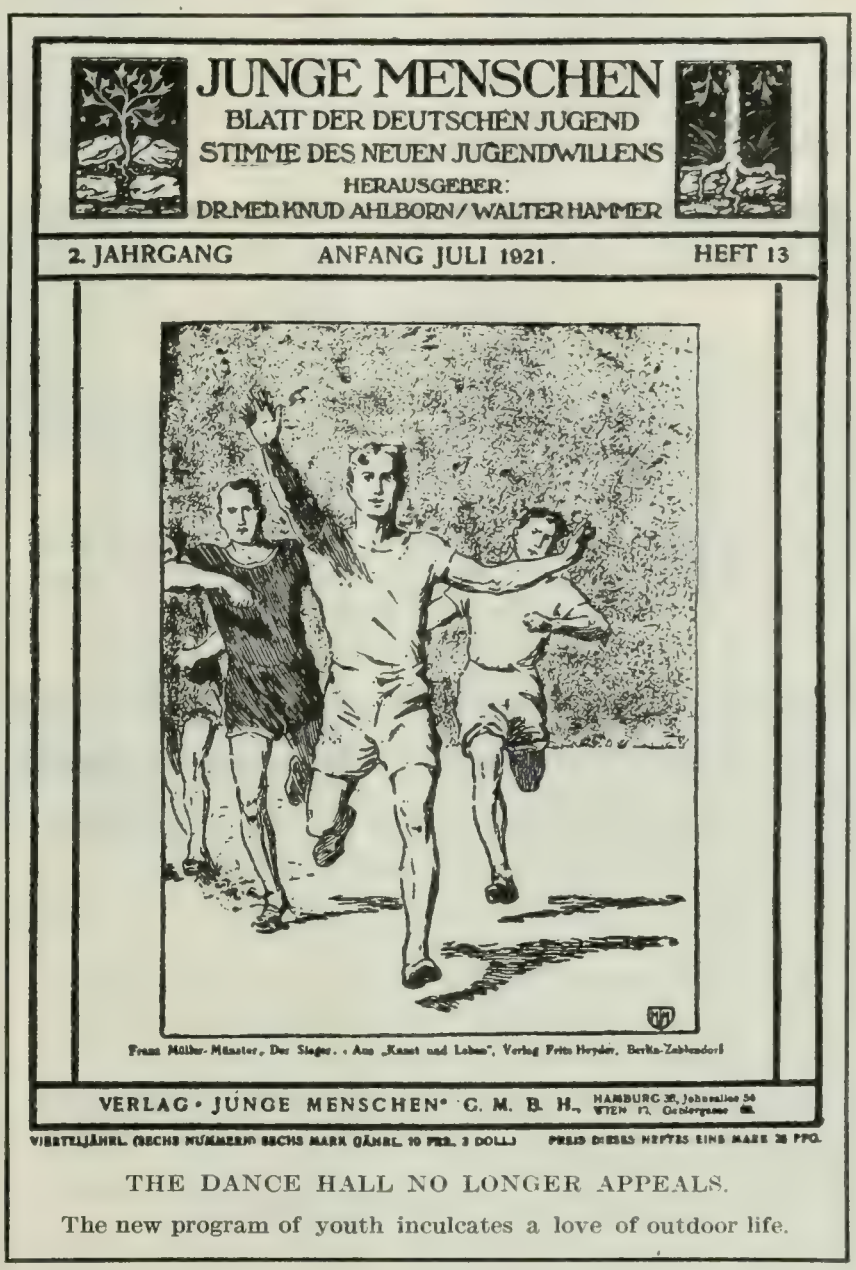
"The ideal of social service is gradually growing, but is not a primary factor. In addition to the ideal of personal health, therefore, that of personal, as distinct from social, ethics takes first place. Truthfulness and purity, tho not priggishly spoken of in these terms, are the qualities most conspicuously sought for by these young men and women. *Der neue Mensch*, the new man, is the somewhat ambiguous term which those who stand in the movement most frequently apply to themselves; and by it they mean a man or woman absolutely loyal to willingly adopted precepts of personal conduct. In practise this involves, for most of them, total abstention from the use of alcohol and also of nicotine in every form. Many seek to harden themselves against the desire for comfort and luxury and reduce their needs to a primitive minimum. In a few isolated cases, small numbers have settled, both in the towns and on the land, to conduct their lives together according to the principles of communism."

The emotional strain in this regeneration of the German youth is "frankly and outspokenly religious, tho it is as far removed from theological language and uses as any thing can be." Sometimes the groping for light leads back into the fold of an existing religious organization, notably the Roman Catholic Church. More often, says the writer, it finds its own expression, even its own ritual—as, for instance, in the celebration of the two solstices, June 21 and December 21. In some cases the religious element has been so overwhelming "that Protestant ministers, in their effort to bring back to the church the vitality it has lost, have invited leaders of youth to preach from their pulpits, or even whole groups to take charge of services which, in these cases, are sometimes of great emotional intensity and beauty, but entirely without traditional form." In such cases, we are told,

"The young boys and girls who take part in them go out into the woods and come back laden with flowers and evergreens to give a festive appearance to the church; they introduce old songs (not hymns) that have almost been forgotten, songs of nature and simple devotion to the homeland; they bring joy and laughter, the sense of fellowship and actual revolt against sin and ugliness, into gray edifices that for ages have heard nothing but the droning voice of the preacher and the sleepy, perfunctory song of solemn congregations. But these, after all, are exceptional occasions. It is in the open air, on the market-places of towns, in the woods, and most often of all on high hilltops that what might be called the religious communion of youth more usually takes places."

THE MINISTER'S NEVER-ENDING JOB

"RESCUE THE PERISHING," a hymn over which our fathers shouted, implied a limited task, whereas to-day, we are told, the minister is not content with the work of rescue—he seeks out the reason why the perishing perish, and demands that the cause be removed, whether it be in saloons, slums, or worse; misused wealth, isolation, desolation, or plain ignorance. Breaking through tradition, which limited him to the pulpit and to pastoral calls, the modern minister has become more than a moral guide and a denouncer of sin and sinners, and, in turn, a higher education and a more varied training are required of him. And, contrary to a very widely held opinion, the preacher of to-day—if he is the right sort—is a harder worker than his fathers, with no limit on his time. He has to deal with the modern Sunday School, the development of young people's organizations with their millions of followers, the social interpretation of the Gospel, pastoral work in overcrowded cities, the daily press and its use for religion, education and civilization. He is in the gymnasium, on the gridiron, on the baseball field, wherever men gather for play; he is in political movements; he takes a hand in international politics; he interests himself in social and industrial problems. Whereas our fathers rode their circuits preaching the same sermon to four congregations in two or four weeks, as the circuit might require, writes the Rev. W. C. Poole in the New York *Times*, "the modern minister preaches to the same congregation twice every Sunday and holds a midweek service, requiring 150 sermons and addresses a year, besides those used in a month or more of evangelistic work, and one or more outside sermons and addresses a week to help churches not his own."



THE DANCE HALL NO LONGER APPEALS.

The new program of youth inculcates a love of outdoor life.

More difficult tests are placed on the modern minister's mental equipment. The growing intelligence of the people, says the writer, "will not permit repetition and triteness as in the days of our fathers." In the congregations are college men and women, educated business men, editors, teachers writers on social problems, and critics of every variety of thought. "The modern preacher must have a broad view, but remain safe and sane." But problems must be met, and by modern methods. Among their evils, says Dr. Poole—

"Our fathers found slavery and removed it after four years of civil war. Their sons found the saloon evil and removed it by using their knowledge of government. These two instances illustrate in an outstanding way the difference between old methods of church work and new methods. The old preacher was a strong negation. Thou shalt not, was his favorite text. The Ten Commandments were his bulwarks. He was strong in denunciation. He called sin and sinners by name. The present generation of preachers have added the gospel of constructive religion. They use the Beatitudes and the life of Jesus as an example for others more freely than their elders. David's Psalms of wrath have given way to the thirteenth chapter of First Corinthians. The minister of to-day is constantly building and constructing good that crowds out evil, planting institutions and organizations which are changing home conditions, social and government conditions. Where his father pointed out the evil, he has gone forward and supplanted it with good.

"The climax of the work of modern preachers has been the great vision they have given to all denominations of world salvation. Saving individuals is good, but keeping children from being lost is better."

Millions of laymen, adds Dr. Poole, have not yet understood that churches and present-day ministers are meeting world conditions. Nor have all ministers assimilated the idea. Yet the preacher of to-day "is working, thinking, planning for world good and human welfare as no generation of ministers ever planned before him. Disappointments and failures appear everywhere, as they always have appeared and always will appear; but the fight goes on." In the city are the problems presented by the unchurched alien, the vices generated in congestion, the evils propagated by the second-rate public dance hall; in the rural community the preacher is expected to lead in any communal effort sponsored by his people. In addition to all his other work, he must be well versed in the topics of general discussion. It would seem, then, that the preacher has to work, and work hard. But does the preacher really work? The writer submits this as "a daily program for thousands of ministers in the United States":

"Seven to 8 o'clock, clean up correspondence from desk; 8 to 9, research work; 9 to 12, study; 1 to 5, pastoral work, making ten to twenty calls; evenings, church organizations, prayer meeting and special addresses.

"I know one minister who averages every year 3,000 pastoral calls, 300 sermons and addresses, 1,000 letters pertaining to church work, membership, etc., 30 evangelistic meetings in his own church, 200 changes in membership, 40 funerals, 50 baptisms, 100 meetings of various church organizations, $20,000 raised for church benevolences, 1,000 telephone calls answered, 100 jobs obtained for members out of work.

"In the meantime he keeps careful watch over every Sunday School teacher, young people's organizations, ladies' aid society, temperance society, missionary society, helps to edit a paper, fights the outlaw liquor traffic, and does some other things. I think he does more than the average minister, but many ministers do as much. In addition, he acts as chauffeur for his own flivver and keeps it in running order.

"John Wesley, the founder of Methodism, rose at 5 every morning, winter and summer, and insisted that his preachers should do likewise, but he usually retired when the average modern minister is just beginning his night session of work.

"The great apostle of American Methodism, Francis Asbury, rejoiced in his trials and tribulations and the number of miles he rode on horseback every year. But such men were men of their day and place and there is no such work to be done to-day. Church organization is more complex and perfected. The work goes on as the conditions and workers change, but the output of finished work shown by progress and victories of the churches led by their ministers, in the last thirty years, would seem to be greater than the output of any other generation in the history of the Christian Church."

A CHURCH DEBATE IN THE AD COLUMNS

A NEW FASHION in religious propaganda has been set by two Catholic laymen of Pittsburgh who believe in their religion so thoroughly that "for the honor and glory of God," and for the information of their fellow citizens, they hit upon the plan of advertising their faith in the daily press. Native Pittsburgh Protestants were inspired to follow this example. but at first, we are told, their advertisements were refused on the ground that they might cause a religious controversy or lead to suits for libel. These fears were overcome, however, and the advertisements of the two great branches of the Christian faith began appearing simultaneously.

It is "without a single trace of bitterness or controversy, but with love for all," runs the initial announcement, that the Catholic advertisements are inserted "for the purpose of calling attention to some doctrines of the Catholic Church." They are paid for by the two business men, who, we are assured, "are alone responsible for the matter, the presentation, and the selection of the newspapers. Neither the Catholic Church nor any of its representatives are involved." At first, writes Thomas F. Oakley, D.D., in *America*, a New York Catholic weekly, the newspapers selected for the advertisements felt considerable anxiety about the matter, so much so that in the beginning they declined to publish them. It was argued that the papers had frequently been called to task by Catholics for their unintentional misstatements of Catholic doctrines, and that they had no desire now to insert paid advertisements which, so far as they knew, might also contain misstatements. These fears were overcome by an arrangement to have the advertisements passed upon by a Catholic who could speak with authority on matters in which Catholic doctrine was concerned. The sensation caused by the advertisements was not merely within the Catholic camp, but outside it as well, we are told. "Here was a group of three Pittsburgh daily newspapers, owned and controlled entirely by non-Catholics, inserting daily in prominent places in their papers bold-faced advertisements, three inches by six, calling attention to the principal doctrines of the Catholic Church, and teaching by this means about 1,000,000 readers every day, for the paid circulation of the three dailies is nearly 300,000. Scarcely any better means could be devised to have the doctrines of the Church presented to so many non-Catholic readers." Sample Catholic and Protestant advertisements taken from a Pittsburgh paper appear in the center of this page.

The result of this unusual procedure, says *America*, referring to the Catholic advertisements before the Protestant notices appeared, "will be watched with interest. If the advertisements continue in their plain, straightforward, gentlemanly, constructive strain, breathing good-will and an honest intention to enlighten, without antagonizing our separated brethren, an immense amount of good will be accomplished." To set forth religious beliefs by advertisement "is much more sensible than the old controversies over religion that raged at one time in the newspapers and other periodicals," says the Canton *News*. "Then there is the advantage to the newspapers, which are paid for the space used, as they have a right to be. The advertisements should also reach many who would not take an interest in the same matter if presented in the form of an ordinary article."

Catholic Church 1900 Years Old

The Catholic Church teaches the true Church of Christ must be Apostolic, founded on the Apostles, the chosen 12 whom Christ selected to be His successors in His work of saving the world. Ephesians, 2, 19-20, ". . . ye are fellow citizens with the saints, and of the household of God, BEING BUILT UPON THE FOUNDATION OF THE APOSTLES AND PROPHETS, Christ Jesus Himself being the chief corner stone."

THE FIRST SCHOOL IN THE UNITED STATES WAS OPENED BY CATHOLICS IN ST. AUGUSTINE, IN 1600.

These advertisements inserted daily and paid for by two native Pittsburgh Catholic business men who believe in their religion.

The Protestant Church and the New Testament

Christ the Only Head of the Church

1. Christ is "the Head of the body, the Church," Col. i:18. "Of Him the whole family in heaven and earth is named," Eph. iii:15.
2. Each individual has the right to go at once to Christ, and God. Christ said: "Come unto ME all ye that labor," Matt. xi:28. "If any thirst let him come unto ME and drink." When Peter and other disciples wanted to keep people away from Christ, Christ said: "Let them come to ME."
3. Peter was not infallible. He made at least one great religious mistake. He wanted all Gentiles to be circumcised before they could be saved. Paul "Rebuked Peter to his face because he was to be blamed," Gal. ii:11.
4. One Church council is mentioned in the New Testament. Peter did not preside over it. James presided.

PRESIDENTS JACKSON, HARRISON AND CLEVELAND WERE PRESBYTERIANS. PRESIDENTS GRANT, HAYES AND McKINLEY WERE METHODISTS. ALL WERE "CHRISTIANS."

This advertisement is inserted by Rev. Dr. David S. Schaff and paid for by several Protestant laymen of Pittsburgh.

SAMPLE CATHOLIC AND PROTESTANT ADVERTISEMENTS.

—From a Pittsburgh newspaper.

PERIL OF SPIRITUAL ILLITERACY

TWELVE million children in the United States receive no religious training of any sort, states the American Sunday School Union in its recent report, and this, taken in connection with the results of the survey conducted by the Interchurch World Movement showing an agreement in figures, causes *The Christian Register* (Unitarian) to exclaim that "no peril equals that of spiritual illiteracy. . . . How can a nation grow in spiritual and moral stature when one child out of every nine knows nothing about religious ideals or spiritual obligations?" While more time and attention are given to the religious instruction of Jewish and Catholic children, Protestant children have but one hour of weekly instruction, and that hour, we are told, is generally cut in half by prolonged opening exercises, and its value vitiated by lack of preparation and discipline. The fatal defect in the education of our future citizens, says the *Register*, "is the lack of interest in the teaching of religion," whereas,

"Were Sunday Schools efficient and all those children who now know nothing of spiritual law and obligation members of such Sunday Schools, juvenile crime, the grave problem of many communities, would show a marked falling off. In one American city 10,000 boys and girls between the ages of eight and sixteen are arrested every year. Relatively few among that number know anything about Sunday School instruction.

"We gather funds. We gather adult members. Our next campaign must be for the children. Time and money invested in religious education for them will pay rich returns. There is the future church, state and world. Every church in the land should develop first a strong Sunday School. But it can not do this until men and women in the parish become actively interested, and sustain their interest. It is not enough to attend the opening exercises a few times, and contribute for a Christmas-tree. It means more to become an interested officer of the school. Look after the little ones. That is a task for the best minds in the parish. A vigorous Sunday School guarantees a well-financed church and a working membership. Those 12,000,000 absentees gathered in the Sunday Schools would do as much as any other one thing to strengthen national morale.

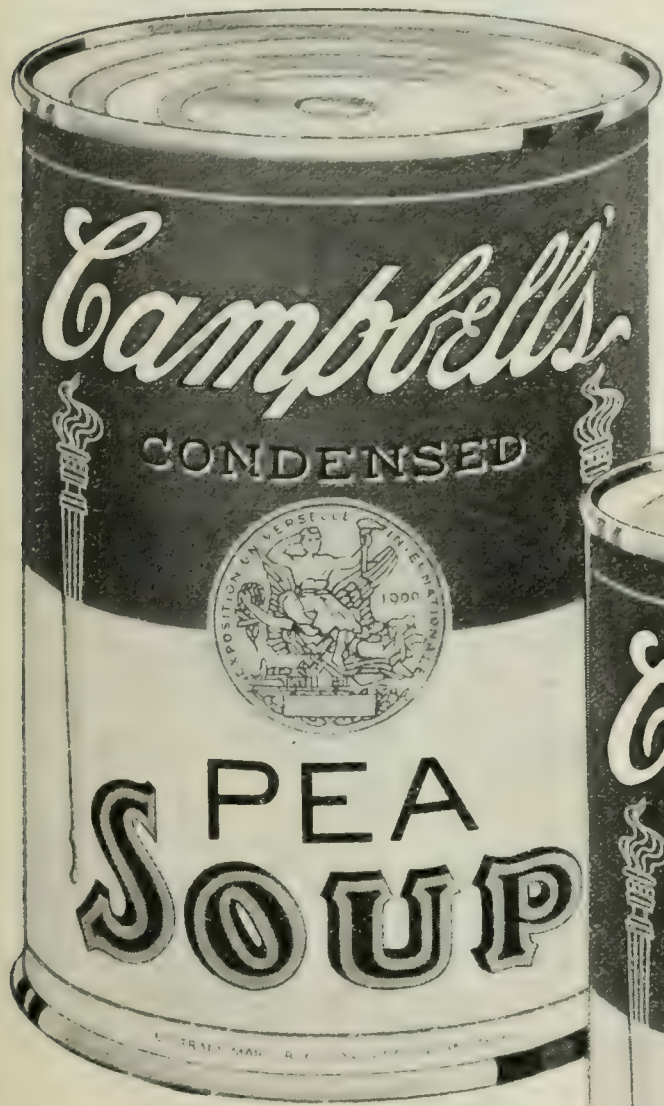
"Among the influences at the Conference in Washington, the letter sent to President Harding by 3,000,000 Sunday School children must be reckoned with. The message reads: 'In our humble way we plead and pray in the name of our common Father for a new day of peace on earth, good-will to men.' This indicates what a mighty means of usefulness organized Sunday School influence can become."

For Fridays

a rich smooth delicious cream soup

Easily prepared with Campbell's!

A real luxury of the dining table awaits you when you serve a cream soup made with one of these invitingly smooth, finely flavored Campbell's Soups. They are already enriched by golden creamery butter. You have only to add milk or cream, when serving, to produce an extra heavy, velvety, luxurious soup that is a rare delight. Especially appropriate Fridays; creamery butter is used instead of meat broths to give strength and richness to these soups.



Pea Soup

You will relish this delightful essence of selected peas, sifted and refined with the utmost care. Daintily prepared by a Campbell's recipe to retain their delicate aroma and flavor, smoothed with milk and creamery butter, they make an extremely palatable soup—children love it.

Tomato Soup

Just the pure juices and rich fruity parts of ruddy, luscious Jersey tomatoes. Grown from selected seed, picked full-ripe and made into soup the very same day. In the blend also are creamery butter, snow-white granulated sugar, tasty herbs and delicate spices. This is the most popular soup in the world today.

Celery Soup

Crisp stalks of celery, gathered in the autumn when field-blanched to a creamy whiteness, are made into a puree and blended with rich milk, creamery butter and delightful seasoning. A refreshing delicacy—wonderfully appetizing and invigorating.

Guarantee

Don't limit your enjoyment to just two or three of the Campbell's soups—there are twenty-one different kinds, a wide and tempting variety. And remember our unlimited guarantee.

Money back if not satisfied.

12 cents a can

Campbell's SOUPS

FOR EVERY TASTE AND EVERY OCCASION

CURRENT - POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department cannot be returned

THERE is a magic in the New Year. New things are hoped for, and new faiths or new good sought by many. Here is one who would not lose what has been already gained and puts forth her prayer in *Life* (New York):

A PRAYER

By Laura Simmons

Oh, Young New Year, take not these things from me—
The olden faiths; the shining loyalty
Of friends the bitter, searching years have proved—
The glowing hearth fires, and the books I loved;
All wonted kindnesses and welcoming—
All safe, hard-trodden paths to which I cling.

Oh, gay New Year, glad with the thrill of spring—
Leave me the ways that were my comforting!

THE only admission left unsaid in this "card" by the author is that she is not a singer. We would not be so ungallant as to suggest it did it not flow so inevitably from the other admissions. But enemies of *vers librists* have none of our compunctions. The *Century* furthers this:

A NEW YEAR'S CARD

By Amy Lowell

Every one has their fancies, I suppose,
And to-night I should like to walk round a towered city
Blowing a blue silver trumpet.
Then, when all the people had run out
To see me circling the walls
Playing on a blue trumpet,
I would stop and sing them a song all about your loveliness.
I would make it of the flicker of the air and the sweep of the sun,
And when I had finished, they would see you sitting on a cloud
And know how far you surpassed others in everything.

But there is no towered city,
And I have no blue trumpet,
And those who meet you seem to feel about you much as I do without the aid of these accessories,
Which proves how very useless a thing a poet is, after all.

THE Irish poet makes a try at solving the riddle of personality and argues like an old-time Eastern seer; his philosophy may be found a comfort or not. The London *Athenæum* publishes him:

FROM THE KATHA UPANISHAD

By James Stephens

Young Nachiketas went to Death
He bargained with the monarch grim
For knowledge, as the Katha saith,
And Death revealed the Soul to him.
And who learns with the fearless lad
Hath all that Nachiketas had.

From That the sun and moon arise.
They set in That again.
From That are stars and seas and skies
And trees and beasts and men:
And That of soul and This of sense
Hath in them naught of difference

All that is here the same is there.
All that is there is here
There is no difference anywhere,
The One doth All appear;
From death to death he goes who sees
Differences or degrees.

That which is told of, That thou art,
There is no other sprite;
No heaven nor earth nor middle part.
There is no day or night;
There is no beauty, truth, or wit
But That alone, and Thou art It.

He dreameth—I am moon and sun.
I am the earth and sea,
I am the strife, the lost, the won.
I am variety:
He dreameth This and That and Thou,
In past and future time and now.

He is the dreamer and the dream.
He is the frightened and the fear.
He is the hope, the gloom, the gleam,
He is the season and the year:
. . . Not this is He, nor that, nor yon,
He is Thyself, and thou art One.

He will not be obtained by speech,
Not by the mind, the ear, the eye:
He cometh in His time to each
Who Him affirms courageously:
Thou Art, He Is, and that is all
That may be told, or can befall.

Fast not nor pray, but only know
He Is, I Am, and all is done:
The deed of Time is finished—Lo!
Thyself to thine own Self is won:
Thou shalt not seek nor have reply,
For Thou Art That in blink of eye.

Thou knewest All, 'twas hid within
Thy memory: if thou should'st mind
That which thou were not Death nor Sin
Can conquer thee again, nor bind
Thine action, nor make thee to seem
A Dreamer living in a Dream.

Awake! Arise! put Glory on
Of which all Soul and Sense is wrought:
Thou shalt be naught thou dreamed upon
Of good or evil thing, nor aught
That thought doth bicker at:
Thou shalt be naught, and thou shalt be
Thyself in thine own mystery,
Knowledge, Bliss, Eternity,
For Thou Art That.

THE strength of Russia is seen in her artists who can sing and dance even in face of her ruins. One of the younger Canadian writers sees this in her tribute to the well-loved dancer, which appeared in "Verse and Reverse" issued by the Toronto Press Women.

PAVLOWA DANCING

By Katherine Hale

Footsteps of youth through the springtime playing:
Footfalls of snow in a blue mist straying:
The rose of Russia in a bright wind swaying—
A rose of fire and snow.

Voices chanting everywhere and no word said.
Fairy bells from ancient towers signalling the dead:
Light love tuning viols while the dance runs red—
A flaming dance of death.

White barbaric winters and a sky star-strung:
All the hidden pathways, all the songs unsung.
Caught in flying footsteps over wild music hung:
She dances—and the Czar lies dead.

O the cries and martyrdoms and fatal morns,
Scarlet nights and fiery wine and bitter scorns!
Dancing in a rose of joy from a field of thorns—
Rapture from a land of thorns.

WE have sung the dirge of jazz elsewhere in this issue, and the *Atlantic* issues this from the seat of the jazz-killer, perhaps to apply another lash.

JAZZ

By Theodore Maynard

The band began its music, and I saw
A hundred people in the cabaret
Stand up in couples meekly to obey
The arbitrary and remorseless law
Of custom. And I wondered what could draw
Their weary wills to this fulfillment. Gay
They were not. They embraced without dismay,
Lovers who showed an awful lack of awe.

Then, as I sat and drank my wine apart,
I pondered on this new religion, which
Lay heavily on the faces of the rich,
Who, occupied with ritual, never smiled—
Because I heard, within my quiet heart,
Happiness laughing like a little child.

SOMETHING of the gem-like beauty of the humming-bird itself is in Padraic Colum's lines printed by the *New Republic*.

THE HUMMING-BIRD

By Padraic Colum

Up from the navel of the world,
Where Cuzco has her founts of fire,
The passer of the Gulf he comes.

He lives in air, a bird of fire,
Charted by flowers still he comes
Through spaces that are half the world.

With glows of suns and seas he comes;
A life within our shadowed world
That's bloom, and gem, and kiss of fire!

IT must take some courage in these days to become lyrical over the old Victorian ideals. We take it that others will find their sentiments put into words for them. From *The Lyric* (Norfolk).

MY BOOKS

By Julia Johnson Davis

When falls the winter snow I little care nor yet what cold winds blow.
For here beside the fire
Are many friends of whom I never tire:
Jane Austen sits with me
And, oh, what company!
Or else Brontës make the fireside glow
With their strange spirit, Wordsworth comes and then
Most lovable of men,
Dear Browning, ah, I've named not even ten
Of those who come and go.

When the December of my life shall come and those that now I love,
The best, perhaps—are gone,
I shall not be quite friendless and alone,
These same dear ones shall be
Spring, youth and love to me,
I shall be young with them, and happy too,
And who can tell? In that great Afterplace,
I, by diviner grace,
May touch their hands and look upon each face
With happiness anew.

To the 600,000 Dodge Owners!

MICHELIN "REGULAR SIZE" CORDS VERSUS FABRIC TIRES

AVERAGING 30% MORE MILEAGE AT ONLY ABOUT 5% ADDITIONAL COST

MILEAGE

Mileage of 32 x 3½ Fabric Tire

Michelin 32 x 3½ "Regular Size" Cord 30% more mileage than 32 x 3½ Fabric Tire

VS

COST

Cost of 32 x 3½ Fabric Tire

Michelin 32 x 3½ "Regular Size" Cord costs only 5% more than 32 x 3½ Fabric Tire

New Development Averages 25% Reduction in Tire Expense★

MICHELIN has produced a regular size 32x3½ cord tire that costs only 5% more than good fabrics, but gives 30% more mileage, thus reducing tire bills 25%.

In addition, this new cord tire possesses all the easy riding qualities that make Cord equipment desirable.

You can change to these regular size Michelins economically, not only because their first cost is low, but because you can fit them one at a time in replacement of your fabrics. Ordinary cords, being oversize, should be fitted in pairs, but Michelin Regular Size Cords are the same size as fabrics and hence will not unbalance the car if used opposite fabrics.

Why not visit the nearest Michelin dealer and have him put just one Michelin Regular Size Cord on your car?

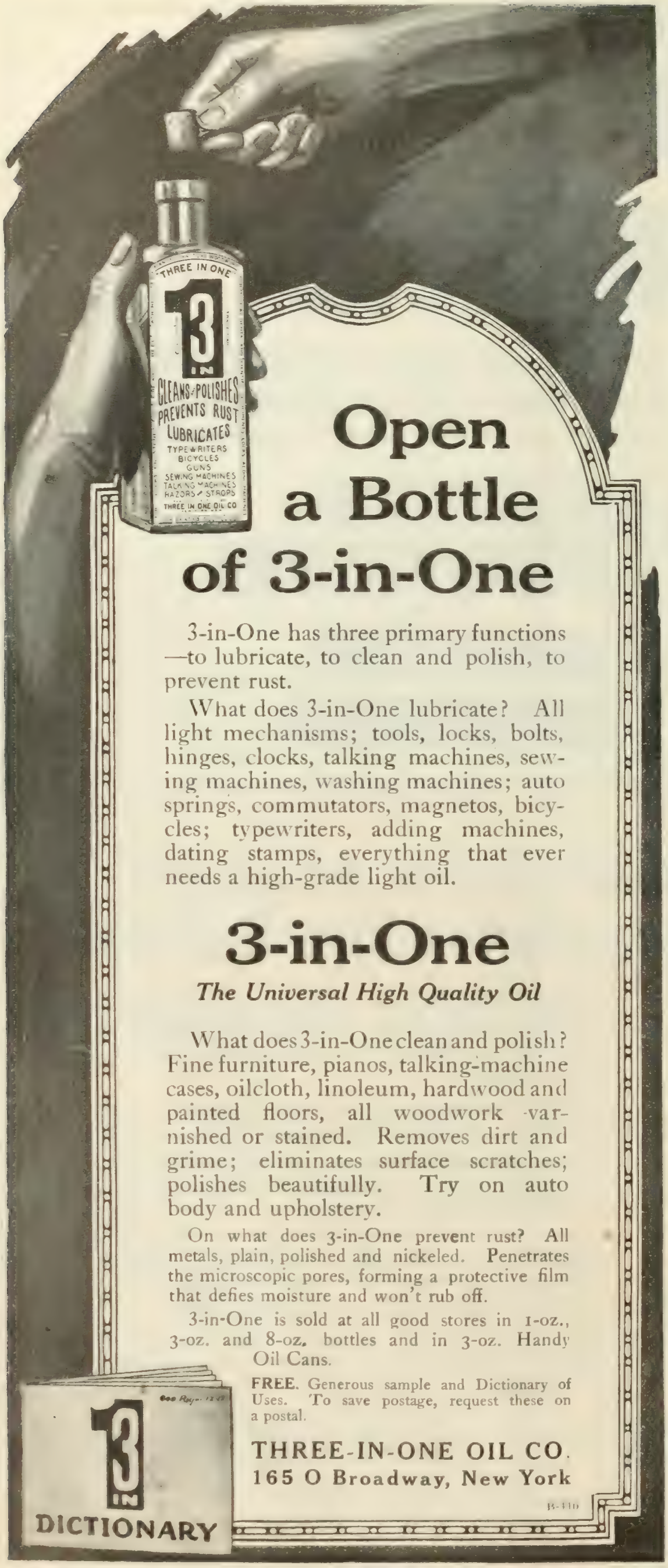
Michelin offers a complete line of cord tires, oversize and regular size—in one quality only, the best—all just as good as the famous Michelin Ring-Shaped Tubes.

MICHELIN "Regular Size" CORDS

★Similar Savings can be made by users of 30 x 3½, 31 x 4, 32 x 4, 33 x 4, 34 x 4 and 32 x 4½ fabric tires.

MICHELIN TIRE COMPANY, MILLTOWN, N. J.

Wholesale branches in 30 leading cities. Dealers everywhere.



PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

spoke about Sarsfield. And where every one else was talking about Sarsfield and the Wild Geese and the splendid Irish Brigade in France, Michael Collins showed that it was mistaken to praise Sarsfield for taking all these fighting men out of Ireland. And he was really right, tho it was the opposite view to every one else."

Keystone Photo.

"AN UPRIGHT, STIFF IDEALIST."

Eamonn de Valera, who has been compared to Woodrow Wilson finds it hard to compromise with his principles, even to the extent acceptable to his colleagues.

As Collins is now thirty-one years old, he was just twenty-four years old when the World War broke out. By that time he had attended King College, London, and was soon to leave the Post-office to work for the Guaranty Trust Company in their London branch. In that occupation he apparently got his training to be the Finance Minister of Sinn Fein. But at the same time he was not neglecting his military responsibilities. He and two hundred of the other

London Irish drilled secretly at Wormwood Scrubs, and, as a big, highly energized man, he was one of the leading spirits of that contingent.

In 1915, at twenty-five, he returned to Dublin. For a short period he worked as an accountant, and later as secretary to the Sinn Fein leader, Count Plunkett.

In April, 1916, Collins went, as a friend expresses it, from one branch of the postal service into another. In other words, he was among those in Easter Week who got the command, "Exiles to the Post-office." He fought in the rebellion of 1916 as an inconspicuous soldier and, being inconspicuous, was simply one of those deported to Wandsworth Prison and later to Frongoch internment camp.

The rise of Michael Collins in Sinn Fein circles took place between 1916 and the election of 1918, when he became a member of Dail Eireann from his home district of South Cork.

In that period he acted as secretary to a special Sinn Fein convention after amnesty was granted; was extremely active in regard to the Irish Republican Army, and was marked for the work of organizer and adjutant from 1918 on.

Dublin Castle believed that if during 1920 or 1921 it could capture Michael Collins, it would be able to round up what was solemnly called the "murder gang." This theory kept Collins continually "on the run," inspecting and rallying his "murder gang" of 200,000 volunteers. On more than one occasion, as a matter of fact, he was actually in British hands. But by amazing coolness and resource he managed on each occasion to slip away from his unsuspecting captors. The story of Collins's escapes is his own story, and ought to be one of the most fascinating in the whole history of national struggle.

The result of these adventures has apparently not been to daunt the high spirit and gallantry of Collins. In many crises his has been the voice spoken for clemency and leniency in dealing with British culprits. His has been the vote against capital punishment. But where he has been stern is in regard to his own army. The discipline of the I. R. A. and the morale of the I. R. A. have been largely due to this hunted "gunman."

The humor of his negotiating with Lloyd George and Hamar Greenwood was surely not lost on this cool, resourceful, lively, audacious man.

Arthur Griffith, says Mr. Hackett, is in great contrast to Collins. They have this in common—they are hard realists as well as firm nationalists. But—

Where Collins is the magnetic leader of men, Griffith is the profound intellectual. By profound I mean profound. Only fifty years of age, I believe that Arthur Griffith has developed a policy for Ireland which may easily make him one of the big statesmen of Europe if he continues on his career.

Griffith is superficially a quiet hole-in-the-corner journalist of the familiar Continental type, like Clemenceau. The late John Redmond dismissed him as "gutter journalist" in 1916. And, superficially again, his story is something like this:

He has been a journalist-propagandist most of his life. The son of a Roman Catholic Dublin compositor (in spite of a supposedly Welsh name), Mr. Griffith started his career as a proofreader on a Dublin newspaper. Abandoning that occupation, he tried his fortune for a time in the diamond fields of South Africa, and actually worked in a diamond mine. On his return

Rice Bubbles

Queen of all breakfast dainties

Millions know how children love it.

Each grain an airy globule, thin and flimsy, with a taste like toasted nuts.

When the cream and sugar sink in, each grain is a confection. There was never a cereal food nearly so delightful.

Also used in candy making. Used as garnish on desserts, including ice cream. Mixed with fruits to add a delicious blend.

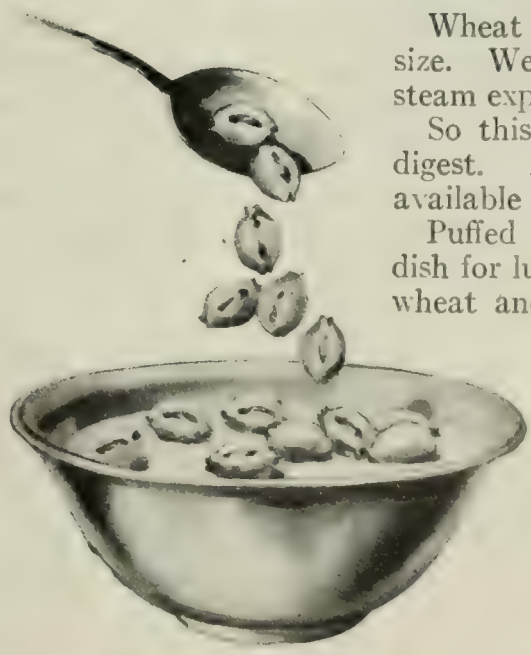
Also doused with melted butter, for hungry children to eat like peanuts after school.

All because Puffed Rice is so bewitching, both in texture and in taste.

A breakfast without it lacks its main delight.

Puffed Wheat

Puffed by 125 million explosions



Wheat grains puffed to 8 times normal size. We create in every kernel 125 million steam explosions—one for every food cell.

So this is whole wheat made easy to digest. All the 16 elements are made available as food.

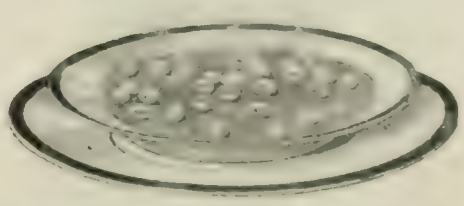
Puffed Wheat in milk forms the ideal dish for luncheons or for suppers. Whole wheat and whole milk—a supreme food. A dish that children revel in.

These two creations of Prof. A. P. Anderson bring you two whole-grain foods in the best form known.

Keep them constantly on hand.

Wafers in Soups

These toasted wheat bubbles, thin, crisp and flaky, form ideal wafers for your soups. And they are ever-ready.



The Quaker Oats Company *Sole Makers*

Chart of Recommendations

(Abbreviated Edition)

How to Read the Chart:

THE correct grades of Gargoyle Mobiloils for engine lubrication of both passenger and commercial cars are specified in the Chart below.

A means Gargoyle Mobiloil "A"
B means Gargoyle Mobiloil "B"
E means Gargoyle Mobiloil "E"
Arc means Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic

Where different grades are recommended for summer and winter use, the winter recommendations should be followed during the entire period when freezing temperatures may be experienced.

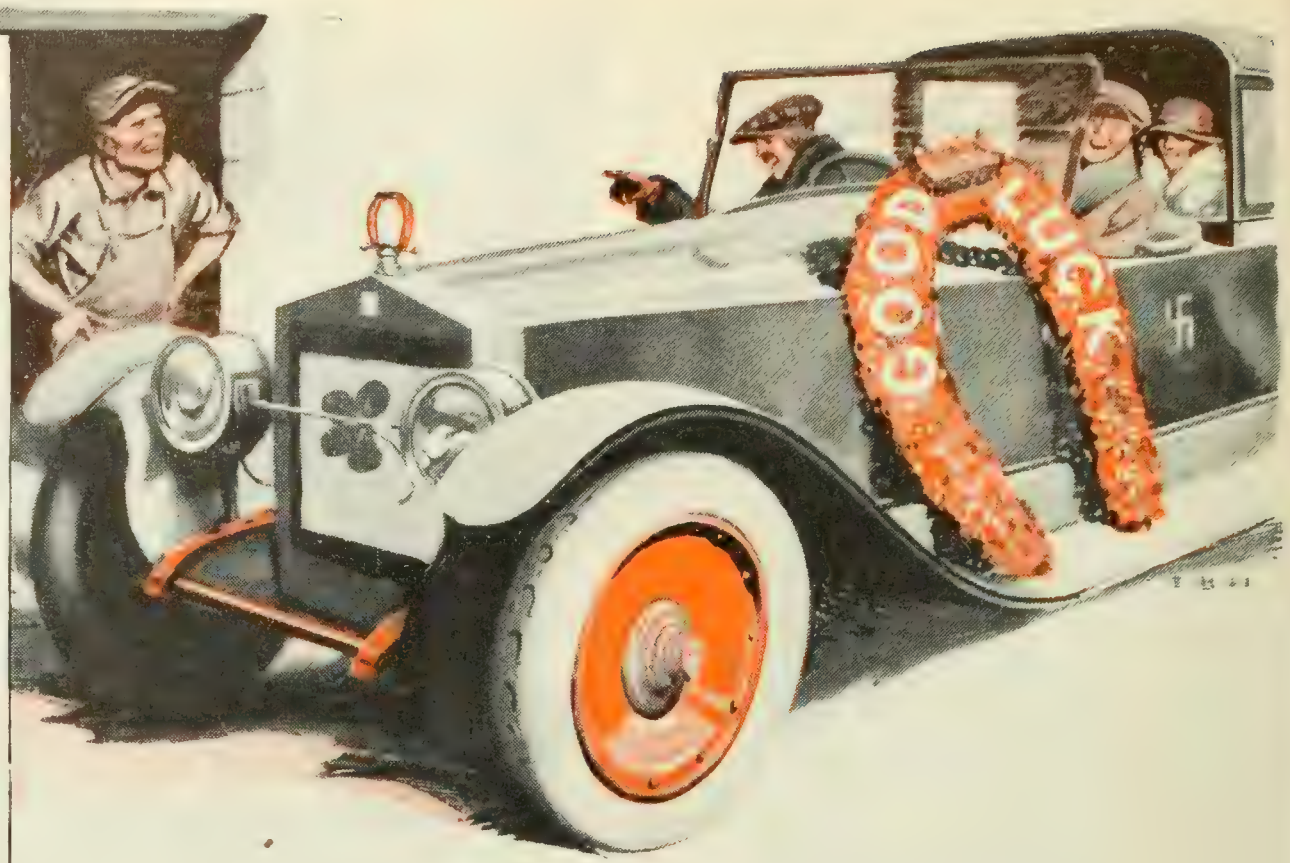
The recommendations for prominent makes of engines used in many cars are listed separately for convenience.

The Chart of Recommendations is compiled by the Vacuum Oil Company's Board of Automotive Engineers, and represents our professional advice on correct automobile lubrication.

NAMES OF AUTOMOBILES AND MOTOR TRUCKS	1921		1920		1919		1918		1917	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Allen	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	A	A	Arc
Anderson	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	A
Apperson Model [illegible]	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models							A	A	Arc	A
Beck Model A, Junior	A	Arc								
" All Other Model	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	A
Biddle	A	Arc	A	A	A	Arc	A	A	A	A
Buick	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	A	A	A	A	A	A
Cadillac	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Chalmers	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Chandler Six	Arc	Arc	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	A	A	A	A
Chevrolet Model [illegible]					A	A	A	A	A	A
" Model 490	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	A	Arc	A	A	A	A	A	Arc		
Cleveland	A	Arc	A	A						
Cole	A	A	A	A	A		A	A	A	A
Columbia Detroit	Arc	A	A	A	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	A	A
Comet	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	A	A	Arc		A
" Commercial					A	A	A			
Cunningham	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
[illegible]							A	A	A	Arc
[illegible]	A	A	A	Arc	A	A	A	Arc	A	A
[illegible]	A	A	A	A	A	A	A			
" All Other Models	Arc	A	Arc	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc	Arc
Diamond T [illegible] & 5 ton	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc	A	A
" Model T 2 ton & K [illegible]	A	A	A	A						
" All Other Models			Arc	Arc	A	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc
Dixie Flyer	A	A	A	A	A	Arc	A		A	A
Dodge Brothers	Arc	Arc	A		A	Arc	Arc	A	Arc	Arc
Dort	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Elgin	A	Arc	A	Arc			A	Arc	A	Arc
Essex	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	A				
Federal Model S-XV							A	A	A	A
" Special							Arc	A		
" All Other Models	A	Arc	Arc	A	Arc	A	A	A	A	Arc
Ford	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Grant using gasoline	Arc	A	Arc	Arc	A	Arc				
" using kerosene			A	A	A	A				
Grant [illegible]	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	A	A	Arc	A	Arc
" (Conv.) Model 12					A	A				
" All Other Models	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	A	Arc				
Hal [illegible]	A	A	A	A	A	A				
H C S	A	A	A	A						
Haynes 6 cyl.	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	A	A	Arc	A	Arc
12 cyl.	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Holmes	A	A	B	A						
Hudson Super Six	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Hupmobile	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
I H C							A	A	A	A
Jordan	Arc	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	A	Arc	Arc	Arc
Jumbo	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
Kelly-Springfield	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Kenworth 4 cyl.	A	A	A	A						
6 cyl.	A	A	Arc	A						
King 6 cyl.			A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Kissel Kar 12 cyl.							A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	A	A	A	Arc	A	A	A	Arc	A	A
LaFayette Indianapolis	A	A	A	A					A	A
Lexington Continental Eng.	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	A	A	A	A	A
Liberty	A	A	A	A	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Lincoln	A	A								
Locomobile	A	A	A	E	A	A	A	E	E	E
Lovering 2 ton	A	A	A	Arc						
" All Other Models	Arc	Arc	Arc	A	Arc	A	A	Arc	Arc	Arc
Marmon	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Maxwell	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	A	A	A	Arc	Arc	Arc
Mercer	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Meteor	A	Arc	A	A	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Moline Model M-3							A	A	A	A
" All Other Models		A	A	A	A		A	A	A	A
Nash	Arc	Arc	A	A	A	A	A	Arc		
" Model 671							A	A		
" Commercial Quad	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
" 1 ton and 2 ton	A	Arc	A	A	Arc	A	A	A		
National 6 cyl.	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc	Arc
12 cyl.					A	A	A	A	A	A
Oakland	A	E	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc	Arc
Oldsmobile 4 cyl.	A	Arc	A	A	A	Arc				
" 6 cyl.	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc	Arc
" 8 cyl.	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Overland	A	Arc	A	A	Arc	A	A	Arc	Arc	Arc
Packard	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Page 4 cyl.	A	Arc	A	A	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" Commercial Eng.	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A						
Pan Model 250							Arc	Arc		
" All Other Models	A	Arc	A	A	A	A	A	A		
Peerless 8 cyl.	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models							Arc	A	A	Arc
Pierce	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" Model [illegible]	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc	A	Arc
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	A	Arc
Premier	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Reo	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Reo [illegible]	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	A	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
" All Other Models	Arc	Arc	A	A	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
R & A Knight	B	A	B	A						
Stearns	A	A	A	A	E	E	E	E	E	E
Stephens 4 cyl.							Arc	Arc	A	A
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Stutz [illegible]									A	Arc
[illegible]	A	A	A	A	A	A	A			
" All Other Models	A	Arc	Arc	A	A		A	Arc		Arc
Sun Knight	B	A	B	A	B		A	A		A
[illegible]	A									
Studebaker	A	A	A		A					Arc
[illegible]	A	A	A		A	A	A	A	A	A
Temple	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
Velie Model 4	A	A	A	A						
Commercial [illegible]					A	A	A	Arc		
All Other Models	A	Arc	Arc	A	A	A	A	A		
Wescott	A	Arc	Arc	A	A	Arc	A	A	A	Arc
White [illegible]					A	A	A	A	A	A
[illegible]	A	A	A	A	A					
All Other Models	A	A	A							Arc
Willys Knight	B		B		B		B	A	A	A
Willys [illegible]										A
Winton	Arc	A	A	A	Arc	Arc	A	A	A	A

Prominent Makes of Engines

Beaver Model [illegible]	A	A	A	A	A	A				
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A					A	A
Buick Models [illegible]										
321-E11-E1-D1-D11-D1	A	A						A		
111-XU-XTU-YU-YTU										
" All Other Models	A	A	A					A	A	A
Continental Model B	A	A								
" Model E					A					
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A		A			
[illegible]									A	A
G. R. & [illegible]	A	A	A	A						
" [illegible]					A	A				
[illegible]										
Model [illegible]										A
" All Other Models	A	Arc								A
Hupmobile	A	A								A
" [illegible]	A	A								
Lexington Continental	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
Lexington Model [illegible]	A	A	A	A						
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Marmon Model [illegible]										
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Nash Model 671							A	A		
" Commercial Quad	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
" 1 ton and 2 ton	A	Arc	A	A	Arc	A	A	A		
Oldsmobile 4 cyl.	A	Arc	A	A	A	Arc				
" 6 cyl.	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc	Arc
" 8 cyl.	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Overland	A	Arc	A	A	Arc	A	A	Arc	Arc	Arc
Packard	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Page 4 cyl.	A	Arc	A	A	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" Commercial Eng.	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A						
Pan Model 250							Arc	Arc		
" All Other Models	A	Arc	A	A	A	A	A	A		
Peerless 8 cyl.	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models							Arc	A	A	Arc
Pierce	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" Model [illegible]	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc	A	A
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	A	Arc
Premier	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Reo	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Reo [illegible]	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	A	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
" All Other Models	Arc	Arc	A	A	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
R & A Knight	B	A	B	A						
Stearns	A	A	A	A	E	E	E	E	E	E
Stephens 4 cyl.							Arc	Arc	A	A
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Stutz [illegible]									A	Arc
[illegible]	A	A	A	A	A	A	A			
" All Other Models	A	Arc	Arc	A	A		A	Arc		Arc
Sun Knight	B	A	B	A	B		A	A		A
[illegible]	A									
Studebaker	A	A	A		A					Arc
[illegible]	A	A	A		A	A	A	A	A	A
Temple	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
Velie Model 4	A	A	A	A						
Commercial [illegible]					A	A	A	Arc		
All Other Models	A	Arc	Arc	A	A	A	A	A		
Wescott	A	Arc	Arc	A	A	Arc	A	A	A	Arc
White [illegible]					A	A	A	A	A	A
[illegible]	A	A	A	A	A					
All Other Models	A	A	A							Arc
Willys Knight	B		B		B		B	A	A	A
Willys [illegible]										A
Winton	Arc	A	A	A	Arc	Arc	A	A	A	A



"GIVE ME A QUART OF OIL"

Blind Luck — or Science. Choose!

BY SAYING "Give me a quart of oil" you may accidentally get correct lubrication. But you are taking a long chance.

If you are one of the many who know the satisfaction of using Gargoyle Mobiloil we advise you to avoid this careless request.

Your best insurance of *engine results* is to ask for Gargoyle Mobiloil, being particular to specify the correct grade for your car.

The careless request, "Give me a quart of oil" means:

"Oh, I don't care who made the oil.

"I don't care how much carbon I get.

"I don't mind overheating, rapid depreciation, noise or repair bills."

You are matching blind luck against lubrication science.

Why correct lubrication is decidedly cheaper

During this very day, mechanics are busy repairing thousands of automobile engines. They are cleaning out carbon, fitting in new piston rings, putting in new bearings, regrinding worn cylinders.

At least 50% of these repairs were made necessary by bad lubrication—by the old haphazard—"Give me a quart of oil."

Not a gasoline by-product

Nine out of ten lubricating oils on the market are simply by-products in the manufacture of gasoline. Gargoyle Mobiloil is *not* a by-product.

It is produced by lubrication specialists who are recognized the world over as leaders in lubricating practice. Gargoyle Mobiloil is manufactured from crude oils chosen for their *lubricating* qualities—not for their gasoline content. They are manufactured by processes designed to bring out the highest *lubricating* value—not the greatest gallonage of gasoline.

This is one of the essential reasons for the superiority of Gargoyle Mobiloil.

GARGOYLE

Mobiloils

Make the Chart your guide

Domestic Branches:

New York (*Main Office*) Boston Chicago Philadelphia
Detroit Pittsburgh Indianapolis Minneapolis
Des Moines Buffalo Kansas City, Kan. Dallas

VACUUM OIL COMPANY

to Ireland from living in South Africa and England, Arthur Griffith soon started his first famous weekly, the *United Irishman*.

The *United Irishman* was a name endeared to Parnellites, but the Nationalism which Arthur Griffith began to preach after the downfall of Parnell was not of the parliamentary variety. It was essentially a proud and scornful Nationalism, intended first of all to whip Irishmen out of slave psychology, and, secondly, to give them a broad economic and political program.

Griffith preached in the wilderness for many years. There was nothing sensational about him, except the frequency with which his little papers came to be suppressed. He and his wife and small family lived obscurely on little means. His editing of a propagandist paper out of plain devotion to an idea earned him more reproaches than ha'pence. But the rising generation in Dublin became familiar, through him, with the names of Wolfe Tone and John Mitchell, of Louis Kossuth and Deak. He told Dublin of the Hungarian Insurrection, and he sought to adapt the Hungarian policy to Ireland. By 1905 men were enough impressed by the resourcefulness and depth of his views to join in the First National Council Convention, with Edward Martyn of Galway as President.

Here Sinn Fein ("Ourselves") was launched as a national doctrine.

It remained a mere doctrine, discust only by young Dubliners, for many years. As late as 1915 John Redmond said: "What is called the Sinn Fein movement is simply the temporary cohesion of isolated cranks in various parts of the country, and it would be impossible to say what their principles are, or what their object is. In fact, they have no policy and no leader and do not amount to a row of pins as far as the future of Ireland is concerned." That was the common verdict in Ireland up to the rebellion of 1916.

But behind Arthur Griffith's laconic exterior, behind his heavy eyeglasses and his cold eyes, there was an idea of dual monarchy and an Anglo-Hibernian Empire that has matured in the present settlement. This settlement is really the correct projection of all his Sinn Fein designs.

Griffith is a Nationalist. He is a Nationalist in the sense that Bismarck was a Nationalist. But he is also an imperialist. And what he has always asked for Ireland is not separatism but partnership—partnership in the affairs of the world.

"The policy of Sinn Fein," he said in 1905, "is to bring Ireland out of the corner and make her assert her existence in the world. I have spoken of an essential; but the basis of the policy is national self-reliance."

It is curious, observes Mr. Hackett, that Griffith, who is nearly fifty, should have a more unhampered way of seeing things than De Valera, who is only thirty-nine years old. As for the latter—

De Valera has what might fairly be called a medieval mind. His intellectual rigidity goes, however, with great strength and courage. He is a formidable idealist.

Where Arthur Griffith's unbending nationalism is the means to an end, with De Valera nationalism is the end. Eamonn De Valera is a scholastic personality, upright, stiff and narrow—in some respects a Savonarola.

De Valera is a tall, dark, spare man of somber appearance, with strongly marked features and a measured, somewhat harsh and metallic voice. His temper is decidedly the temper of the disciplinary pedagog. As President of the Irish Republic he has had no hesitation to speak with firm authority as the head of a state. He can unbend socially at times and show himself to be kindly and considerate, but his general mood is one of rather austere and unsmiling gravity. He feels he is consecrated, and as head of a state he judges the acts even of his plenipotentiaries.

De Valera was born in New York, near the site of the Grand Central, in 1882. His father was a Chilian Spaniard, his mother a country girl from County Limerick. Returning to Ireland at two, Edward de Valera was brought up in Limerick and Clare, graduating brilliantly from Blackrock College in 1904, and eventually becoming a professor of science at the Roman Catholic Theological seminary of Maynooth, and also professor of higher mathematics at a normal college.

He was a friend of Pearse and MacDonagh, who were executed in 1916. Himself a Gaelic enthusiast, he took his part in the Rising of Easter Week, 1916. He fought in command at Boland's Mills for a week, surrendered, expecting to be shot, but was instead sentenced to penal servitude for life.

He escaped from Lincoln Jail in February, 1919, and came to this country by the underground route. During his absence from Ireland he was elected President by the Dail Eireann. When he was in the United States Griffith was Acting President of the Irish Republic. His separation from his wife and family is one of the many sacrifices he has made for Ireland.

"MARSE HENRY," THE LAST OF THE GREAT "PERSONAL" EDITORS

AMERICAN JOURNALISM was "a rude weapon" when Henry Watterson picked it up in Washington before the war, says an editorial in the Louisville *Times*, one of the thousands that followed Marse Henry's death on December 22nd, and "no hand so finally fashioned for its wielding had laid hold of it until the slender boy from Tennessee grasped it in the press gallery of Congress." In those years he also wrote short stories and poems, but "he came on the national sea at a time when his powers could accomplish more for the world by writing of the current, and into the current he threw himself." He rose to a position of power and honor, not only in his own land but wherever a trenchant pen, a keen intellect, and a personality of singular pungency and charm were appreciated. At the end of the Civil War, notes a biographer in the New York *Tribune*:

He went back to Nashville, and with two fellow soldiers of the Confederate army, Albert Roberts and George E. Purviss, revived *The Banner* of that city, with some success.

Then came the opportunity of his life. The Louisville *Journal*, long famous under the editorship of the essayist, wit and poet, George D. Prentice, was falling into decay. Prentice was old and had 'lost his grip,' and the owners of the paper sought a new editor. The election fell upon Watterson and he took charge of the paper in the spring of 1868, Prentice being retained as an editorial writer. A lively war soon arose between the *Journal*, under Watterson's aggressive direction and the Louisville *Courier*, directed by Walter N. Haldeman, which ended in the fall of that year in the consolidation of the two papers as the *Courier-Journal*, the first number of which appeared on November 8, 1868."

Watterson was a writer and speaker of exceptional power and pungency, his biographer recalls:

Possest of all the charms of literary and artistic culture, in his political editorials he had the supreme faculty of adapting his style to the matter in hand, so that sometimes he used a polished rapier and sometimes a battle-ax or bludgeon. No man was more outspoken or fearless, and none was less hesitant in criticizing his own party.

Many of his epigrammatic utterances became familiar and historic, such as his declaration that in a certain campaign the Democratic party was "marching through a slaughter-house into an open grave."

In 1873 he said: "The Democratic party, crucified in 1860, received no decent burial, and has been rotting away ever since in the open air.'

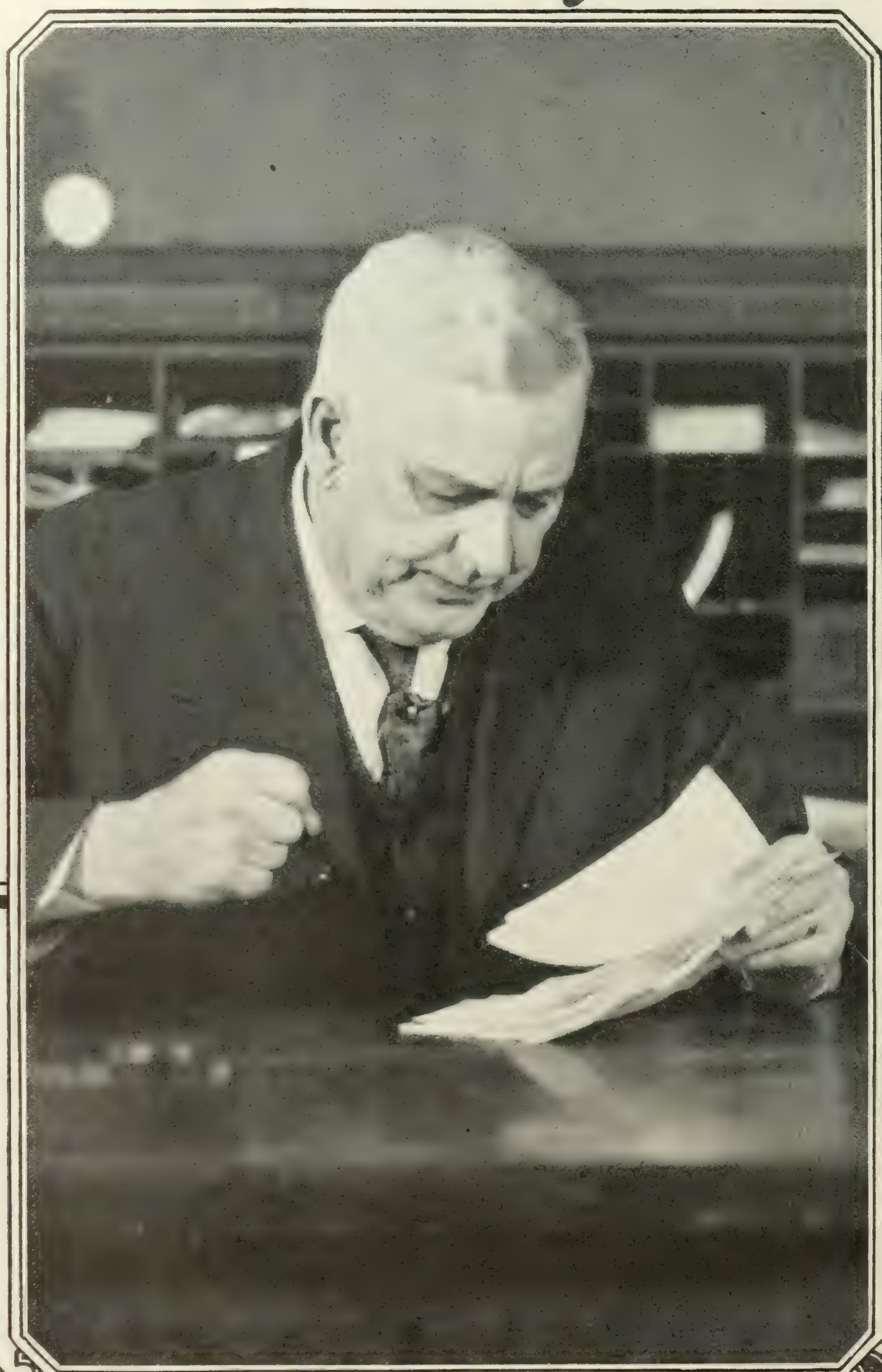
A few days later he added: "The reorganization of the Democratic party after the war was a capital mistake, and the participation in that act by the South was a first-class blunder. In the past it was the party of slavery; in the present it is the party of obstruction."

A year later he said: "Neither party as a party loves its country. One is imbecile and ignorant, hidebound and false; the other malignant and mischievous." He was in Switzerland in 1896 when news reached him of the nomination of William J. Bryan for the Presidency on a "free-silver" platform, and he instantly cabled to *The Courier-Journal:* "No compromise with dishonor. Another platform and ticket our only hope. Stand firm." In national economics he was always an earnest free-trader, and it was he who dictated the phrase "Tariff for revenue only" in the Democratic platform.

He was not at all pleased with the candidacy of Woodrow Wilson for the Presidency, and accepted it under protest, and during Mr. Wilson's administration he was his frequent and severe critic, particularly for his autocratic tendencies. He did not hesitate to speak of "the incipient pronunciamento of a dynastic plan and propaganda looking to a third term in the White House for its present occupant, and, in default of this, for the succession in the person of son-in-law McAdoo. . . . At this rate—the people complying—how long shall it be before Cromwell goes down to the Capitol not to make a taking speech, but to cry, 'Git, you varmints, git!'

When the great war broke upon the world Watterson was among the foremost in rallying the American people to the support of the Allies against the Central Powers, for the sake of freedom and democracy. His spirit flamed characteristically forth in the sentence with which he concluded nearly every editorial that he wrote on the subject, "To hell with the Hohenzollerns and Hapsburgs!"

If I Only had



Burroughs

Adding - Bookkeeping - Calculating - Billing

the Figures!

He could have them, easily and economically, with this simple accounting plan and a Burroughs

Most merchants know the value of figures—but thousands of them do not yet appreciate the value of having these *figures daily*.

If they knew that they could hire an employee who would begin immediately to speed up collections, increase turnover, reduce investment in stock as compared with sales, get more cash into the business with which to discount bills and buy new stock—wouldn't they hire him tomorrow to make these savings?

A Burroughs Machine with the Burroughs Simplified Accounting Plan is just such an employee except that it soon pays for itself, then continues to earn increasing profits for you.

You don't have to be an expert bookkeeper to use this plan—every step is easy and clearly explained.

Let the nearest Burroughs office show you how these few daily figure facts can be used to reduce expense and increase profits, and how easily and economically you can get them.

Consult your banker or telephone book for the nearest Burroughs address, or write Burroughs Adding Machine Company, Detroit, Michigan.

Burroughs Machines add, subtract, multiply and divide in every kind of business the world over.

The accuracy, simplicity and speed of Burroughs Automatic Bookkeeping Machines are the features that make the Simplified Accounting Plan both easy and profitable for any kind of business.

Burroughs

Adding – Bookkeeping – Calculating – Billing

Jim Henry's Column

Guarding the Roll

The only real object in life of approximately one hundred million people in this country is to get a piece of your income—not to mention several earnest producers in Europe, Asia and points south. That's the way we all make our living.

Knowing that you can buy only a portion of the things the rest of us want to sell you, has developed in you a power of resistance to selling talk.

You have thrown up a wall of doubt around your roll and it's a powerful argument that can break through and get the money.

That explains why you have been able to resist my quiet insistence that Mennen Shaving Cream is better than the old-fash ioned soap you have been using all these years.

Why, if every man who reads this would believe it just enough to try Mennen's once, it would increase our business 400% overnight.

As a matter of fact, it isn't my advertising which will finally overcome your resistance. The only real enemy of your roll is your own desire for the best of everything.

In your heart, you know that Mennen's is infinitely superior to the soap you are using and some morning when you are suffering a little more than usual and your razor skids the way a carving knife does when it strikes one of those steel skewers they stick into roast beef, and your face feels mummified, you are suddenly going to make a big resolve to end all of your shaving troubles by doing it right—with Mennen's.

As the little half inch of cream blossoms into mountains of moist lather—as the beard melts away before the blade you thought was through—as the happy smiles spread over your smooth, unscarred visage—you will be glad that you nicked the roll for at least four cents a month more than the old soap cost. I will send my demonstrator tube for ten cents.

and afterwards—Mennen Talcum for Men—it doesn't show—

Jim Henry
(Mennen Salesman)

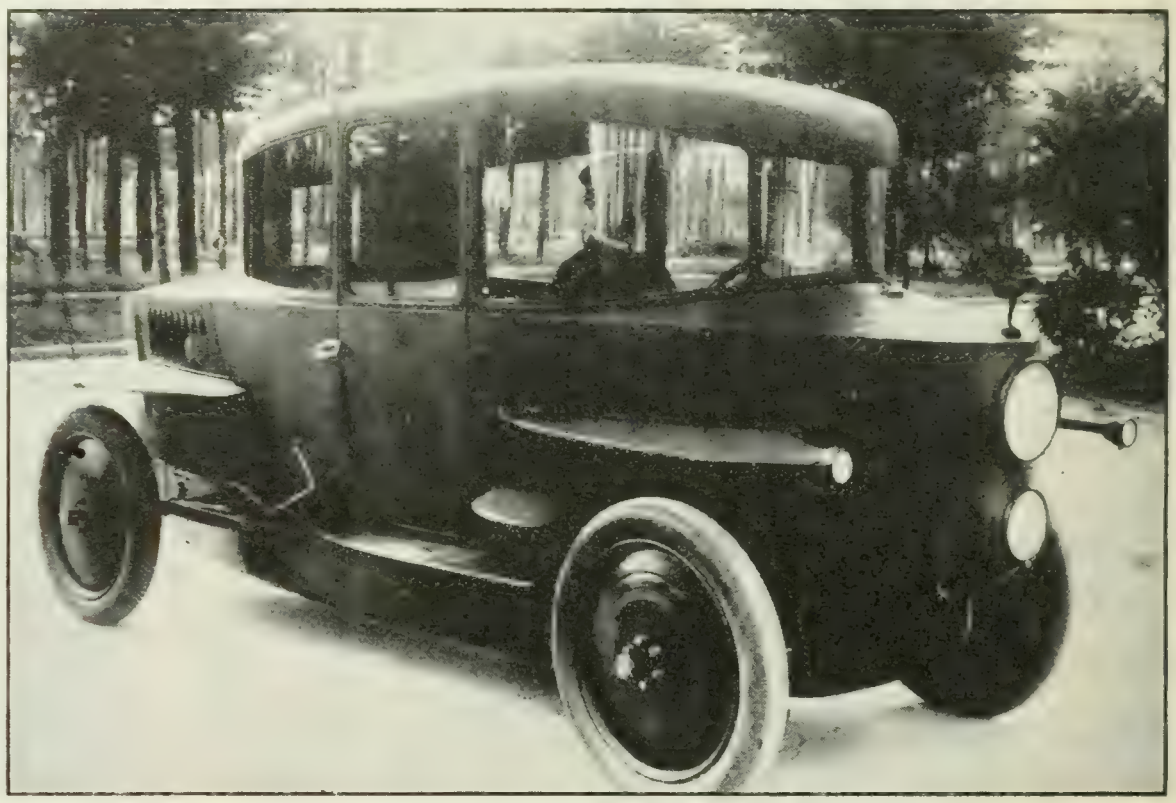
THE MENNEN COMPANY
NEWARK, N.J. U.S.A.

MOTORING · AND · AVIATION

THE REVOLUTIONARY "RAIN-DROP" CAR FROM GERMANY

THE sensation of the Berlin automobile show, says a correspondent of the New York *Times*, "was the Rumpler 'rain-drop' car," a new type of motor vehicle which is said to be in some way a reversion to the old "horseless carriage" type, while in others it embodies the latest discoveries in aerodynamics. Viewed from above, the new car is approximately the shape which a rain-drop takes in falling, and its air resistance, therefore, is "as near zero as science and mathematics can make it." The motor, as was the case with most primitive automobiles, is on the rear axle, which, the correspondent says, tends to give it perfect balance, as well as to do away with noise, heat, smell and dust. Altho powered much below other cars of the same size and type, with correspondingly low gasoline consumption, it is credited with "easily" developing 65 miles an hour. *The Scientific American* gives this description of the new machine, for which orders are reported to have been booked up to factory capacity for nearly a year in advance:

The chassis is constructed of two wide pieces of prest steel bowed like the hull of a boat. The front axle passes through the frame without touching it, and flexible springs connect the two. The unsprung masses, which produce swaying, are reduced to a minimum, while the spring-supported masses that stop it form the minimum weight. The result is that the body sways but slightly while the wheels cling to the ground and bounce but little. Consequently there is very little wear on the tires and the car is extremely steady-riding. Since the main weights are located in one spot, the car, when turned out of its course, regains the road again quickly without tipping. The springs are very flexible. A theoretically perfect suspension is provided, while the placing of the seats between the axles minimizes by one-half the motion imparted by road shocks. The chauffeur's seat is in front, in the middle, just back of the front axle. He has a clear view of the road and can run the car much better than when he sits a considerable distance back from the front end, as is usual.



A CAR THAT COMBINES NEW AND OLD DESIGNS.

The motor is carried over the rear axle and the whole machine is so carefully stream-lined that it is said to have nearly double the efficiency of the ordinary automobile. It is the product of Herr Rumpler, a German air-plane designer.

The variable weight—the passengers—being placed in the middle does not affect in the least the relative load of the front and rear axles, while the constant weight is located at the two ends, the chauffeur being in front and the motor block behind. These weights are always there when the car is running, and they keep the load constant upon the two axles. With the ordinary car the motor and transmission, as well as the chauffeur, are both in front, and thus the rear axle is but lightly loaded, while with this new car the loading of the front and rear axles is practically the same. As the driving and steering wheels are properly loaded, skidding is unlikely in wet weather, while with the old-style car, this is a serious defect.

The motor, transmission and rear axle form a unit which swings about the rear axle somewhat to allow for road shocks, etc. The number of parts is the lowest possible, great simplicity being obtained, and the length of the motor block being kept very short. The motor is of 6-cylinders, water-cooled, of the Aviation Anzani, or Y type, with a third pair of cylinders vertical in the middle of the Y. A straight 4-cylinder vertical motor is also fitted on some models.

The center of gravity is about 70 mm. (2¾ inches) lower than with much heavier cars of ordinary construction, whereby the stability is increased very greatly, and curves may be taken without danger at high speed.

The exceedingly light weight of these cars is obtained chiefly for the reasons mentioned above. Other things which are lacking and which therefore help to reduce the weight are the usual pump-handles or spring-supporting arms, mud-guard and lamp brackets, as well as the spare wheel carrier at the back. The chassis frame is very deep and made of very thin prest steel, which makes it light and easy to manufacture. The design makes cheap quantity production easy.

Mechanically this new Rumpler automobile is very good indeed. It has no belts, chains, or universal joints, yet in spite of all this the rear axle is spring-supported. Its impulse and acceleration at starting and the break movement in stopping, as well as the 'set' of the wheels, are all technically correct. The front wheels do not hit the frame and wear the tires in making sharp turns, and wherever there is rubbing friction, proper lubrication is provided. The front axle is mounted independent of the frame and passes through it without touching it.

Due to its careful stream-lining the air penetration is unsurpassed, and the dust question has been solved completely both for open and closed cars. Passengers riding in the latter will have plenty of fresh air, and will no longer be annoyed by gas fumes, heat and noise, for the air stream is drawn back by the radiator fan of the rearwardly located motor.

AMERICA'S LEAD IN WAR AVIATION

UNITED STATES flyers were just getting started when the war ended, but since that time, reports a weather expert who has been observing and assisting the work of our aviators in various parts of the country, military aeronautics in this country have reached a higher plane of perfection than anywhere abroad. With the end of the war, we are told, military aeronautics in Europe practically ceased to advance, while the American authorities pushed to completion the program which they had planned. Poison gas, which is said to be capable of "wiping out entire populations" if sprayed from planes, has also received unusual development by American experts. Certain unkindly critics, it may be remembered, have argued that America stood to lose nothing by abolishing battleships, since our experiments with bombing planes had shown that aircraft, and not navies, would be the deciding feature in the next war. Dr. Ford A. Carpenter, Manager of the Department of Meteorology and Aeronautics of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, lately returned from witnessing the bombing experiments off the coast of Virginia and agrees to the extent of asserting that it has been proven that "in future wars, bombing planes dropping both high explosives and poison gas will be the most deadly factor." He presents both government records, and the testimony of an eye witness to many experiments, to back up his views. As he is quoted by the Los Angeles *Times:*

The United States is now at the very forefront of all nations in bombing practise. Success in this method of combat is due to

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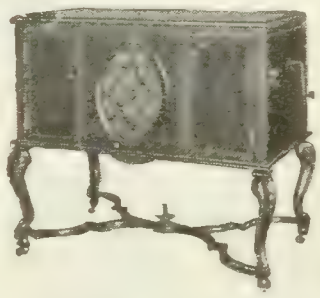

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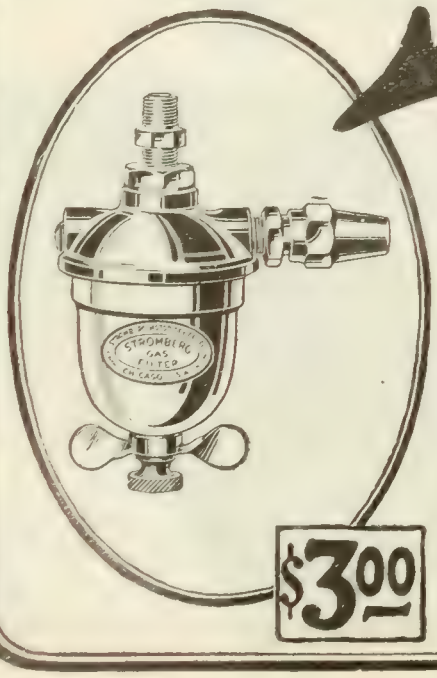

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MOTORING AND AVIATION
Continued

the splendid spirit of cooperation which exists between the Army and Navy.

This Government has taken a big forward step in practicalizing aeronautics. We began bombing maneuvers with bombs containing 150 pounds of TNT. During the last week of the tests we used 1900 pounds of TNT in one bomb.

From my own observation, at normal altitudes one out of every five bombs dropt would make a hit. From unusually high altitudes one out of every seven was a hit.

The terrific result of these bombing maneuvers was shown by the small space of time in which the target, usually an obsolete warship, was totally destroyed and sunk. I witnessed the sinking of several vessels. During the tests a battle-ship, a submarine, a destroyer and a cruiser of the allocated fleet were destroyed by aircraft. In one case the aviators before the bombing had been in ignorance as to the location of the target which they only knew was within an area of 25,000 square miles. Yet within a few hours after leaving their station, in each case the target was spotted in hiding below the clouds, and through the mists or haze the fleet of bombers would descend upon it and sink it with a few well-placed bombs in a comparatively short time.

The concussion from the explosions of the bombs used to sink the vessels was likewise terrific. I was observing the maneuvers from a dirigible high in the air (in the airship which gave the bombers wind direction and other meteorological conditions), yet with each bomb explosion the ship would rock from the air wave. One of the navy vessels, a tender, two miles from the target, had its condensing engine crippled.

Despite the fact that hardly ten minutes of each day I was at Langley Field was there any cessation in bombing maneuvers of some nature, not a single casualty was recorded either during the maneuvers or while handling the enormous supply of bombs, all containing charges of TNT. At Langley Field they were piled up like cordwood. My visit, however, was after the unfortunate casualty in which two pilots lost their lives in bombing the San Marcos hulk in Tangier Sound.

Dr. Carpenter was asked as to his conclusions as to the net results of these bombing tests. Occupying the unique position as commissioned civilian lecturer in meteorology for the War Department, and also holding a commission as a lieutenant in the United States Naval Reserve Force (class six, technicist), his opinion, the interviewer points out, is of more than ordinary value. He said:

We are naturally apt to exaggerate the importance of new discoveries and new applications of science; and, therefore, our enthusiasm must be curbed and our deductions made in the light of experience. First of all let it be understood that air-planes are not a substitute for naval craft. Air experts readily agree that the radius of aircraft is limited. Making due allowance for important factors absent in the bombing experiments off the Virginia coast, such as the unmanned condition of the bombed ships, the absence of enveloping fleets of

hostile aircraft, the proximity of the fleet to the air-base, etc., there yet remain these facts brought out for the first time within the past ninety days: To summarize the official report by the joint army and navy board, we may say:

"(1.) It is possible for aircraft within their radius of action to sink any surface craft not adequately protected against them.

"(2.) It is impossible so to construct a ship as to guard it against destruction from high explosive charges dropt alongside.

"(3.) In adequate quantities they may be decisive factors in operations, such as assistance to gunfire, information, and have important strategical and tactical qualities in operations of coast defense.

"(4.) The availability of these qualities at present depends largely on weather conditions."

That is why so much attention is being paid to a study of meteorology at the present time, and why it was decided in June last to call Dr. Carpenter from the Pacific to the Atlantic Coast.

The use of aircraft in connection with poison gas, declares another observer, Henry W. Nevinson, now in Washington as a representative of the Manchester (England) *Guardian*, has been so perfected in America that "whole populations may be destroyed," by spraying the deadly fluid from airplanes or dropping it in huge bombs. A new and deadly gas has been perfected in America, in the Government's poison gas works at Edgewood, half an hour beyond Baltimore, which the English correspondent calls "probably the greatest poison works in the world." He goes on to describe this American armament, in an article which appears in the New York *World:*

Edgewood is hardly even a village, except for the works, all of which were erected during the war. There is an enclosure of 10,000 acres for the factory on a promontory in Chesapeake Bay, having its own docks for lighters. The works were brought to the highest perfection just before the armistice and could then produce 200 tons of poison gas daily. Work is now going on at greatly reduced pressure, but the plant is maintained in complete readiness, with a permanent staff, machines in working order and the results continually inspected and tested separately.

Staffs for offense and defense are continually working against each other, every advance in poison being met, if possible, by protective methods such as new devices in masks to prevent death by suffocation or impregnable overalls to prevent death by burning.

On the French front our masks could be put on in six seconds. Here the mask can be put on in three by one single movement without ties. A notable device in glass goggles has been invented, the glass being constructed so that it can never splinter, even if it should break. Much improvement has been made also in the breathing tube and cylinder.

There are two hermetically sealed chambers into which the men volunteer to enter without extra payment to test the power of the gases. They are watched through a window until they signal upon feeling the effect in faintness or sickness.

Chlorin made from common table salt is the base for all poison gas except perhaps Lewisite. Salt is dissolved in enormous

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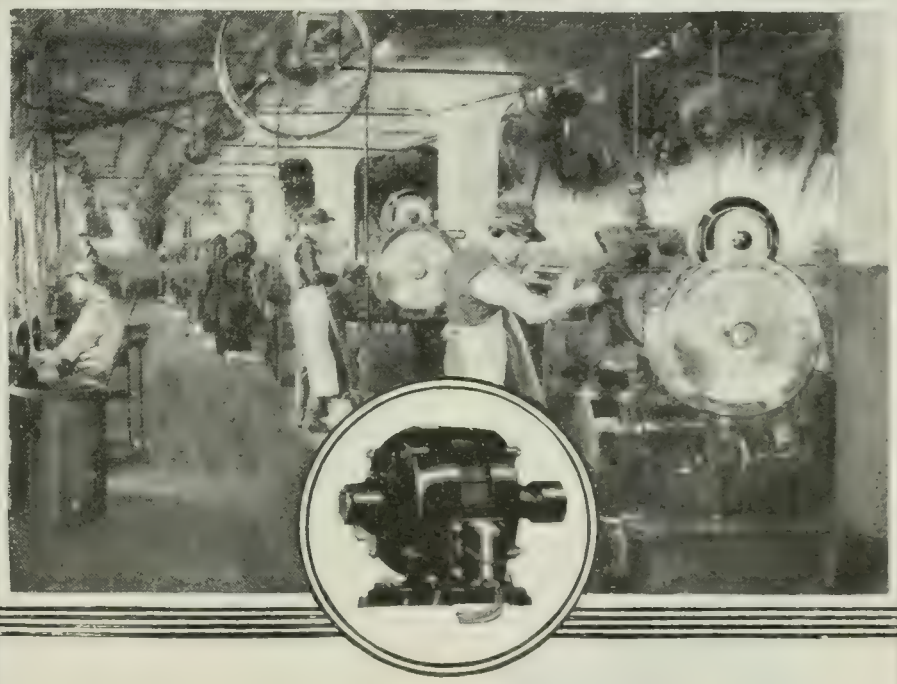

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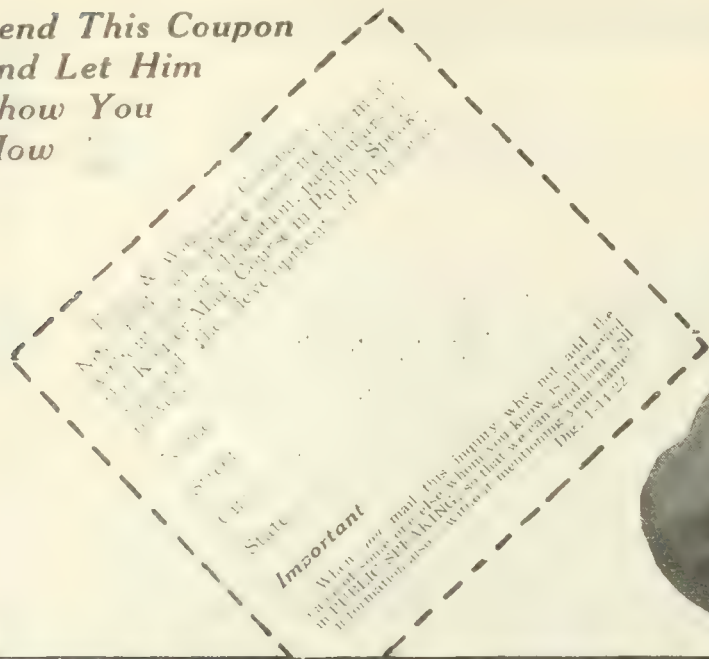

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vats like iron foundries. Many kinds of gas are manufactured. The best for suffocation is called phosgene. Mustard gas burns the flesh off as well and penetrates the clothing, as was demonstrated during the war.

Chlorophierin produces intense vomiting, disabling until the enemy arrives to kill. Lachrymatory gas causes floods of tears and its effects are melodramatic, as I found upon approaching the factory. The smell is rather sweet, but the effect wears off if the sufferer survives the bayonet attack for which the gas is preparatory.

Lewisite is a burning gas like mustard gas, but its effect is far more powerful. It spreads slowly, unlike phosgene, which on that account is more favored for ordinary bombing from the air. But Lewisite could be sprayed upon cities, as with hose, from aircraft, with devastating effect, burning clothes, skin and flesh of all soldiers and citizens indifferently.

Large aircraft, each carrying several bombs or spraying machines, could easily destroy great cities if unopposed and gradually reduce the whole human population, rendering birth control unnecessary.

Most interesting was the museum on the premises illustrating the growth of various destructive chemical processes and attempts to counteract them. The whole factory proves what ingenuity has been expended for slaughter and the horror that would doubtless be involved in another war.

All attempts to check the employment of improved instruments of destruction have hitherto been vain, as proved at The Hague and in our protest against the use of poison gas in the late war.

A FOURTH AIR-PLANE RECORD FOR AMERICA

YANKEE flyers, by spending more than a day and night in the air, have added the heavier-than-air endurance record to the three other flying records which came to this country in the past year. Man's first feeble flutter, eighteen years ago, lifted him aloft for the period of fifty-nine seconds, and the achievement was heralded as the marvel it really was. Flying in a half blizzard above Long Island, two days before the end of the year just past, a plane of American manufacture from German designs, piloted by two ex-Army flyers, soared through space for more than twenty-six hours. A writer in the New York *Globe* notes that the distance traveled was more than sufficient to have carried the flyers across the Atlantic, if their flight had been straight away instead of a close circuit. The same writer, turning back to the history of aviation, observes:

When Wilbur Wright, in a heavier-than-air machine, flew 852 feet at Kitty Hawk, N. C., on Dec. 17, 1903, the feat was pronounced one of the marvels of the century. The whole world rang with the accomplishment. Yesterday a monoplane, piloted by Edward Stinson and Lloyd Bertaud, finished a continuous flight of 26 hours, 19 minutes, and 35 seconds. In eighteen years, a span of less than a minute had been stretched to more than a day and a night. Yet the marvelous performance at Mineola, L. I., is heralded as simply the breaking of a world's endurance flight in aviation.

While the advance in the science of flying has been rapid and startling, when the period involved is considered, careful analysis shows that the progress came not by leaps and bounds, but rather through hundreds of experiments, sacrificed lives, and determination seldom devoted to similar projects.

Five years after Wright's initial flight he held the world's record with 77 miles made in 2 hours, 20 minutes, and 23 seconds at Anvours, France. Two years before that, A. Santos-Dumont covered 720 feet in the first flight ever made in Europe. In 1909, Henry Farman had gained the flying honors for France with a flight of 137 miles in 4 hours, 6 minutes, and 25 seconds.

Just a decade after Wright had made his first "hop-off" national and international flying races for famous trophies were the vogue in Europe and America. Then came the world war, and the sporting side of aviation gave way to the more serious combat of the air, hundreds of aviators killing and being killed in a realm foreign to mankind but a few years before.

Before the transition, however, the feats of the Wrights, Farman, Santos-Dumont, and the other pioneers had ceased to be impressive. Flying had passed to the comparative stage and records for speed, endurance, altitude, and passenger-carrying were being pushed upward annually. Seven years after Wright's 59-second flight, G. Fourney held the endurance record with eleven hours of continuous flying.

At the close of 1914 this record had been almost doubled, for W. Landmann maintained a continuous flight of 21 hours, 48 minutes, 45 seconds in Germany on June 26 and 27 of that year. The records also show that L. Noel of England flew for more than 19 minutes with nine passengers, and fifteen passengers had been carried to a height of nearly 1,000 feet by the Russian aviator Sykorsky.

Stinson yesterday added 2 hours and 28 seconds to the world's endurance record previously held by Broussoutrut and Bernard as the result of a flight made in France a year ago last June.

Flying at a speed of ninety-five miles an hour, Stinson and Bertaud had battled with a snowstorm while skimming over the earth at a height of less than 100 feet, with temperature below zero, a seventy-mile gale, while oil splashed in their faces and almost blinded them.

While no official record was kept of the distance flown by the Americans, competent observers estimated that their plane had covered approximately 2,500 miles. In distance covered, Stinson and Bertaud undoubtedly surpassed all former records, and more than equaled the transatlantic flight of 1,960 miles made by the late Captain Sir John Alcock and Lieutenant Arthur W. Brown from St. John's, N. F., to Clifden, Ireland.

The endurance flight came as a fitting climax to the achievements of American aviation in 1921 when four world records were made by Yankee aviators. The other three were:

An altitude and efficiency record for flying boats made when a Leoning monoplane reached 19,500 feet with four passengers on August 16.

An altitude record made by Lieutenant J. A. McCready of the army air service, who piloted an air-plane to the height of 37,800 feet at Dayton, Ohio, on September 28, breaking the mark of 33,114 feet set by Major Rudolph Schroeder.

A speed record for a closed course in the Pulitzer trophy race made by Bert Acosta, who drove a Curtiss navy racer at an average speed of 176.7 miles an hour for 150 miles at Omaha, November 3.

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That's the result secured by George K. Birely and Sons of Frederick, Maryland, through the use of a Rotospeed Stencil Duplicator. It has doubled a grocer's business in four months. It has saved one concern more than a thousand dollars.

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MOTORING AND AVIATION
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BERLIN'S BIG AUTO SHOW SPELLS COMPETITION

THE editor of a business periodical published in the automobile manufacturing center of the United States is not unnaturally concerned over the revival of German competition in motor cars. So we find in the Michigan *Manufacturer and Financial Record*, a warning to Detroit motor manufacturers that the Teutons are likely before long to be a big factor in the world motor market. German motor vehicle plants were, of course, devoted to military production during the war. But, we are told, they have resumed normal lines of production and the first German automobile show since 1914 which was held in Berlin in September, was "not only a big and most impressive exhibit, exclusively German, but it showed in many ways that the German industry would in a very few years become again a very important factor in the world automobile field." The Detroit weekly quotes from *Motor Age* the following comment on the motor show, which was cabled over by the latter paper's European correspondent:

Germany's first post-war automobile show opened September 26 in the specially constructed Kaiserdamm Palace, which is 820 by 230 feet and located in the northern suburbs of Berlin.

The exposition contains exhibits by 58 passenger car manufacturers, thirty-four truck makers, thirty-five body builders, forty accessory concerns and thirty machine tool companies. It discloses clearly that the German automotive industry is again established on a full production basis. Because of the low value of the mark, it is prepared to make a serious bid for foreign markets. The attendance is large and foreign buyers plentiful.

With rare exceptions the cars are all up-to-date in design and represent the cumulative experience of the last seven years' attempts to bring production costs down to a minimum. Few German makers are following the American simplified design, as German manufacturers generally prefer a higher grade, rather more costly type.

From an engineering point of view, the feature of the show is the more general use which is being made of aluminum.

Eighty per cent. of the cars displayed have four-cylinder engines, 16 per cent. six-cylinder, 1 per cent. eight-cylinder and none have 12. Detachable heads are found in 11 per cent. of the engines.

Mercedes is using steel cylinders in all models. There is a pronounced tendency toward aluminum steel-lined cylinders, overhead valves, electric lighting and starting in most of the models. Ninety per cent. of the cars are Bosch equipped.

The unit power plant construction is seen in 21 per cent. of the engines; separate transmission in 78 per cent.; four-speed transmission in 83 per cent.; spiral bevel drives in 39 per cent. and straight bevels in 59 per cent.

Straight side tires are unknown on passenger cars, but giant straights have made their appearance on many trucks. It is declared here the Continental Caoutchouc & Gutta Percha Company has come under control of the B. F. Goodrich Company.

There also are reports that the Packard Motor Car Company has purchased a factory in Poland and that Ford has obtained control of the Hansa-Lloyd Automobile Company in Bremen.

Maybach, the former co-worker of Daimler and noted as an airship manufacturer, has produced a car without clutch and gear box and with an electric motor sufficiently powerful to drive the car at low speeds, but with an emergency gear. The engine is a six-cylinder, closely resembling the Dutch Spyker engine which is manufactured by Maybach. The rear axle is of aluminum and the car has front wheel brakes.

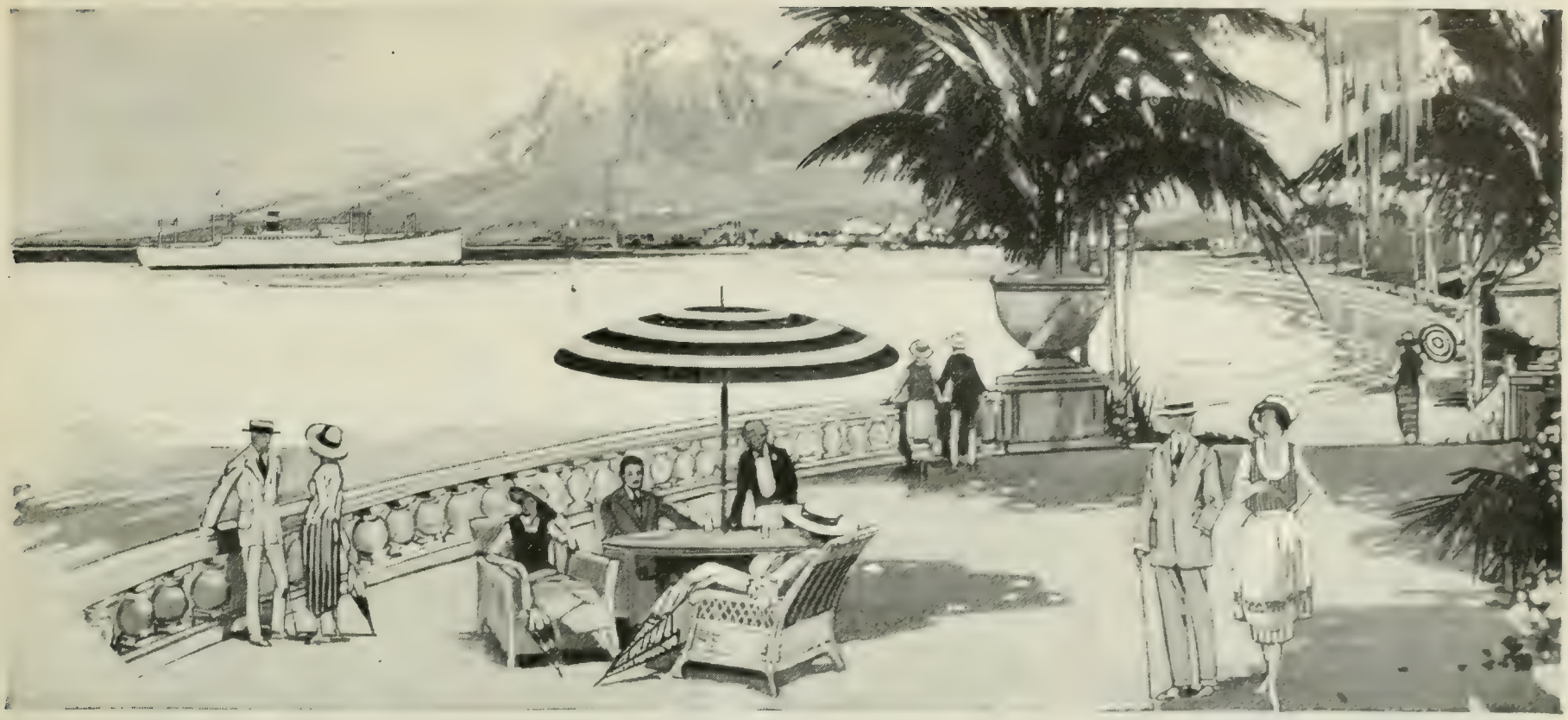
Stinnes is showing a low-priced cheap production car with a four-cylinder all-aluminum overhead valve engine.

FLYING THE AIR MAIL IS STILL A "TEMPERAMENTAL JOB"

IT is fashionable nowadays, of course, to take the air-plane for granted. Anybody with five or ten dollars can have a flight. Planes have crossed the Atlantic and flown to Australia, and "young ladies who would be frightened at a grasshopper will tell you that they were disappointed in the air, and really felt just as if they were sitting at home in an easy chair." Also, the air-carried mail goes forward between New York and San Francisco with a regularity that compares with the best transcontinental train service. All of these things are admitted by Arthur Ruhl, who lately flew from Salt Lake City to San Francisco with the daily mail, and yet, he says, "I am free to confess that to me this trip over the mountains was nothing short of tremendous." It is still a "temperamental job," especially when it comes to dodging half a dozen thunder-storms, groping a way through San Francisco fogs or flying in blizzards, and these mail carriers, even tho subject to the rules and red tape of the Post Office Department, just as if they were regular postmen on a city route, have a temperamental time of it. Mr. Ruhl goes on to present some records and impressions, in *The New Republic* (New York):

Merely to stick your face into a 100-mile-an-hour gale for seven hours, in a roar that drowns out everything, even to the voice in your own throat, and stifles down the everyday sentient and more or less articulate human into a sort of huddled, flying eye—merely this, together with the climbs and drops through all sorts of altitudes and air pressures from sea-level to fourteen thousand feet, that leave you deaf as a post for hours—gives one a borrowed sense of physical accomplishment at least equivalent to that of doing an average Marathon run.

And then the Jove-like gazing down on the earth and man's microscopic works; on river systems, with all their towns, seen from source to mouth, almost as mere twisting scratches in the land; on mountains lying a mile beneath like warty brown toads sleeping on the sand; the jagged edge of the Sierras and Alpine lakes and patches of perpetual snow, yawning as far below



A New Winter Resort

Fast New American Ships are Taking Thousands to South America This Year

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Now 5 Days Less

These new ships—21,000 ton oil-burners—owned by the U. S. Government, sail from New York fortnightly and have brought South America 5 to 7 days nearer. Rio de Janeiro is now only 11 days from New York. Montevideo and Buenos Aires are but a few days beyond. South America's treasure chest of pleasure and business opportunities is brought almost to your door. And the trip is now enhanced by all the comforts and conveniences of a modern hotel. These splendid new ships are operated for the U. S. Government by the Munson Steamship Lines, with 50 years of successful steamship experience.

Hotel Comforts at Sea

The spacious staterooms are equipped with beds, not berths, electric fans, running water, bed-reading lamps. Most have private baths. A system of forced ventilation keeps the ship cool on the hottest days. Diversion for every hour is provided by the shaded promenades, library, card room, grand salon for dancing. The food is unexcelled by the finest hotels.

A splendid new vacation will start the day you step on board. Send the information blank today, as thousands of Americans are doing. Read yourself what South America offers—and how your ships have broken all records for service and speed.

The next sailings are:
S.S. Southern Cross, Jan. 19 S.S. Aeolus, Feb. 2
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For information regarding accommodations, address
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If you are considering an ocean voyage, send the information blank now. You will receive the Government's booklet of authentic travel information; complete description of the U. S. Government ships that sail to the ports in which you are interested, and literature telling the places to go and things to see in foreign lands. You will be under no obligation.

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M. **INFORMATION BLANK**
To U. S. Shipping Board
Information Desk 2411
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Please send without obligation the U. S. Government Booklet giving travel facts and also information regarding the U. S. Government ships which go to the places I have marked X

I am considering a trip to South America ☐ to Europe ☐ to The Orient ☐.

I have definitely decided to go ☐ I am merely considering the trip ☐.

I would go 1st ☐ 2d ☐ 3rd class ☐.

If I go date will be about _____

My Name _____

My Street No. or R.F.D. _____

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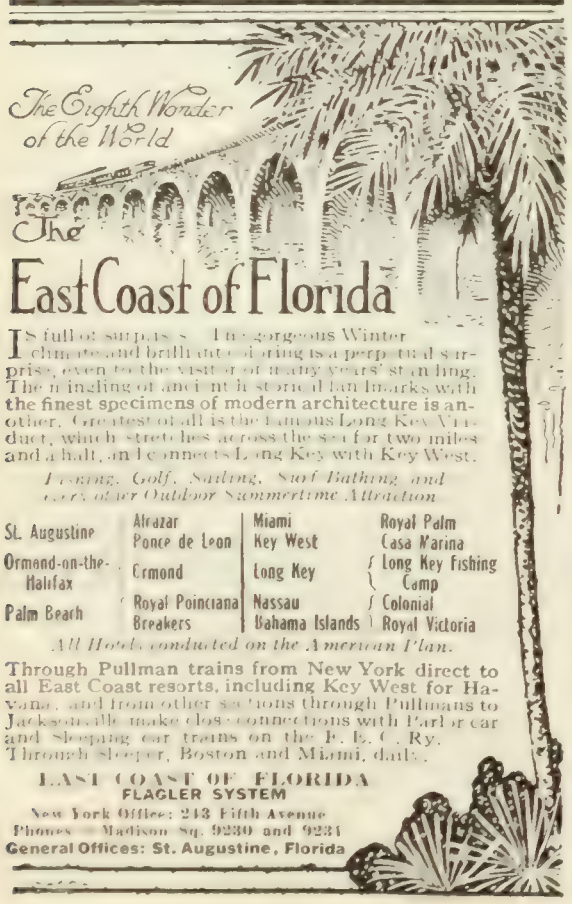

MOTORING AND AVIATION
Continued

one's feet as they usually lift above them—all this, continued for the better part of a day, so takes one out of life as it is usually lived, that for hours a city's streets seem diminutive and far away, and one wanders like a stranger in one's own world.

And yet the mail is carried to San Francisco every day. In the three days that I waited at Salt Lake, the flying-times between Salt Lake and Elko—about two hundred and four miles—varied only about two minutes. The Air Mail Service is three years old. It is included in the Civil Service and it is not easy to dismiss a mechanician, whether his work is satisfactory or not.

This conventionality, on the one hand, and the entirely unconventional feelings which a single flight gave me, on the other, together with the gossip of the flying men, themselves, as I heard it for several days, lead me to the point which I wish to suggest here—that in incorporating the air mail in the regular postal service (a thoroughly desirable aim) we are likely to take too much for granted. There is a danger of forgetting that flying is not yet walking; that the dash, determination, and sensitive "feel" which make a successful flyer are qualities not immediately translatable into bureaucratic conformity by the mere act of putting their possessors in the Civil Service; that risking one's life every day is a different job from lugging a mail pouch along a city street, and that the men who do it must, in some sort or other, be treated accordingly.

Put yourself for a moment, he suggests, on one of the flying fields. You are at Salt Lake, for instance:

It is four o'clock in the afternoon and the mail from Rock Springs is due. Rock Springs is one hundred and fifty miles away—a flight over mountains and canyons. Landings are not impossible, and forced landings have actually been made, but it is about as easy to make them as to sleep on a picket fence.

The hot desert day has suddenly darkened, the west and south are black with thunder-clouds, and all at once, across the salt flats, sweeps a desert wind with whirling columns of sand. You are watching a lower shoulder of the mountains, which hereabouts rise to twelve or thirteen thousand feet, and even now, in midsummer, are spotted with snow. "That's the place where he ought to come through."

Half an hour passes, an hour. Suddenly from behind, quarter of the way round the sky's circle, comes the drone of a plane. It dips, slides down to the field, and scuds across it in a cloud of dust. The pilot whirls about, drums back to the hangar, climbs out of his nest and hurries to make his report, for he had an engagement with a man at the bank at four-twenty, and is nearly an hour late.

"Had to dodge about a dozen big thunder-storms!" is his explanation of being off his course.

"What happens to a plane in a thunder-storm? Does the metal attract lightning, like a lightning-rod?"

"Well, there's all sorts of theories about that. Of course the lightning-rod is attached to the ground and the plane isn't. Maybe it's like a Leyden jar—you know how the sparks jump from one knob to the other and just prick a little hole in a piece of paper. Of course if the spark happened to go through your gas tank, you'd be out of luck!"

Somebody volunteers the suggestion that he has heard of planes getting struck by lightning and "Blooey! There was nothing left!"

"You'll see that lightning run along a cloud clear across the sky. It seems to make for the place where the rain is thickest and to run down on that. So you strike for the place where the rain is thinnest. If there's a blue spot or a hole in the clouds you climb or dive for that. Sometimes there's no way out and you simply have to bore through it. But it always scares the hell out o' me, I'll say."

They talk of flying in blizzards on the Cheyenne run, and fighting the wind for hours until the gas tank goes dry and there's nothing for it but a landing. One man got lost in a fog somewhere in the mountains, had to come down with engine trouble, and landed on the edge of a canyon several hundred feet deep. Going over the mountains to San Francisco you must expect to hit "bumps" and run into air-pockets. Even when there are no fogs or storms, the cold air flows down from the summits into the valleys, like water over a waterfall, and makes the air "thin."

"The last time I went over as a passenger," says one of the pilots, "I had a suitcase on my lap. We struck an air-pocket and dropt about three hundred feet like a shot. I just caught that suitcase as it was bouncing over the side of the cockpit and I might have followed, if it hadn't been for the strap. You'd better be strapped in good and tight."

The pilot, who flew with me to San Francisco carried a six-shooter. What for? Well, the last time he made a forced landing was in the desert and he walked about fifteen miles with coyotes skulking along behind him and thought with a gun it would be less lonesome. Every morning at this time of year the fog is thick in San Francisco and it doesn't burn away until well after breakfast-time, but the mail starts for Salt Lake at six o'clock, fog or no fog, and the pilots feel their way through it and climb up above the city and the islands to the upper air as best they can. And so on.

Running an air mail service across a continent like ours is a very different thing from doing it in little England or France. The Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast region is a continent in itself and not an easy one to fly over. During the past year the air mail carriers flew 1,313,379 miles with mail. They carried 1,015,053 pounds of it. Their flying "practise," as the engineers say, with its daily flights of hundreds of miles over all sorts of country in all sorts of weather, including prairie blizzards and mountain storms, is higher, one supposes, that that developed in the more casual flying of either army or navy pilots.

A Difference in Degree.—A former judge who had become cashier in a western bank once declined to honor a check that a stranger had presented. "The check is all right," he said, "but the evidence you offer in identifying yourself as the person to whose order it is drawn is scarcely sufficient."

"I have known you to hang a man on less evidence, judge," was the stranger's response.

"Quite likely," replied the ex-judge, "but when we're giving up cold cash we have to be careful."—*The Lawyer and Banker.*

When we say that the Franklin of Today goes farther than any other car in meeting present motoring requirements, we mean exactly this:

---the most comfortable car to ride in
---the easiest and safest car to handle
---the most economical car to operate
---the car that is freest from trouble
---and can cover most miles in a day

There are good reasons for these broad statements. Reasons which begin with essential differences in construction—and end with marked differences in actual results.

People now fully realize that a car's value involves how it is built and what it does.

All of these things account for last year's splendid sales record and the fine reception of Today's Franklin.

FRANKLIN

Sold twice as fast as the industry in general in 1921

THE following points are different from common practice, and important in meeting the requirements of today:

Case-Hardened Crankshaft
Outlasts any other three shafts. The only car with this big endurance feature. Seven main bearings (instead of the usual three) reduce vibration.

Direct Air Cooling—No Water
More efficient, weighs less, has 177 fewer parts. Does away with radiator troubles, cuts routine care, allows chassis flexibility, reduces carbon.

Laminated Wood Frame
More costly to build, but lighter, stronger and more shock-absorbing than steel. Increases comfort, permits wheels to conform to road without straining body.

Four-Point Body Suspension
Here again is flexibility, impossible with cars having body rigidly bolted to frame the entire length. Prevents squeaks and strains.

Two-Point Spring Suspension
See what this does to rigidity, the enemy of comfort, safety and long life. And to noise—no shackle bolts.

No Torque Tubes or Strut Rods
Another contribution to flexibility. Allows springs to absorb jar of starting, stopping and road jolts. Also eliminates unnecessary weight and noise.

Full-Elliptic Springs
Give almost twice the usual spring movement. Deaden road shocks. More costly than semi-elliptic or other kinds, but important for comfort. Absorb the forces that cause skidding.

Franklin Standard of Demonstration

50 to 500 Miles—or More

That is telling the story as it ought to be told—by the product itself. Go to any Franklin dealer. His time and car will be at your service for this purpose. It will pay you to know the Franklin.

Light Unsprung Weight
Less weight below springs than any other car. Reduces reaction of road roughness against tires, body and passengers.

Tubular Front Axle
Made of drawn steel tubing. More expensive to produce, but is stronger, lighter and free from hidden flaws.

Scientific Light Weight
Quality materials of great strength properly used to equalize stress. Distributes load evenly. Lengthens tire life, gives comfort, easy handling and economy.

Patented Long-Type Aluminum Pistons
Combine advantages of cast iron and of ordinary aluminum types. Silent, longer-wearing, allows higher engine compression, quick acceleration.

Generous Use of Aluminum
In body, engine base and oil pan, rear axle housing, etc. Saves 440 lbs. in enclosed types, 350 in open. Costs 800% more than materials it replaces. A big factor in Franklin light weight and quality.

Non-Stalling Engine
A cowl switch does it. No pushing of pedals—no meshing of gears. A powerful safety factor.

Carburetor Adjustable From Dash
Carburetor adjustment possible with car in motion, meeting varying conditions. Prevents gasoline waste, insures maximum power.

Cold Weather Starting Devices
Strong starter, improved electric vaporizer, closed circuit ignition system—hotter spark. Makes starting instant, easy and dependable, regardless of temperature.

Elimination of Grease Cups
Wick oiling eliminates all but three, which are easily reached. Lightens routine care, guards against damage due to neglect.

Pressure Oiling to Bearings
Makes oiling positive, constant and equal—not a matter of chance. Saves many repair bills. Reduces carbon.

New Use of Drop Forgings
In load-carrying parts. Increases endurance, saves repair bills. The first car to embody this advance in construction.

Safer Braking System
Service and emergency brake areas separated, insuring cool brakes. Service brake on transmission acts through differential equally on both wheels. Multiplies braking force, prevents skidding.

Automatic Spark Control
Relieves the driver of guessing. Insures correct timing at all speeds. Saves engine—saves gasoline.

20 miles to the gallon of gasoline
12,500 miles to the set of tires
50% slower yearly depreciation
National Averages

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Chase Pain Away with Musterole

When the winds blow raw and chill and rheumatism starts to tingle in your joints and muscles, get out your good friend Musterole.

Rub this soothing white ointment gently over the sore spot. As Musterole penetrates the skin and goes down to the seat of trouble you feel a gentle, healing warmth; then comes cooling, welcome relief from old man Pain.

Better by far than the old-fashioned mustard plaster, Musterole does the work without the burn and blister Grandma knew so well.

For colds, aching muscles, sore joints and minor ills, just rub on Musterole.

Don't wait for trouble, keep a jar or tube on the bathroom shelf.

Recommended often by nurses and doctors, it comes in 35c and 65c jars and tubes; hospital size, $3.

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THOUSANDS of motorists have used Radiator Neverleak for sealing up leaks in radiator (or anywhere in cooling system). Many carry a can in the tool kit.

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has *made good* wherever used. It is no experiment. Pour contents of 75c can into radiator, let mix thoroughly and leaks are stopped permanently in less than 10 minutes. Cannot clog or impair cooling.

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protects you. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back.

At all dealers or send 75c direct.

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Buffalo, N. Y.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

AGAINST LIGHTING COUNTRY ROADS

MANY country roads are now as well paved as city streets and are traversed by cars running at a far higher rate of speed than is allowed in the city. A further step toward city practise is the provision of artificial light by night, and a number of articles have appeared advocating this, but an editorial writer in *The Scientific American* (New York) gives it as his opinion that country roads are best lighted by automobile's own headlights, which he thinks are being unduly criticized. They have disadvantages, he admits, but he believes that in the country those of the roadside "pole light" are even greater. He grants that experts are still a good deal at sea, and ends with a question rather than a dogmatic assertion. To quote him in part:

The idea behind all road lighting is simple enough. Even at the crawling pace of horse and buggy, driving is safer when one can see the road ahead. At the automobile's speed the hazard of darkness is so increased that some means of illumination becomes imperative. When automobiling attains a degree of generality which demands effective lighting, it is therefore necessary to make a choice between the pole light and the headlight. The disadvantages of the latter have been unduly emphasized and its advantages have had too little attention. It is true that a light which dazzles the approaching driver is a source of actual danger rather than of safety. Ten years ago this might have been a pertinent objection to the headlight—but ten years ago nobody was proposing the use of the pole light as a standard highway practise. To-day, when it is not alone proposed but in large measure practised, the objection to the headlight upon which it is chiefly predicated has been met. The man who drives with a dazzling light does so by choice, and should have as little consideration from the community as he gives.

The average highway, we are reminded, passes through more or less of wooded or shaded territory; it curves with a good deal of freedom; it is sprinkled with hills, long and short, steep and gentle. The presence of trees means that the pole light, no matter how skilfully located, will throw shadows upon the roads; and this condition is accentuated by curves. Every one who has driven in the country at night knows how puzzling these shadows may be when at rest, how alarming when in motion. The writer continues:

We have yet to see, on the other hand, a headlight that will throw a shadow save where there is really an obstacle in the road; and it is more likely to show this obstacle in its true form than as a silhouette whose real significance must be guessed.

For night driving along any road that was ever built our opinion is that no competent driver need ask anything more than the illumination of his own headlights, with single lights on the outside of the curves at the discretion of the authorities. These, however, should be frosted or other-

~Double Size
Highest Quality-

You can grow super raspberries like these—twice as large as the ordinary, and of the highest flavor. It's our

Green's Syracuse Red Raspberry

Very hardy and an abundant bearer. Flesh firm and juicy. Fruiting season long.
Other new fruits—Caco Grape, Honeysweet Black Raspberry, Rochester Peach.
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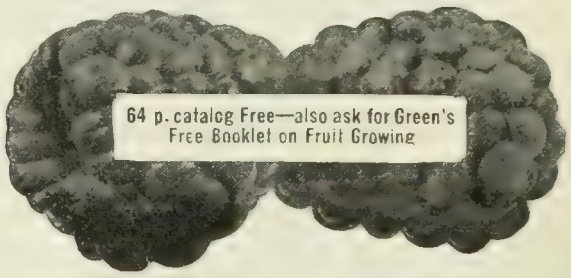

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There are delicate facts about sex that your boy and girl *must* know to be safe as they develop into manhood and womanhood. Here are four little books that tell all these things simply and sympathetically. **Book I.** What a Mother Should Tell Her Little Girl. **Book II.** What a Mother Should Tell Her Daughter. **Book III.** What a Father Should Tell His Little Boy. **Book IV.** What a Father Should Tell His Son. Cloth, 75c each; all four for $3.00.

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GOLD FILLED Hand Engraved
GENUINE MOTHER OF PEARL HANDLE
25 CAL.
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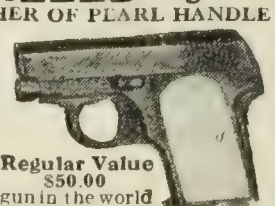

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OUR OTHER BIG SPECIALS:
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SEND NO MONEY

Pay Postman on Delivery.

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wise fixt so as to throw no beam and hence no shadow. Points of real, active danger might be marked with a pattern of red lights.

Before spending a lot of money in cluttering our highways up with a vast number of useless and meaningless and confusing pole lights, would it not be well to pause for a moment and inquire whether the present status of the headlight is not sufficiently satisfactory to justify us in the expectation that whatever illumination a driver needs he may carry with him?

SAFE CLOTHING FOR THE MILL WORKERS

SAFETY in factories is much more an affair of clothing than is generally supposed, we are told by J. J. Lamb, writing in *National Safety News*. Our quotations below are from an abstract by G. E. Partridge, prepared for *The Journal of Industrial Hygiene* (Boston). In the first place, we are told, thousands of serious accidents yearly are caused by loose or torn sleeves and torn trouser legs. There should be persistent effort to eliminate this risk, Mr. Lamb thinks. Proper clothing for the average workman consists, he says, of reasonably snug overalls and jumpers, or, preferably, a one-piece suit. He goes on:

Injuries to the feet, resulting from accidents, constitute one of the most troublesome kind of accident, and they are especially prevalent in foundries where one-sixth of all injuries are attributed to defective and unsafe footwear. Laced shoes, which are hard to remove in an emergency and are also not sufficiently proof against the entrance of hot metal, are not nearly so good as "congress" shoes. The wearing of easily removable leggings is an added protection, as is also the reinforcing of the toes of shoes to protect the feet against heavy falling objects. Linemen and other electrical workers need specially constructed rubber shoes, and should wear stockings of non-conductive material. In some industries, leggings are necessary parts of safe clothing. A flare at the bottom to protect the instep is invaluable to men working about hot metals, liquids, and acids. Most industrial leggings have spring steel frames which fit closely to the legs, and have flaps that fold under the leggings in the back.

The essential points about aprons are that they should not be worn near moving machinery; that unless made of fireproof material they should not be worn near fires; and that waste should not be carried in the pockets. Caps have their uses—for cleanliness if for no other purpose. Transparent visors are good, but certain conditions require that these be non-inflammable. Helmets are to be advocated for such work as steel construction in shipyards, etc.

Gloves are one of the safety man's hardest problems. They are a serious hazard if worn about moving machinery. Hand leathers so fastened as to be readily released are suitable for some kinds of work. A good fastening is a coil spring attachment covered with leather. For operating machinery in very cold places, loose mittens with only three fingers—one for the thumb, one for the forefinger, and one for the other three fingers—are useful. Properly tested rubber gloves kept sealed and dated until issued for use are necessary for electricians. They should be kept in a fairly cool temperature and tested every

She Doesn't Know

Today her beauty is unblemished; her step is light and quick, her smile is gay, her teeth gleam with the white of polished pearls. A fig, then, for tomorrow!

Yet even now those precious charms are threatened by Pyorrhea and she doesn't know her danger.

It is a grim fact that four out of five people who pass the age of forty are marked by Pyorrhea for its victims. Thousands younger also suffer.

And in almost every case the disease might be prevented if heed were only paid to Nature's warnings.

Watch your gums! They flash the first danger signal.

If they are tender, if they bleed easily when brushed, beware! That is the way Pyorrhea starts.

If you have Pyorrhea symptoms go at once to your dentist for teeth and gum inspection, and start using Forhan's For the Gums today.

Neglect is costly. For as Pyorrhea gains headway it loosens the teeth until they drop out or must be extracted.

If used consistently, and used in time, Forhan's For the Gums will prevent Pyorrhea or check it in its course. An excellent dentifrice, it keeps the teeth white and clean and the gums pink and healthy.

35c and 60c, in the United States and Canada. At all druggists.

Formula of R. J. Forhan, D. D. S.
Forhan Company, New York
Forhan's, Limited, Montreal

HUNDREDS of large, imposing and prosperous factories in Canada stand today as monuments to the efficacy of advertising in THE DAILY NEWSPAPERS OF CANADA.

One Canadian city of over 800,000 population has 83 United States branch factories.

Another city of over 500,000 population has 140 United States branch factories.

Another of over 100,000 population has 53 United States branch factories.

In the smaller cities and towns throughout Canada from coast to coast, are scattered hundreds more, located as best suits their needs regarding raw material, power and shipping facilities.

What has brought about this tremendous investment of money? In many cases the process was this:

Certain United States manufacturers, having found a modest and limited market in Canada for their goods, cultivated this demand by advertising in

The Daily Newspapers of Canada

The market for their goods increased. To supply this market and the British Empire trade which goes with it, they built their Canadian factory. And you will find these Canadian newspapers today carrying the national advertising of these same factories, which are in consequence expanding with the growth and importance of the country.

While it is idle to prophesy, authorities agree that the position of this country at the beginning of 1922 is an enviable one. Business is awakening to the renewed possibilities of a country increasing in population and commercial importance. You can get your share of this business if you

Spend 10 per cent. of your United States appropriation in Canada in Daily Newspaper Advertising

Place	Population	Paper
Halifax, N.S.	75,000	Herald & Mail
St. John, N.B.	61,305	Standard
" "	"	Telegraph & Times
Quebec, Que.	116,850	Chronicle
" "	"	Telegraph
Montreal, Que.	801,216	Gazette
" "	"	La Patrie
" "	"	Star
Toronto, Ont.	512,812	Globe
" "	"	Star
Hamilton, Ont.	110,137	Herald
London, Ont.	60,000	Free Press
Winnipeg, Man.	196,947	Free Press
" "	"	Tribune
Regina, Sask.	42,000	Leader & Post
Saskatoon, Sask.	31,364	Phoenix
" "	"	Star
Calgary, Alta.	75,000	Albertan
Edmonton, Alta.	65,000	Journal
Vancouver, B.C.	165,000	Sun
Victoria, B.C.	60,000	Colonist
" "	"	Times

Write to any one of these newspapers for specific information—or ask your Advertising Agency.

Prepared by SMITH, DENNIS & MOORE, Limited, Advertising Agents, Toronto and Montreal

SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

six months. Gloves in use should be tested at least once a week.

In many plants it has been found that workmen can be persuaded more easily to wear safe clothing, if the plant has a store where such clothing can be obtained at cost.

THE PERIL OF IGNORING IGNORANCE

IGNORANCE is not always a fault. Many things we shall never know; others we have not yet learned. But to think we know when we do not is often fatal. Engineers who are thoroughly familiar with small structures often find that when they build similar ones of greater size they meet with unknown obstacles. This factor has sent ships to the bottom, it has wrecked bridges, and now it has sent a giant dirigible to its fate, if we are to credit an editorial writer in *Mechanical Engineering* (New York). The builders of the *ZR-2* simply did not know how to put together a big airship. What a pity they did not know that they did not know! According to the writer the first Quebec Bridge was also wrecked by engineering ignorance. When it failed, we are told, the general feeling in the profession was that the disaster was due not to lack of competence on the part of the designers and erectors, but rather to a lack of knowledge of the behavior of structures of such size. He continues:

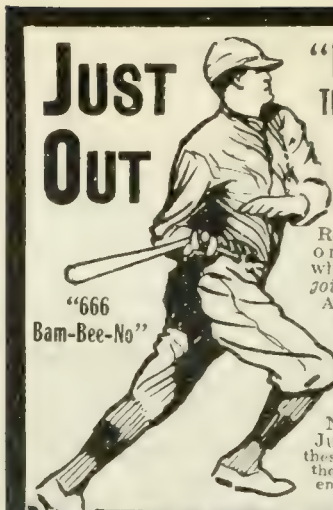
In the early days of ore transportation on the Great Lakes there were several failures of steel ore boats which simply broke in the middle and plunged to the bottom like a stone. This again was ultimately found to be due to peculiar, and, until then, unknown stresses to which vessels of such great length were subjected in certain parts of the Great Lakes. Once this became known, a comparatively simple change of design was made and ore transportation became safe.

There is good reason to believe that the fundamental cause of the airship disaster lies also in lack of knowledge of vital elements underlying the design of large airships. It is, at times, difficult to realize how slight our knowledge of airship engineering really is. We are dealing with structures 600 to 700 feet long, weighing in the air next to nothing. At both ends of these immensely long structures we have operable planes (rudders and elevators) of very considerable size, presenting resistance to the air equal to a pressure estimable in tons, which, with a leverage of some 300 feet, must impose tremendous stresses amidships. What these stresses are we do not know, nor have we either experimental or mathematical bases for computation. This is particularly so, as we do not even know to what extent the theoretically rigid dirigible is capable of flexure.

Such a situation would have been bad enough if we were dealing with materials with whose behavior we are familiar, but we are not. The main resistance parts of the dirigible are constructed of the so called "duralumin"—an alloy of aluminum and copper, or aluminum and zinc, or all three of them. Duralumin is, however,

JUST OUT

"Bam-Bee-No" The National Game Play Ball at Home or Club



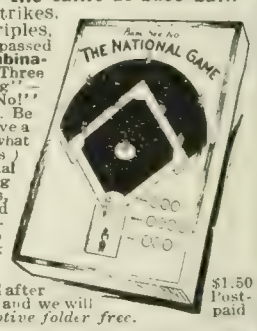
Real base-ball played on any table, anywhere. *Everybody going wild about it.* All the interest of an actual ball game without delays, discomfort, or inconvenience. Excitement! Wow! Oh, Man! Nothing else like it! Just the thing for these times. You'll have a thousand dollars worth of enjoyment every evening.

Bam-Bee-No

Recommended, endorsed and praised by leading ball players. Babe Ruth says: *"I've seen the base-ball game which you have doped out and certainly think you have hit on a popular idea."* Sport writers all say it's a "Wiz." Joe Vila, Sport Editor of the New York *Sun*, says; *"I've played your base-ball game and found it one of the most interesting novelties I've ever seen."*

Don't Buy If You Don't Like Base-Ball

You'll be crazy about it right from the start. Two or more can play—the more on the sides the greater the fun. **Exactly the same as base-ball.** All the tight pinches; strikes, balls, hits, doubles, triples, home-runs, wild pitches, passed balls, sacrifices—**every combination known to base-ball.** "Three men on—two outs—and, zing"—"666! Home Run! Bam-Bee-No!" Oh, Man! Don't miss this fun. Be first in your neighborhood. Give a "Bam-Bee-No" party and see what a hit you make. (Not for tots.) "Bam-Bee-No". The National Game, complete with playing field, nine men, three counters, three "combination cubes" and original copyrighted book containing every play known to base-ball all in handsome box with full directions for use $1.50 prepaid. (Canada $2.)



$1.50 Postpaid

Special Offer If not satisfied after 3 days' trial return the game and we will refund your money. *Descriptive folder free.*

THE NATIONAL GAME CO., 112 Tenth Street, Toledo, Ohio

SAVO Air Moistener

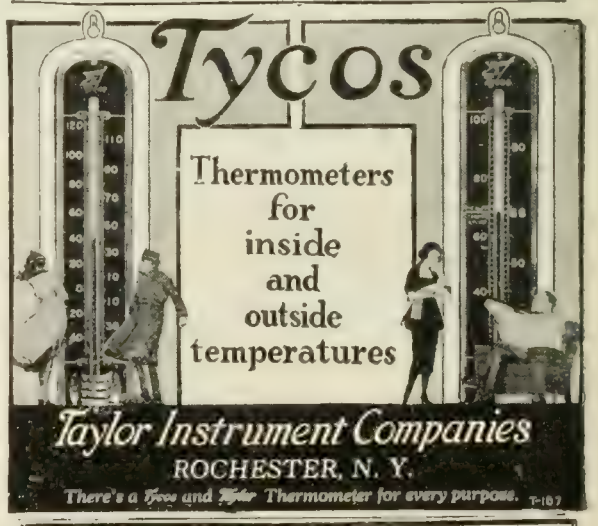
Saves Health, Furniture, Pianos, Fuel, Paintings, Plants, etc. Fill with water, hang on the back of any Radiator out of sight. Others for Hot Air Registers. Tens of thousands now in satisfactory use. Write for FREE Booklet.

SAVO Manufacturing Co.
Dept. "M" 111 W. Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

PATENTS Write for Free Guide Book and RECORD OF INVENTION BLANK. Send model or sketch of invention for our free opinion of its patentable nature.
Victor J. Evans & Co., 759 Ninth, Washington, D. C.

Beistle Paper Hats

Add life to dinner parties, banquets, club and festival celebrations. We make them by the millions. Write for prices.
The Beistle Co., 25 Burd St. Shippensburg, Pa.



YOU CAN BE A Good Talker

You can train yourself to be a winning conversationalist, a successful sales talker, a good story teller a pleasing public speaker, if you will learn the cardinal principles of speaking. They are presented simply and clearly in

TALKS ON TALKING

By Grenville Kleiser. 19 chapters explaining every angle of the art of talking, with the help of which you can develop the ability to *talk to win.* "Men and women who wish to be entertaining and effective conversationalists and public speakers will find helpful instruction in 'Talks on Talking,'" says the *N. Y. Times.*

Cloth bound; $1.00 net; by mail, $1.12

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

a new alloy, practically a "war baby," and we have only scant knowledge as to its behavior and next to no knowledge as to its ability to withstand repeated stresses—something of particularly great importance in a structure that is vibrating like a string all the time. In airship design we have therefore to meet unknown stresses with a material of unknown qualities, which would be bad enough in itself but is stupendously aggravated by another circumstance, and that is the very low factor of safety employed in airship construction.

In a bridge, an ore boat, an automobile, the writer goes on to say, generous factors of safety are used wherever there is doubt, because there is no vital gain in lightness outside of the cost consideration, which should be secondary. But this is not so in an airship, which must carry a certain weight of gasoline, oil and useful load; and every pound of these reduces the weight of metal that can be put into the structure. The result is that members one-sixteenth to one-eighth of an inch in thickness are by no means uncommon in dirigible construction; and members of such slender dimensions in duralumin, under tremendous stresses, no longer possess a factor of safety but rather what the writer calls "a factor of daring." He proceeds:

The airship has a certain military value, and in a war structure the lack of sufficient safety may not be considered a vital objection to its employment. For peace purposes the airship can probably be also made sufficiently safe after enough time and money have been spent in experimental work. It may be of interest to note that out of about fifty big dirigibles built so far at least one-third have met a violent end.

It was evidently from such a point of view as that that the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics passed a resolution recommending the government to continue its work on dirigibles, and to purchase for this purpose a discarded German Zeppelin. A more thorough investigation of the properties of duralumin, its heat treatment, "aging," behavior under alternating stresses, etc., might also be of interest, and not for the design of dirigible airships only.

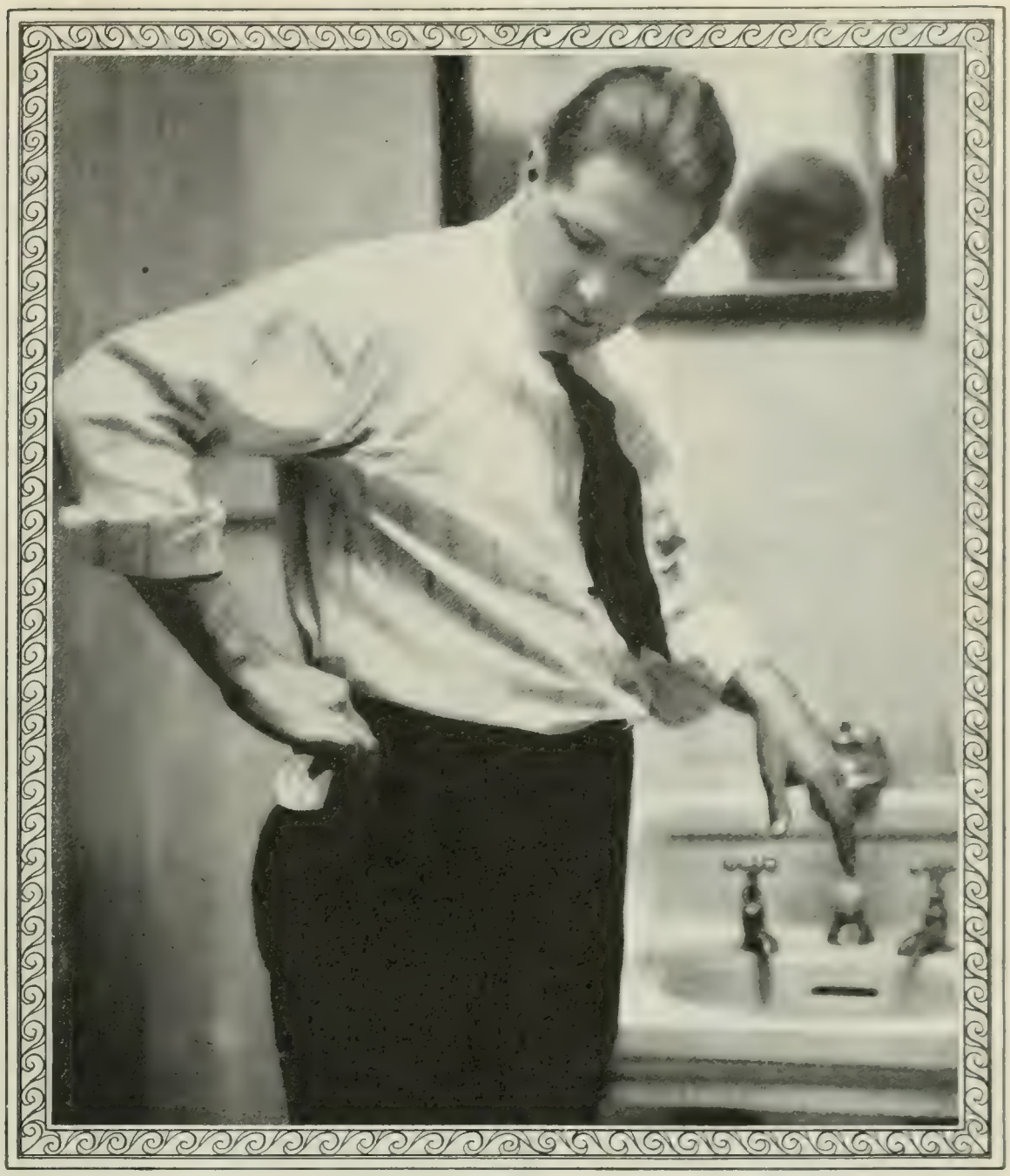
Classified.—The politician rushed past the official Cerberus in the editorial sanctum. "What do you mean by insulting me as you did in last night's *Clamor?*"

"Just a minute," replied the editor. "Didn't the story appear as you gave it to us—namely, that you had resigned as city treasurer?"

"It did," admitted the politician. "But you put it under the head, 'Public Improvements.'"—*The Argonaut (San Francisco).*

Doubly Significant.—Small boys often ask embarrassing questions. A preacher was addressing the Sunday School and explaining the significance of white. "Why," he asked, "does a bride desire to be clothed in white at her marriage?" As no one answered, he went on, "Because white stands for joy, and the wedding day is the most joyous occasion in a woman's life."

Immediately a little fellow piped up, "Please, sir, why do the men all wear black?"—*The Veteran Magazine.*



Would you dry your hands on your handkerchief and thrust it sopping wet into your pocket *just to save a fraction of a cent?*

That is all it costs to use a soft, clean, absorbent towel, if your lavatories are equipped with

THE Onliwon Paper Towels
SERVED DOUBLED GIVE DOUBLE SERVICE

ONLIWON TOWELS are extra large and doubly absorbent because they are served folded. They are protected from dust and handling in a white enameled cabinet which locks securely. Waste is discouraged by the consecutive service of just one towel at a time.

BY INVITATION MEMBER OF

This emblem guides you to the better class of products

NEW YORK U.S.A.

Ask Us

An illustrated folder, "Health and Clean Hands" and free sample towels will be sent on request.

A. P. W. PAPER CO.
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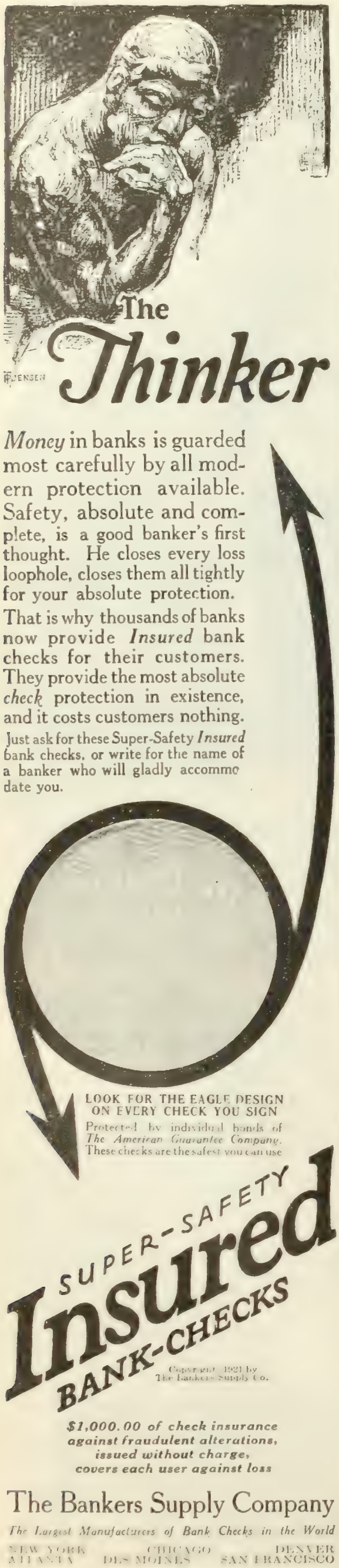
Makers also of ONLIWON Toilet Paper Service of which over a million cabinets have been installed.



INVESTMENTS ▾ AND ▾ FINANCE

BUSINESS HOPES FOR 1922

AT the turn from the old year to the new our economic and financial authorities leave their regular tasks to characterize the year that has passed and to cast the economic horoscope for the year which is beginning. Roughly summing up the enormous mass of statistics and comment in the columns of the daily and financial press, it might be said that the note is one of measured optimism. 1921 was a lean year; 1922 will not be fat, but it can hardly be quite so lean. No one expects a record boom, but almost everybody expects some improvement. *Dun's Review*, for instance, looks for "further gradual commercial recovery." The head of the Federal Reserve Board expresses his "sober conviction that basic financial conditions are very much better than they were twelve months ago," that "we are nearly at the end of a long period of slow liquidation, business depression and stagnation." Secretary Hoover believes "we can look forward to a year of recuperation." Indeed, he points out, "except for the seasonal dip of winter we should have a continuous lessening of unemployment and an increasing betterment in the agricultural situation." Secretary of the Treasury Mellon says guardedly that "the recovery in the general situation has been greater than any one had a reason to expect a year ago, and it gives some index to the prospects for the future." Charles M. Schwab, one of the two or three outstanding figures in the great steel industry which has just passed through a twelvemonth that is freely characterized as the worst year in the history of steel, is convinced that we are "gaining ground." "It is a long road we have to travel," the New York *Journal of Commerce* quotes him as saying, "for there is no short cut to real prosperity, but we have already left behind the worst of our troubles." Chairman James B. Forgan of the First National Bank of Chicago warns us in *The Bond Buyer* that the period of convalescence following such a catastrophe as that of the recent war is likely to be a lengthy one.

But "generally speaking," we read in a bulletin of the Mechanics and Metals National Bank of New York, "the spirit of confidence predominates." Mr. B. C. Forbes characterizes the general attitude of responsible men of affairs with whom he has talked as "one of moderate optimism." The editor of the financial section of the New York *Evening Post* feels that "the worst of the depression is past and that a gradual recovery in business has begun." Summing up a symposium in *The Evening Post's* financial and business review of the year, he finds "a notable uniformity of opinion that the coming year will be marked by gradual recovery rather than by any sudden improvement or anything approaching the nature of a business boom. With regard to the course of prices the prevailing opinion is that the tendency of a general price level to recede will continue with perhaps occasional upward swings of short duration and with a considerable leveling between prices in different groups of commodities." *Bradstreet's* sees the business barometer now set at about "fair." But, it comments, "courage and care seem to be essentials in the commercial world as we face the uncertainties of 1922." Three big features of 1921 which may throw some light on the developments of 1922 are, according to *Bradstreet's:* the progress made in deflation of costs, which was essential to any improvement; "the perceptible improvement in the international, political and financial situation which, however, leaves much still to be desired and done, especially in Central Europe"; third, the demonstrated superlative importance to the country of the Federal Reserve Banking system.

It seems to the New York *Times* that "the best forecast for the future lies in the fact that two of the most trying years in financial or industrial history lie behind us with an unusually small 'butcher's bill.' There are many casualties but the wounds are less frightful than usual." Mr. Alexander Dana Noyes, now the financial editor of *The Times*, thinks that the best way to look into the new year is to summarize fairly and frankly all of the unfavorable weather signs and then see what we have of opposite character to set over against them. He states the discouraging facts thus:

1. Absence of the hoped-for recovery in business activity; a smaller volume of trade at the end of 1921 than at its beginning, production of iron and steel, the traditional barometer of trade, averaging now only 30 per cent. of capacity, as against 70 or 80 per cent. a year ago. Along with these considerations, failure of prices of merchandise to recover except in a few isolated markets.

2. Wide-spread unemployment because of trade depression; manifestly great decrease in the community's purchasing power because of unemployment and reduced wages and diminished profits.

3. Distress in the agricultural sections, where the fall in prices for farm products has been out of proportion to reduction of cost for what the farmer has to buy. Failure of agricultural prices to recover appreciably from the lowest except when, as with cotton growers, sweeping reduction of planted acreage had deliberately created scarcity.

4. Inability of the railways, even at the height of Autumn traffic, to earn the surplus designed by the Interstate Commerce Commission's rates; wholly inadequate revenues in the case of many railways; this,

moreover, occurring in face of a probable future reduction of rates early in 1922.

5. Rapid decline in our export trade, leaving the surplus of exports over imports in the closing months of 1921 lower than in the corresponding months of years before the war.

6. Economic confusion in Europe, notably in the Central States, where paper currencies have been inflated during the past few months with greater rapidity than at any previous time. Consequent demoralization of foreign exchange rates on those countries, and increasing difficulty of trading with them at all. In Germany's case, breakdown of the contracted reparations payments, with the political crisis created by that default.

Six reassuring considerations are set down by Mr. Noyes to balance the above:

1. Forced liquidation in trade and industry has been completed; general and continuous fall in prices has been arrested since the middle of 1921. If prices are not rising, they are not falling, which removes the most serious barrier to reviving trade. With so long a stretch of time behind the markets, during which prices have as a whole remained steady, the time for some genuine revival of trade should by all past experience be reasonably near at hand.

2. Unemployment will necessarily disappear with trade recovery; meantime, two results highly favorable to the economic state have already been achieved—readjustment of labor costs to a rational basis hardly even hoped for a year and a half ago, and acceptance of such readjustment by labor in a spirit of understanding which shows how completely the Bolshevist propaganda of 1919 has broken down.

3. Low prices for agricultural products have brought about also great reduction in cost of production, an achievement which will eventually increase the farmers' profits beyond even those of the extravagant war-time days. The past season's agricultural prices have, moreover, enabled the United States to hold its export trade in such commodities at a time of urgent competition.

4. Railways have proved their ability to meet the problem of suddenly declining traffic with such sweeping reduction of operating expenses as averted entirely the insolvencies which had been widely predicted for 1921. Increase in volume of traffic is by all past experience an absolute certainty after a year of extreme depression. When such revival comes, whether before or after recovery in general trade, it will find the railways administered with a maximum of economy, thus insuring large net receipts.

5. The reduction in our export trade means that what is now being done is on a paying basis and is not conducted with the reckless recourse to long credits of doubtful soundness which caused the collapse of a year ago. It also means that our exporting merchants will now be compelled to master the science of foreign trade (the only way of retaining it), instead of trusting to luck and to this country's prestige.

6. Every political and financial indication of the moment shows the whole world's purpose of grappling with Europe's problems in a serious way. The economic rehabilitation of France and England, in regard to paper currencies and foreign trade balance, has already gone surprizingly far and will by all signs go further still in 1922. Traditions of financial history indicate that the extraordinary movement of foreign exchange rates in favor of most European countries has been a forecast of future events rather than a reflection of events present or past. The problem of Central Europe is undoubtedly far from solution, and so are the German reparations, but the plan for an international economic conference at least foreshadows such energetic attack on the problems as has not occurred on any previous occasion.

While 1921 was a year of adversity, it was also a "year of restored credit," *The Wall Street Journal* reminds us. The Federal Reserve ratio of gold holdings rose from 45 to 71 per cent. Instead of burdening our readers with eye-wearying columns of statistics we simply repeat *The Wall Street Journal's* observation that "all the major indices—bank clearings, share speculation, railroad traffic, sea commerce, iron, steel, soft coal, security and commodity prices—betray a common shrinkage." Agriculture shows only a moderate loss in volume, except in the cotton crop, but there was a tremendous collapse in values. The shrinkage in bank loans and money rates is considered a good sign. Commodity prices, which touched their peak in the spring of 1920, struck bottom about midsummer of 1921. Since then they have held fairly steady with some rebound. Between the beginning of the year and the end there was an actual recession of only about 11 per cent. These, we read, "are wholesale prices; retail prices are still a topic for such commentators as Gary, Daugherty—and retail associations." The steel industry has just passed through what *The Wall Street Journal* calls the worst year the trade has ever experienced. The total production in 1921 was the smallest since 1908, the plants averaging about 36 per cent. of capacity production for the year. But producers look forward to a fair volume of demand with increasing operations by early spring."

OUR INCREASING TRADE WITH THE EAST

IN comparison with the decrease of our export trade to Europe during the last two years, the extent to which we have been able to hold our gains in trade with Asia seems significant to *The American Banker*. This journal reprints from the Brookmire Economic Service's *Forecaster* a table showing how our export trade has been distributed for the last twelve years. The figures, it is noted, show "that our present export business with the East is two and one-half times what it was before the World War," and "point out very clearly our growing interest in the improvement of conditions in China, the greatest of all Far Eastern markets." This table shows the distribution of United States export trade by percentages:

	Europe	North America	South America	Asia	Oceania	Africa
1909-1913	63	23	6	4	3	1
1914-1918	67	19	4.5	6	2	1
1919	66	16	6	9	2	1
1920	54	23	7	10	4	2
*1921	52	26	6	10	4	2

* 9 mos.

He turned his face away

A BIG, important order was at stake. The competition was close, but the salesman thought he had the deal pretty well cinched. It looked easy.

In warming up to his closing argument he talked fast and edged a little closer to his prospect. *Then something happened.* The purchasing agent's expression changed. He turned his face away—and his attention, too! The interview terminated rather abruptly. The order went to a rival firm.

* * *

Halitosis (the medical term for unpleasant breath) had ruined the sale.

Halitosis, that invisible thing that retards many and many a man in business. Even your best friends will rarely tell you if you suffer this way. Yet that is the very reason why you should give it just enough thought every day to avoid it. Especially when the precaution is so simple and easy.

Doctors will tell you that nine out of ten persons suffer either now and then or chronically from halitosis (unpleasant breath). It may come from smoking, drinking, eating. It may be due to a disordered stomach, bad teeth, catarrh, lungs or some other organic disorder. If it is due to these latter causes, better see your doctor or dentist. Often, though, it is only a temporary thing and can be easily controlled by using Listerine regularly as a gargle and mouth wash.

For over forty years Listerine has been known and recognized as the safe household antiseptic. But more than this, Listerine has wonderful properties as a combatant of halitosis. You will quickly discover its efficacy in this way and you'll enjoy the fresh, clean taste it leaves about your mouth and teeth.

If you are not familiar with Listerine and its many uses just send us your name and address and fifteen cents and we shall be glad to forward you a generous sample of Listerine together with a tube of Listerine Tooth Paste sufficient for 10 days' brushings.

Address Lambert Pharmacal Company, 2152 Locust Street, Saint Louis, Missouri.

For HALITOSIS use LISTERINE

"I hereby solemnly promise to fill any man's pipe"

This promise is made in the letter that follows. We had sent Mr. Lewis some free samples of Edgeworth (as we do to all who ask for them). We didn't know that he was an Edgeworth smoker until we received this letter.

Messrs. Larus & Brother Company,
Richmond, Va.

Gentlemen:

I am a smoker of good tobacco for over 40 years and have no hesitancy in saying that of all smoking tobacco Edgeworth in my estimation occupies the first place.

Having smoked it for a number of years in many different parts of our own good U. S. A. and also Alaska and Cuba—it has always given me supreme smoke-satisfaction, at all times, anywhere, everywhere, regardless of climatic changes or any other hocus-pocus.

My object in sending for the free samples (if you will forgive me) was to determine whether or not Edgeworth was being made any different—that possibly the samples (like whiskey samples used to be) were the best and finest of the whole output.

But on smoking the samples I find no difference whatever, and so I am convinced beyond the shadow of a doubt that Edgeworth *always is* of the same superior quality in all its forms, and further, that my little joke in asking for and receiving something for nothing will be excused by you on the plea of curiosity.

In thanking you kindly for your courtesy in sending free samples, I hereby solemnly promise to fill any man's (reasonable-sized) pipe with Edgeworth tobacco of my own purchase, to convert him to that really *good smoke*, "Edgeworth,"

Very sincerely,

(Signed) Arthur John Lewis

Edgeworth samples are no different from the regular Edgeworth tobacco you can buy in a store. We wouldn't keep "special" samples any more than we would have a special kind of tobacco in a different pouch in our pocket to hand to a friend.

We do not think our effort is wasted if we send free samples of Edgeworth to a man who doesn't find it exactly suited to his taste.

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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

December 28.—Premier Lloyd George states that the Anglo-Irish treaty can not be amended and that it would be fruitless to reopen the discussion.

People are eating the bodies of their dead at Ramikovesky, Russia, it is reported to the All-Russian Soviet Congress.

December 29.—The Reparations Commission informs Germany that she must pay the January 15 instalment without delay or be considered to have violated the treaty.

The Indian National Congress adopts a resolution proposed by Mahatma Gandhi, declaring for continuation in the policy of non-violence to obtain independence from the British Empire.

Minister of War Trotzky announces to the ninth All-Russian Congress that the Soviet Army and Navy, now totaling 1,595,000, must be prepared for war next spring.

The Banca Italiana di Sconto, one of the largest banks in Italy, suspends payment and closes its doors shortly after the Government announces a moratorium.

December 30.—The Paris economic conference, attended by representatives from various European Powers, decides to form an international association of private enterprise, with a capital of £20,000,000, distributed among France, Great Britain, Italy, the United States and Germany, to reestablish the international credit of Europe.

Egyptian troops are compelled to fire on rioting mobs, and it is reported that five persons are killed and fifteen wounded.

A corporation with an initial capital of 1,200,000,000 marks has been organized to construct a canal connecting the Rhine, the Main and the Danube, it is reported from Munich, Germany.

December 31.—Lenin has been reelected executive head of the Russian Soviet government by the ninth All-Russian Soviet Congress, according to a dispatch from Moscow.

January 1.—A republic has been proclaimed in India by leaders in the Nationalist movement and armed defense has been sanctioned, according to an announcement made in Washington by Sailendra N. Ghose, Director of the unofficial American Commission to Promote Self-Government in India.

January 2.—Ambassador George Harvey is informed by British authorities that the success of the Consortium proposed in Paris for the economic restoration of Europe is dependent on participation by the United States.

January 3.—The Dail Eireann reconvenes in Dublin to take up the question of ratifying the Anglo-Irish peace treaty. Cardinal Logue, Primate of Ireland, asks the congregation of the Armagh Cathedral to pray that the pact be ratified.

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Extensive military preparations are under way along the frontier between Russia and Finland.

DOMESTIC

December 28.—Elihu Root, one of the American delegates to the Washington Arms Conference, offers a resolution against the unlawful use of submarines against merchant ships. The resolution meets with the approval of the five Powers, but no definite action is taken.

A petition asking that a receiver be appointed for the Ku Klux Klan is filed in the Superior Court in Atlanta.

December 29.—Secretary of Commerce Hoover says that no international economic conference will be called by the United States after the adjournment of the Arms Conference.

December 30.—The five naval Powers at the Washington Arms Conference agree on fixing a 27,000-ton limit for air-plane carriers, and limiting the number of carriers to five each for Great Britain and the United States, three for Japan, and two each for France and Italy.

Eddie Stinson and Lloyd Bertaud establish a new world's record for endurance and continuous flight at Roosevelt Field, Long Island, by remaining up 26 hours, 19 minutes and 35 seconds, eclipsing the former record by 2 hours and 33 seconds.

Acting under direction of President Harding, Secretary of Agriculture Wallace calls a conference on agriculture, to be held sometime in January.

December 31.—A provisional agreement between the United States and Japan provides for the allocation to the United States of the cable from Yap to Guam; to Japan the cable from Yap to the Japanese island of Naba, and to Holland the cable from Yap to Menado.

Senator Boies Penrose, of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the Finance Committee, a leading national figure in Republican ranks, dies in Washington in his 62nd year.

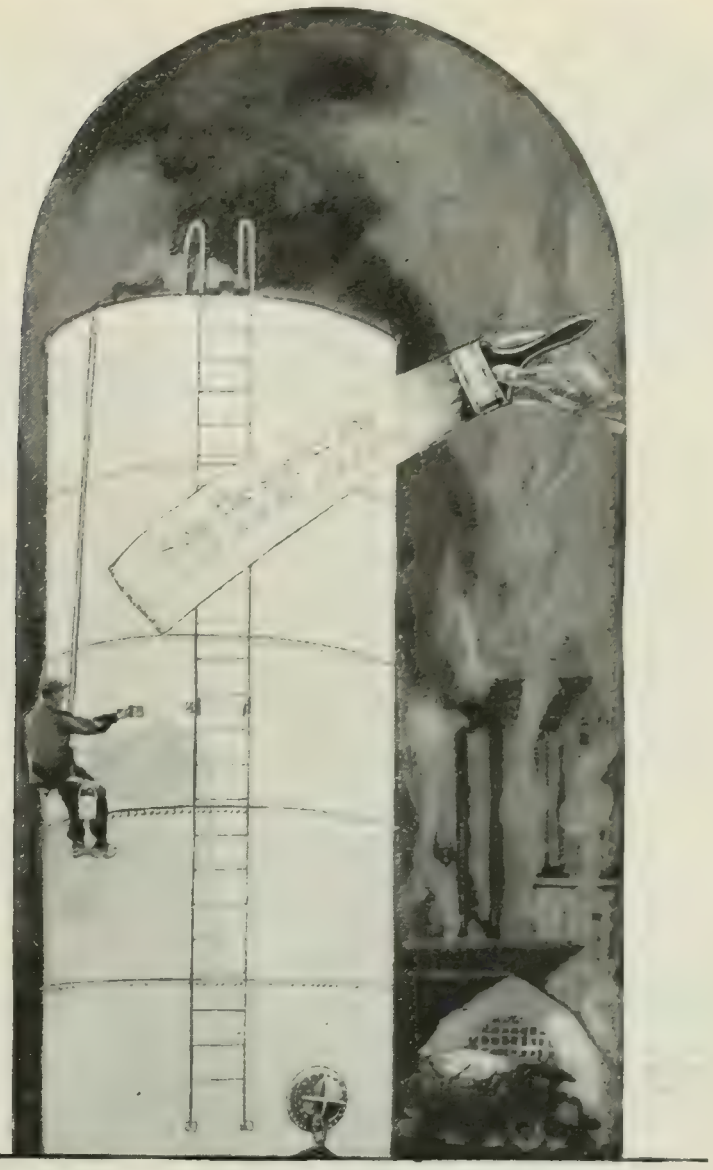
Diplomatic relations between Germany and the United States are resumed when Karl Lang, Chargé d'Affaires of the Berlin Government, presents his credentials to Secretary Hughes.

January 1.—The special trade delegation of the Far Eastern Republic makes public in Washington an alleged plan between France and Japan for setting up in Siberia a conservative Russian government under the control of Japan, with the understanding that French interests will be conserved. The American Government accepts the French and Japanese delegates' denial of the allegation.

January 2.—President and Mrs. Harding greet 6,500 people at the New Year's reception in the White House.

January 3.—The French delegates to the Arms Conference announce that the French Government accepts in principle the Root proposal outlawing submarine attacks on merchant vessels.

The President and his Cabinet decide that the United States can not be expected to take the initiative for a world economic conference or a European consortium.



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General Pershing said he was "very pleased to have this valuable History in his library."

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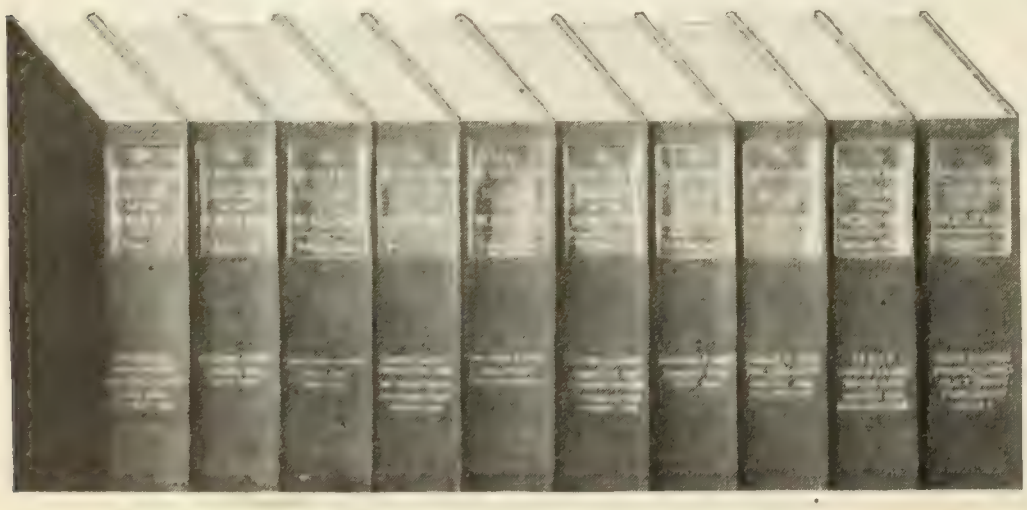

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A Fellow Feeling.—Mail robbers never bother the bills. Maybe there is such a thing as honor among thieves.—*Greenville Piedmont.*

Real Consideration. — "Yassuh, mah Sambo am a perfect gemmum, even if we-all do get into a spat now an agin. Yassuh, he nevah hits me where it shows."—*The Orange Owl.*

What She Liked.—She—"I like your cigarette holder."

He—"Why, I never use one."

She—"Don't be so dense."—*Williams Purple Cow.*

Base Deceiver.—"Have you broken off your engagement?"

"Yes. The wretch told me he was a bookmaker, but I found out that he was only an author."—*Copenhagen Klods Hans.*

Revenge Is Sweet. — Ex-Doughboy — "Did you ever get even with that second loot since the war?"

Ex-Buddy (now a plumber)—"I'll say so. I fixed some pipes in his cellar."—*The American Legion Weekly.*

A Changing Feature. — Jack —"Ma! Freddie's been hurt at football!"

Fond Mamma—"Oh, dear, dear! What does the telegram say?"

Jack — " 'Nose broken. How shall I have it set—Greek or Roman?' "—*London Mail.*

Immaterial.—The office stenographer was mentally upset over her inability to spell "graphic." "How do you spell graphic, with one 'f' or two?" she asked. "If you are going to use any," the genial boss replied, "you might as well use two."—*The Veteran Magazine.*

Simple if You Know How.—Bosh—"Just saw a man with his arms off at the shoulder cutting wood. Quite a difficult stunt."

Frosh—"How did he do it?"

Bosh—"He held the handle in his mouth and turned somersaults."—*The Orange Owl.*

Knew His Way.—Stranger (at Continental palace gates)—"This is visitors' day, is it not?"

Attendant—"Yes, sir. Shall I show you round?"

Stranger—"Oh, don't trouble. I used to be King here once."—*The Passing Show (London).*

Why the Restaurant Failed.—That brilliant and erratic novelist, the late Edgar Saltus, despised politicians. "When a politician," he once said in his Madison Square apartment, "does or says a good and generous thing it is always an accident, a mistake. The politician in this is like the stingy farmer. He was walking his wife along a city street looking for a place to eat in. They approached a handsome restaurant with a sign before the door saying: 'Luncheon 12 to 3, 50 Cents.' The old lady never dreamed of stopping before such a fine place, but her stingy husband held her up. 'We'll go in thar,' he said reflectively. 'It aint a bad bargain, Hannar—three hours' steady eatin' for half a dollar.' "—*The Argonaut (San Francisco).*

Not Enough.—"Pamela, do try to be content with your lot!"

"That's just the trouble, Auntie. You see, it *isn't* a lot!"—*London Mail.*

Dove a la Diplomat.—"Some o' deshere diplomats," said Uncle Eben, "looks like dey was after de dove of peace wif a carvin' knife, same as if it was a turkey."—*Washington Star.*

They Go Together.—Our subscriber at Noah's, Ark., wants to know whether, if Japan is allowed to keep the battle-ship *Mutsu*, Uncle Sam will be allowed to build a *Jeffsu.*—*Arkansas Gazette.*

Thumbs Down.—The Comedian (during pantomime rehearsal)—"Wake up, sir—how can you give an opinion when you're asleep?"

The Producer—"Sleep, my boy, is an opinion."—*London Opinion.*

Doing Her Best.—"Mary, were you entertaining a man in the kitchen last night?"

"That's for him to say, mum. I was doing my best with the materials I could find."—*Liverpool Mercury.*

Considerate.—"Would you mind driving a little slower, old man?"

"Not getting scared, are you?"

"Oh, no, nothing like that, but I'd hate to take an unfair advantage of my life insurance company."—*New York Sun.*

The Value of Variation.—"Why do you constantly favor new methods of taxation?"

"I consider it necessary," said Senator Sorghum, "to enable the people to look forward to some kind of a change. If we can't satisfy 'em, we can at least keep 'em hopeful."—*Washington Star.*

She Knew a Hog.—A New Orleans lady was waiting to buy a ticket at the picture show, when a stranger bumped her shoulder. She glared at him, feeling it was done intentionally.

"Well," he growled, "don't eat me up."

"You are in no danger, sir," she said, "I am a Jewess."—*The Lawyer and Banker.*

Pending.—"Well, want to marry my daughter, I suppose?" snapped the grouchy old millionaire as he glowered at the timid youth before him. Then, adjusting his glasses, he added: "By the way, aren't you one of my daughter's former suitors?"

"N-n-no, sir," faltered the cheerless one "but I expect I soon will be one."—*The American Legion Weekly.*

A Long Way to Go.—Colored Recruit—"Say, sahjent, lucidate to me de s'nificance ob dis heah numbah which 'pears on mah loomnum lavilleah."

Old-Timer—"Boy, lissen to knowledge. Dat's yo' heavenly billet numbah in case de ole bony gent wid de crooked razoo axdentally unhitches yo' soul from yo' galluses."

Colored Recruit—"Hot towel! Sho hopes mah wings fits bettah dan dese cow-hide bahges, p'vidin' ah has to propel mah-se'f to Numbah 3,250,884 Pah-dise Avenoo."—*The American Legion Weekly.*

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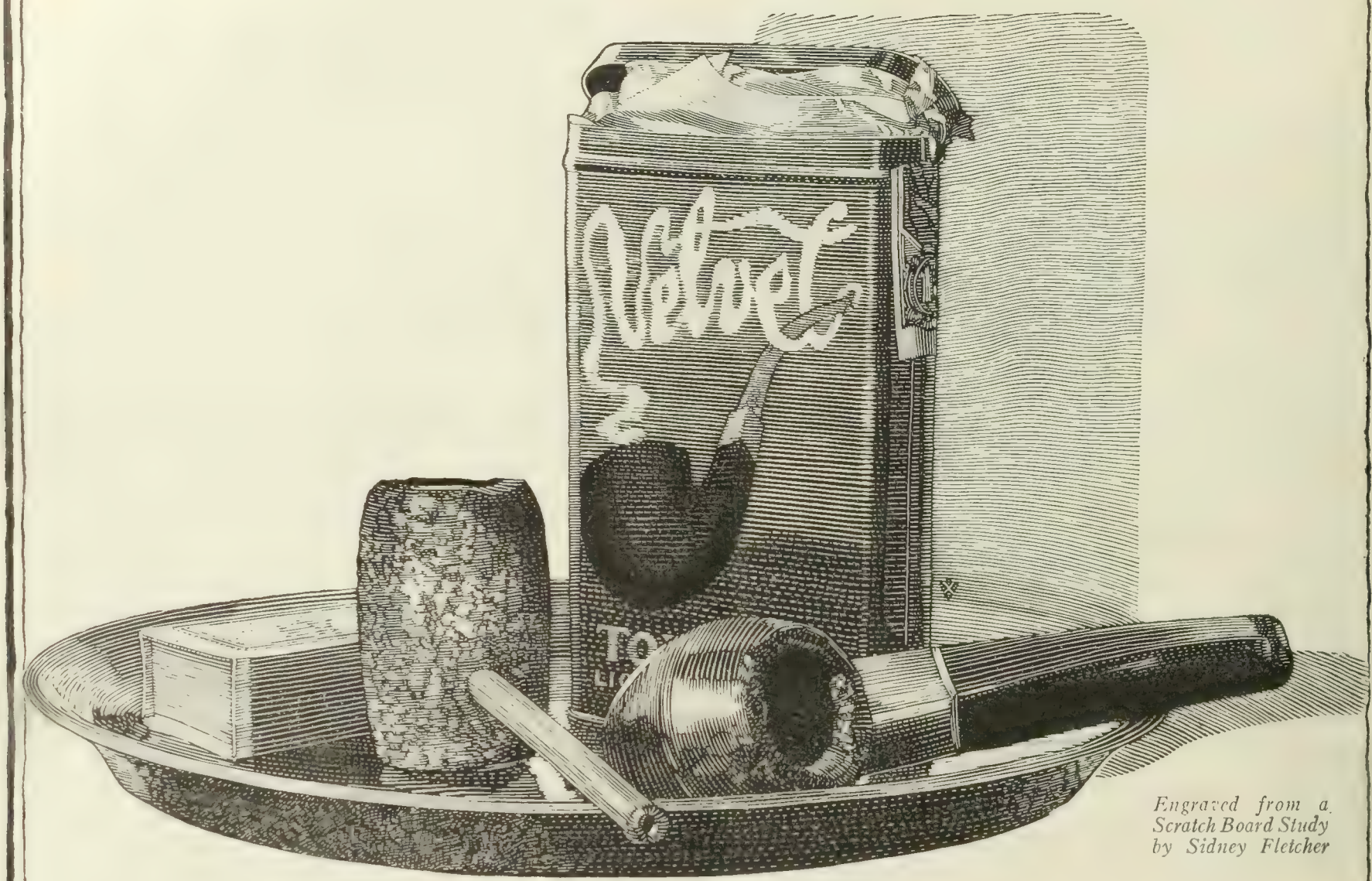

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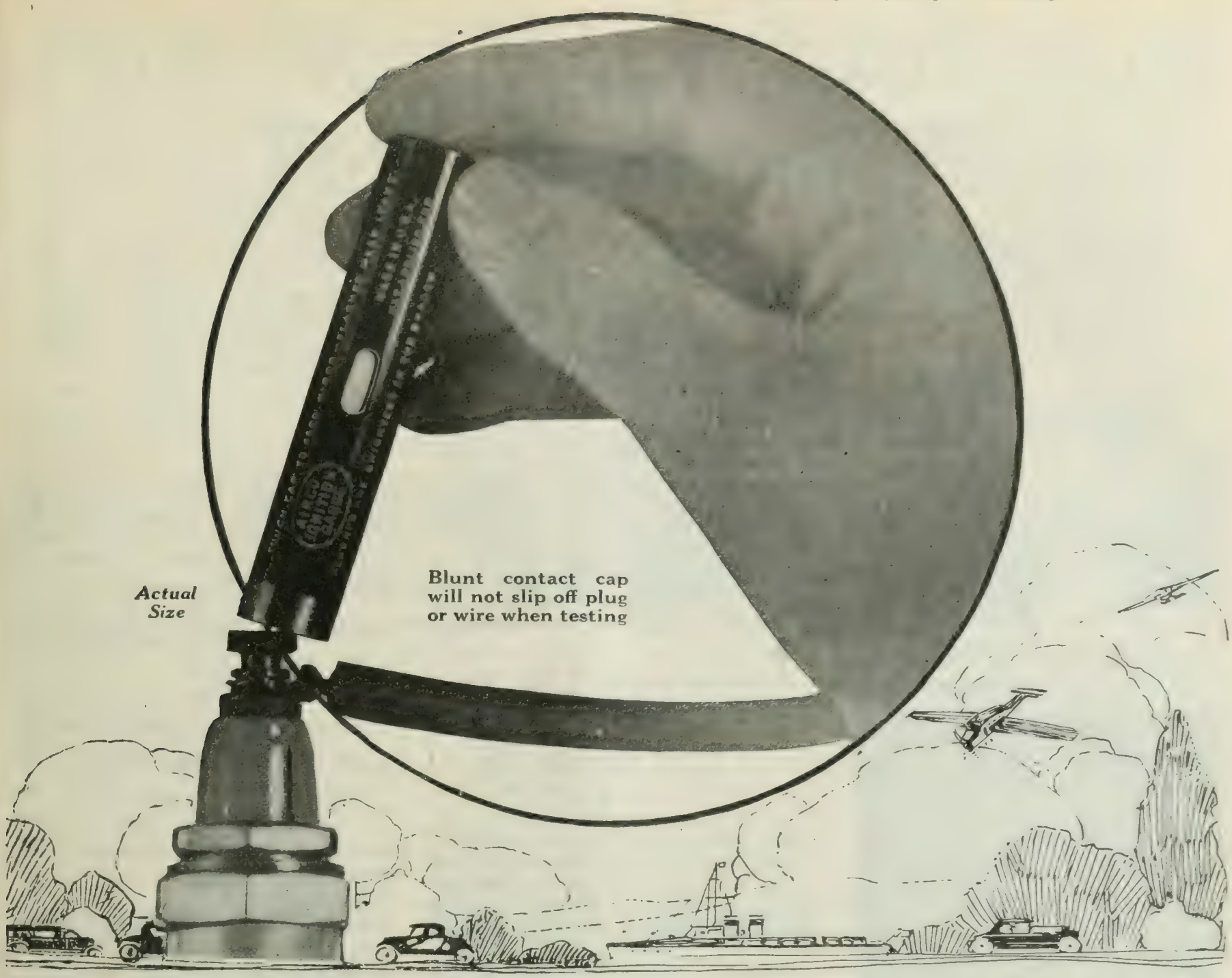

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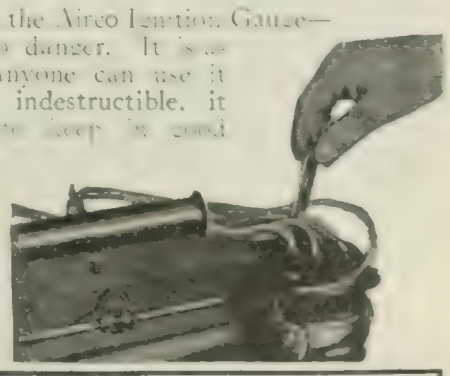

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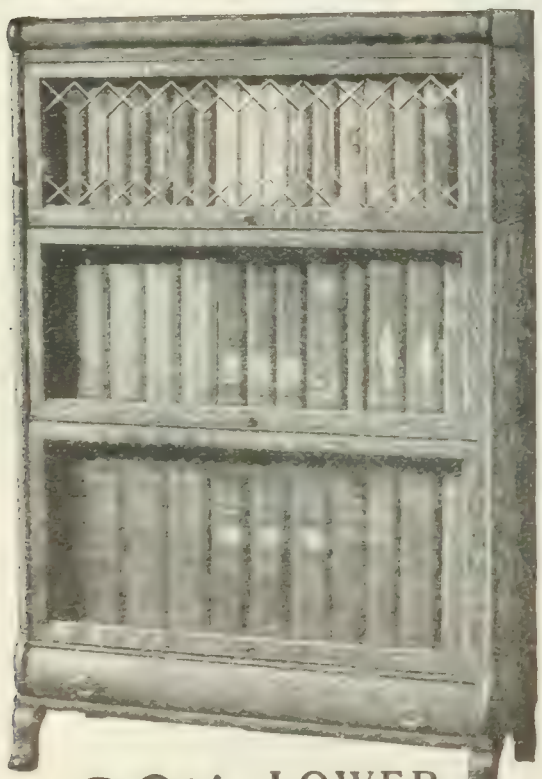

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How Would *You* Introduce This Newcomer?

IF you were the hostess of a dinner party and your out-of-town guest arrived rather late, how would you present him? Would you introduce him to all at once? Would you introduce him to the person in whose honor the dinner is given? Would you take him to each guest individually? Which is correct?

THE man who would be cultured, well-mannered, and the woman who would possess that coveted gift of charm, must cultivate the art of introduction. For he who can create a pleasant atmosphere between strangers, who can make conversation run smoothly and pleasantly, distinguishes himself as a person of breeding.

Every day, in both the business and social worlds, occasion arises for the introduction. Perhaps it is a business acquaintance who desires to meet your brother. Perhaps it is a friend who would like to meet another friend. The next time you introduce two people, notice whether the feeling you create is friendly and pleasant or whether it is uncomfortably strained.

Let us pretend that you are at the club with Mr. Jones, a young friend. There you meet elderly Mr. Blank. In introducing your two friends, would you say, "*Mr. Blank, let me present Mr. Jones,*" or "*Mr. Jones, let me present Mr. Blank*"? If Mr. Blank is the cultured, well-bred gentleman he seems to be, would he say, "*Pleased to meet you*"? What would be the correct thing for him to say?

As he is an old friend of the family, you take Mr. Blank home for dinner. But your sister has never met him. Would you say, "*Mr. Blank, this is my sister, Rose,*" or "*Rose, this is Mr. Blank?*" Is it correct for Mr. Blank and Rose to shake hands? If she is seated, shall Rose rise and acknowledge her brother's introduction?

Later in the evening you go with Mr. Blank to the theatre. In the lobby, Mr. Blank recognizes some friends of his wife, and he greets them. You have never met the ladies; never spoken to them. Should you lift your hat, or merely nod and smile?

In the box at the theatre is Mrs. Blank with several friends. Mr. Blank presents you—do you shake hands with the ladies? Do you bow to Mrs. Blank? Would you use any of these expressions: "*How do you do?*" "*Pleased to know you,*" "*Delighted.*"

Ordinary, haphazard introductions are as ungraceful as they are ungratifying. If correctly tendered, the introduction becomes a graceful and becoming art. To be able to introduce correctly is to command the respect and honor of all with whom you come in contact.

How Do You Ask a Lady to Dance?

One breach of etiquette in the ballroom condemns you as a hopeless vulgarian! One little blunder and people begin to wonder whether you are such a tremendous success after all!

If you are truly a gentleman your gallantry will distinguish you in the ballroom. If you are a cultured woman your grace and delicacy will make you the envy of less charming women. The ballroom is without doubt the ideal place to impress by one's culture and refinement.

Let us pretend once again. You have taken your fiancee to a dance. The first few dances were hers of course. But for the fourth you decided to ask a young lady who happens to be a wall-flower to share with you. How shall you excuse yourself to your fiancee? How do you ask the other young lady to dance? Which are the correct and which the incorrect forms? Can you make the young lady feel happy and at ease or will she feel uncomfortable and embarrassed?

The music ceases and you must return to your fiancee. Do you find another partner for the young lady you have been dancing with? Do you escort her back to her seat? What is the proper thing to do; to say?

It is growing rather late and you are warm and tired. Is it in accordance with etiquette's laws to wander out on the veranda? What is the correct thing to do if you cannot, for any reason, fulfill a promised dance?

And the woman at the dance. What shall she wear? May she under any condition ask for a dance? May she refuse to dance without reason? What are the usual forms of refusal? How many times is it correct for a girl to dance with the same partner? What shall the young girl who is not asked to dance do?

Both the man and woman must know the etiquette of the ballroom—must know just what to do and what to say. It is the badge of culture and refinement, and not even poverty can hide it.

What Shall I Wear To-Night?

You have asked yourself that question many times, "What shall I wear to-night?" Whether you are a man, or a woman, it is utterly essential that you wear only what is perfect in taste and correct according to the etiquette of the occasion. What does a man wear to an afternoon dance? What does a woman wear? What is worn to the evening entertainment? to the wedding? to the funeral? Do you know what a Tuxedo is? When is it worn? We will pretend, once again, that you are invited to an important afternoon function. What would you wear? Is the high silk hat correct? And if your sister accompanies you, what should she wear?

Are pearls worn in the afternoon? When are diamonds worn, and to what functions? What is the proper dress for the young lady's chaperon? Is it permissible to wear black to a wedding, even if one is in mourning?

The world is a harsh judge. It judges you by what you wear even more severely than by what you do and say. If you would be respected, if you would be conceded a success, you must dress correctly and in full accordance with etiquette's laws.

Book of Etiquette
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The world demands culture. If you can hold yourself well in hand, if you have the polish and poise that come with the knowledge that you are doing and saying only what is absolutely correct, you will be admitted to the highest society. If you are refined, well bred, you will command respect wherever you go.

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With the "Book of Etiquette" to refer to, you will be without question cultured in your dinner etiquette. You will know what to do and say, without embarrassment, when you overturn a cup of coffee on your hostess's tablecover. You will know how to eat lettuce leaves, and how to use your knife correctly. You will know how to dispose of cherry and grape stones. You will know how to use the finger-bowl and the napkin with the ease and grace that bespeaks culture of the highest degree.

The splendid two-volume set reveals to you the definite conventions that the world demands at the wedding and the funeral. It reveals the secret of correct introductions and acknowledgments. It tells you how to word your calling cards, your wedding invitations, your cards of thanks. It helps you to be cultivated and refined at all times.

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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

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IRELAND'S STORMY PEACE

HAS THE DOVE OF PEACE been kept hovering so long over Ireland that it has developed into a stormy petrel? Each victory won in its name is accompanied by news of further dissension, new clashings of opinion, and the outbreak of fresh feuds among the friends of Irish freedom. Thus while a large part of the world's press is enthusiastically hailing the Dail Eireann's acceptance of the Irish Free State at the end of seven hundred years of heart-breaking conflict, and the dawn of a new day of peace and prosperity for Ireland, other voices pierce this chorus with phrases of denunciation and defiance, or with ominous predictions of disaster. The final break between the followers of Arthur Griffith and those of Eamonn De Valera is regarded by *The Sinn Feiner* (New York) as probably "the beginning of civil war of a terrible and revengeful character in the whole of Ireland." The Irish Republic has been "betrayed in the house of its friends," declares *The Irish World* (New York), which agrees with *The Sinn Feiner* in hailing De Valera as the true patriot in this crisis, but goes further and denounces Griffith, Collins, Duggan, Barton and Duffy, who signed the treaty in London on December 6, as "guilty of black treason to the Irish Republic."

But the same charge, directed this time against De Valera, is hinted in another Irish-American Sinn Fein paper, *The Gaelic American*, which characterizes the ex-President of the Irish Republic as "the man who made the split in America to destroy the machinery that had defeated British intrigue for a generation, and who is now making a split in Ireland to gratify his vanity and his personal revenge." "If De Valera had set out to demonstrate conclusively the unfitness of the Irish people for governing themselves, and to play England's game—as some who have made a close study of his actions for the past two years insist is his real purpose—he could not have done his work better," remarks this paper.

While such Dublin papers as *The Freeman's Journal*, *The Irish Independent*, and the *Irish Times* agree that the great majority of the Irish people want peace and are willing to give up a shadowy Republic for a substantial Free State, De Valera insists that "the heart of the Irish people is as republican to-day as ever," and that "the Irish Republic still exists" and will continue to exist until "disestablished" by the Irish people themselves. When the Dail Eireann voted, by the narrow margin of seven, to ratify the treaty establishing the Irish Free State, De Valera resigned the Sinn Fein presidency and announced his intention to continue the fight for the recognition of the Republic. Explaining his position to the newspaper men in Dublin, he said:

THE PROVISIONAL PRESIDENT.

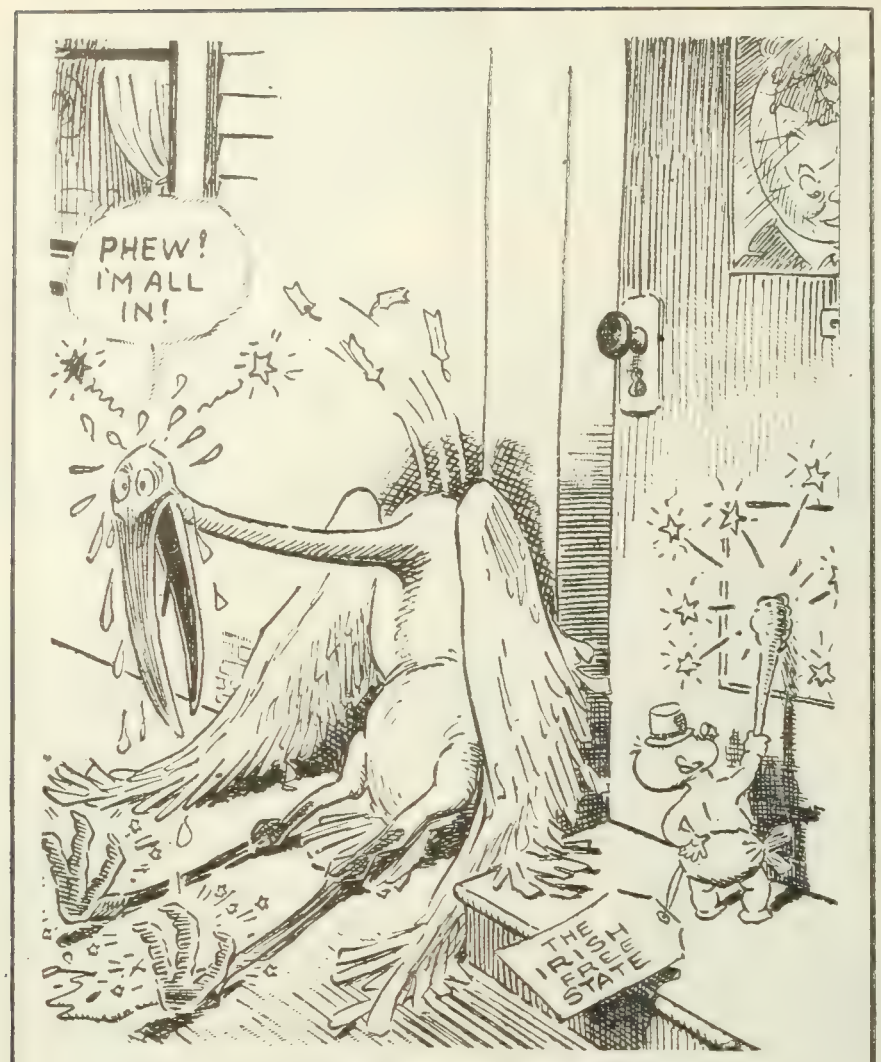
Arthur Griffith, founder of Sinn Fein, who headed the Irish delegation that signed the Irish-British treaty, and led the fight for ratification in the Dail Eireann, has formed a provisional Irish government which is to function between De Valera's resignation and the establishing of the Irish Free State.

"I shall continue by every means in our power to resist any authority imposed upon the Irish people. Any government deriving its authority from the people will have my respect and my obedience. I shall never take an oath such as is contained in the treaty.

"Any vote taken at the present time would not represent the freely determined choice of the Irish people, because a threat of force still exists. Not until British troops leave Ireland and all threats of force are withdrawn will the people have a free choice."

Yet when the Dail's vote accepting the treaty was announced, Dublin correspondents tell us, it was received "with such jubilation as had never before rung through the streets of Dublin." The news "swept over Ireland from town to town and from village to village," and was celebrated by "the booming of flashlights, the roar of cheers, the ringing of bells, and the kindling of joy-fires on the hilltops." The national executive of the Irish Labor Party, an organization pledged to the establishment of a workers' republic, issued a proclamation accepting the Free State, in which he said: "No such republic having been achieved by the party which has been in the ascendent, it is no retrogression on the part of the Labor Party to avail itself of the machinery of whatever political instrument may be fashioned in pursuance of our objective." Altho the action of the Dail was only one step in the formula of ratification, British opinion, London correspondents report, regards it as settling the question:

Several important articles on China, omitted from this issue for lack of space, will appear next week.



"IT'S A LONG WAY TO TIPPERARY."

—Gale in the Los Angeles *Times*.

and the British Government, they say, is proceeding on that basis, leaving the Irish factions to settle their own differences.

During the debate in the Dail Arthur Griffith characterized as "damnable hypocrisy" the assertion of the treaty's opponents that the Sinn Fein oath made it impossible to indorse the treaty without treason to the republic. This hypocrisy, he said, was calculated to cost the lives of thousands of Irishmen. At the same time he is quoted as saying:

"All we ask is that we be not obstructed until we have gone to the people and let them decide. If the Irish people turn down the Free State for the Republic, I will follow in the ranks."

As to the attitude of the Irish people, correspondents on the spot say that more than ninety per cent. desire the establishment of the Free State; and in the Brooklyn *Citizen* we read:

"The ratification by the Dail of the London compact marks a turning-point in the troubled history of Ireland. The close margin by which the victory was achieved does not measure the relative strength of the two factions among the people of Southern Ireland. Four hundred thousand Southern Unionists were unanimously in favor of the treaty, while the three million Celtic Irish, if the Irish press, the Catholic hierarchy, the county councils and the business and farmers' associations are any criterion, are fully two-thirds in favor of the treaty.

"Against Mr. De Valera's formula, a 'Republic of Ireland, Mr. Griffith has put a much more universal appeal, namely, 'Ireland for the Irish.' In the De Valera formula there is no prospect for unity in Ireland. The one million Unionists in Ulster and the four hundred thousand Unionists in the South look upon the King as the symbol of British unity. They would never agree to abandon the King, which means the disintegration of the British Empire, for a republican Ireland.

"The Griffith formula, 'Ireland for the Irish,' offers hospitality for all Irishmen, whether Royalist or Republican, Protestant or Catholic. It is the formula which is bound to win in the coming elections."

To the charge that the Irish have only accepted the treaty at the point of British bayonets, the Boston *Transcript* replies:

"It is true that in expressing their desire to accept they had in view the alternative of a war that might well have been endless. But to have chosen the alternative of war they would have had to choose war for war's sake, and not for the sake of freedom. That freedom they were offered under the agreement."

"It is to the policy of war that Mr. De Valera would commit the Irish people," points out the New York *World*. But "in spite of all the tumult and the shouting, Ireland is going forward to freedom and unity," declares the New York *Globe*, which adds:

"The sober sense of the Irish people triumphed over the academic fanaticism of De Valera. Griffith, who has embodied the best wisdom of the island, is now the titular as well as the actual head of the government. Griffith has not an easy course to sail, but what pioneering patriot has ever had his way smoothed? Griffith has but a small majority. The number of Americans who favored the formation of the United States was relatively fewer. Long after the Revolutionary war was ended divisive influences in this country seemed stronger than those which made for unity. Slowly and by small majorities the foundations of the nation were builded.

"So has it been in other crises. But, however slight the balance, the American people in every crisis have ultimately found the wisdom necessary for self-preservation. Irish history seems to be following American precedents. The travail has been enormous and the danger is not yet passed, but Ireland is carrying on."

With the "rebirth of Ireland," remarks the Manchester *Union*, "the last English-speaking people held in subjection becomes a free people." While the settlement is not ideal, since it does not necessarily include Ulster in its scope, notes the Washington *Post*, it nevertheless represents a great advance. "The constitutional status of the Irish Free State," it reminds us, "goes away beyond the wildest dreams of O'Connell, Butt, Parnell, or Redmond." Moreover, as the Springfield *Republican* remarks:

"The treaty does not fix the status of Ireland for all eternity. As General Jan Smuts pointed out last year, under the dominion status it can work for a progressive development. Much that was withheld in the plan which he then advised the Irish to accept has since been granted, and for the present the British

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THE BRIDE'S FATHER SHOULD NOT TRY TO LOOK TOO RELIEVED.

—Darling in the New York *Tribune*.

Government has gone as far as it can. But it does not follow that there may not in the future be further changes if after trial Ireland desires them.

"This is the consideration which made possible a majority for a treaty which many of those who voted for it do not pretend to like."

"The only Irish who have a right to take part in the discussion as to whether the Irish Free State or an Irish Republic will best serve the cause of the Irish people are the men and women who have offered their lives and their fortunes in the cause," remarks the Socialist New York *Call*, which goes on to say:

"As a Socialist paper we have been glad of the privilege of doing what little we could to further the battle for political freedom waged by the Irish people. . . .

"The Irish Free State will not accomplish the industrial freedom of the Irish workers, and they are the majority of the people of Ireland. Neither would an Irish Republic. We have a republic right here. Would any one but a fool contend that the workers in the United States are free?

"But with the rule of an alien race removed from Ireland her people will have their energies released to fight the bigger battle for industrial freedom. They have learned what organized power can do. We have hopes that they will show the same spirit in fighting those of their own race who attempt to exploit them as they have shown in fighting for their political freedom. If they do Ireland may be one of the first countries in the world to achieve real freedom."

The Irish Republic (Chicago), recalling Parnell's remark that "no man can set bounds to the onward march of a nation," hopes that the ratification of the treaty by the Dail Eireann "is a step forward towards the ultimate goal of complete independence." It adds: "We have no doubt how the Irish people would have exprest themselves if they had full and complete liberty to do so without the threat of a renewal of war on women and children. Their expression would have been for full and complete separation from Great Britain." That a republic and complete independence is Ireland's ultimate goal is the conviction also of *The Gaelic American* and the *Irish World*. Of the present situation the latter paper says:

"Neither Ireland nor England is a gainer by it. Ireland as yet has not recovered her full rights as a nation; England has not the assurance that the Irish people and the Irish race throughout the world have those friendly sentiments toward her so necessary for her security in the coming years."

As *The Sinn Feiner* (New York) sees it, the question can only be settled by an unrestricted plebescite of the Irish people. "Nothing else," it declares, "will save Ireland from what we believe to be inevitable chaos, anarchy and internecine strife."

The majority of American papers, however, seem to agree with the New York *Evening World* that the Dail's indorsement of the Irish Free State has already assured the birth of a new Ireland. To quote further from this paper, which has always championed the Irish cause:

"When it comes to deciding what does or does not accord with Irish aspirations, the will of Ireland is seen to be a bigger thing than the embittered obstinacy of fanatics who have capitalized old hatreds into an irreconcilable political creed for their own power and profit.

"The same is true of Irish opinion all over the world.

"Professional Irish in the United States are already feeling out Irish sentiment here. The Friends of Irish Freedom have promptly issued a statement to the effect that 'even if the Irish Republic be now abandoned by a majority of the present spokesmen for the Irish people, we, of Irish blood, refuse to accept for our race a position of subserviency to any other race on earth.'

"The answer to this should be that persons of Irish blood who fight the Irish Free State stamp themselves as mere fighting Irish who would rather fight one another than not fight at all. For them Irish freedom is not an aim but a pretext. America and every sane Irish-American is sick of them."

LITTLE TIFFS IN THE FRANCO-BRITISH ENTENTE

RATHER BEWILDERING it is to an American to read in a newspaper editorial that while the French and British Premiers were trying their hardest to engineer an alliance between their respective countries at Cannes, a movement was being vigorously prest on both sides of the Straits of Dover for the denunciation of the Entente Cordiale. If we suppose a reader to be led by this bewilderment to go to some newspaper file and study the foreign press dispatches for a week or so back he would

WHICH IS SAFER, WEAPONS OR FRIENDS?

—Thomas in the Detroit *News*.

discover a strange apparent contradiction. He would find it stated with emphasis and authority that every consideration of mutual interest compels the closest cooperation and unity between France and Britain—and he would find it asserted with equal emphasis and authority that the interests of each nation compel a foreign policy diametrically opposed, in fact, almost hostile, to that of the other. Here is at least a paradox that may explain the angry or aggrieved mutterings of London and Paris journals, the Cabinet crisis at Paris, the controversy over foreign policy between Briand and ex-President Poincaré, and the sudden adjournment of the Allied Conference at Cannes.

Turning for a moment to the relation between the Cannes meeting and the Washington Conference, the reader would find American opinion far from united. A Republican daily declares that the Washington Conference played a great part in contributing to the "happy possibility" of a new Anglo-French pact, while a Democratic newspaper thinks the Cannes arrangements illuminate "the constitutional defects of the Washington Conference," and an independent, somewhat pro-Wilson journal lightly observes that "Briand and Lloyd George have done more for the peace of the world in twenty-four hours than the Disarmament Conference accomplished in two months." But on a wider survey he would discover that the Republican Washington *Post*, Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* and New York *Evening Mail* are as truly delighted over the prospect of closer ties between France and England as are the Democratic New York *Times* and *World*, or the Independent New York *Evening Post* and Boston *Christian Science Monitor*. To let *The World* speak for them all:

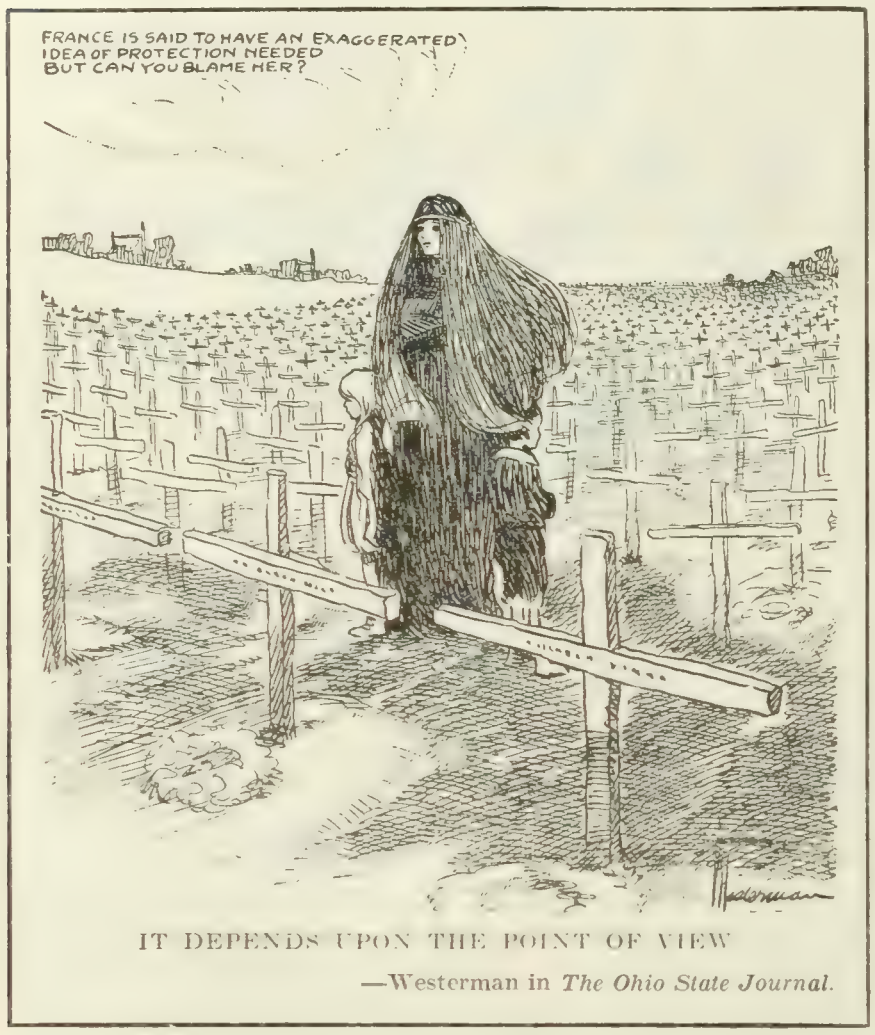
"By this act the fear of German aggression, real or imaginary, disappears. The hope of revenge still cherished by German reactionaries disappears. For while the British fleet controls the

North Sea and is pledged to the defense of France, there is not even a lunatic in Germany who would risk a war. There is no moderately sane man who would find it worth while to spend a paper mark preparing for such a war. The moral disarmament of Germany, for which M. Briand pleaded, is assured.

"That being the case, the moral disarmament of France must follow. In giving guaranties against the revival of German militarism Mr. Lloyd George offers France the opportunity to clear herself of the suspicion that she possesses a budding militarism of her own. France can now lay down her arms, can lay aside her grandiose submarine dreams, can come back into the family of nations. The danger of isolation is gone, the recklessness born of isolation has no further justification. To the French moderates has been given strength to fight the French jingoes."

And, remarks the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin*,

"If it be true that in addition to a fresh Franco-British defensive accord Italy and Belgium are to be brought into a defensive



IT DEPENDS UPON THE POINT OF VIEW

—Westerman in *The Ohio State Journal*.

entente along with France and Great Britain, then so much the better. This would be very useful for brushing aside a certain amount of irritable ill-feeling evident for some time between Rome and Paris. Indeed there would then have been reestablished, partly at Washington and partly at Cannes, that cordial solidarity of the former 'principal Allied and Associated Powers' —Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan and the United States— that affords the best hope of peace now to be found in the world."

But this Philadelphia paper is fully aware of "the natural causes for divergence of view between the English, a people requiring economic and financial stability to restore the foreign markets by which they live, and the French, with a land devastated by the war, adjoining sullen Germany, requiring German reparations and German money and repayment by Russia to avoid bankruptcy." Writers for the British press are also cognizant of this conflict of policy, and have of late been discussing it freely. As Mr. Herbert Sidebotham asks in a Cannes dispatch to the London *Daily Chronicle*, "Can these two conceptions of policy be reconciled?" The question reappears in *The Daily Chronicle's* editorial comment on the "gulf which yawns between French militarism and the ideals of the English-speaking world":

"Great Britain stands for a peaceful Europe, for reconciliation, for disarmament and for economic reconstruction in which every nation should share. The opposite policy of keeping 60,000,000 Germans in chronic poverty and helotry, of spending reparations moneys on competitive armaments and of boycotting indefinitely the Russian population of 100,000,000 is quite incompatible with ours.

"It is useless to pretend any longer that the two can be driven in a sort of double harness. We are fully conscious of France's need for security and quite willing on a proper basis of agreement to assure it. We are no less conscious of the claims of her devastated regions, and no less willing on the same terms to make further financial sacrifices on their behalf.

"But the basis of an agreement must be there—a basis in harmony with those ideals of European peace and reconstruction of which we have spoken. We are not going to guarantee the French frontiers if France is to continue an aggressive, self-centered, war-breeding policy throughout Europe and the Near East. We are not going to make financial sacrifices if she is to spend their proceeds on multiplying her armies of black troops and her fleets of submarines."

Almost the first utterance of Sir Philip Gibbs when he landed in New York for his present lecture tour was an assertion of the "strong friendly sentiment" felt in England for the French people and of his belief that the present antagonism "can and will be removed." But in a long cable dispatch to the New York *Herald*, written a few days before, Sir Philip enlarged upon French ill-feeling for Great Britain. After explaining the points of divergence to which attention has already been called, he said:

"I can understand the French suspicion and disgust because we seem to be leaning always to the German side of the argument, shrinking from the French severities in dealing with the enemy. How is it, they ask naturally enough, that you see such sweet reasonableness in the German arguments and German pleas for postponement or avoidance of debts, German insincerities and dishonesties?

"The answer is simple, but unconvincing to any Frenchman. Because in England there are approaching two million people out of work; because British exports or manufactured goods, upon which our life as a nation depends, have declined by 63 per cent.; because our ships are without cargoes and the world's carrying trades are strangled; because England will perish unless there is a revival of prosperity in Europe, which can never happen if Germany is kept in a bankrupt state, so reacting in decadence and disease upon all surrounding countries."

True as all this is, it is no less true, contends a Paris correspondent of *The Christian Science Monitor*, that without the entente between England and France "a peace policy in Europe is impossible." On the one hand, "the effect of being thrown over by England would be that France would immediately proceed to act alone and to do precisely those things which England wishes her not to do. France would be driven to despair, and the fire-eating elements would be encouraged." On the other hand:

"British friendship for and economic cooperation with Germany would be entirely useless if at the same time France were taking stern measures—as left to her own resources she might—and were determined on being paid or on occupying Germany. These two incompatible policies would simply result in the speedy collapse of Germany. France, too, would suffer for what would undoubtedly be an outbreak of folly. But, then, so would England and so would Europe generally."

So the conclusion of this writer is that while it is "indeed growing exceedingly difficult for France and England to work together," for a long time to come "they must endeavor to do so on pain of making confusion worse confounded." The chief positive advantage in such a treaty as the Premiers have been working on is, in the opinion of a New York *Times's* Paris correspondent, that "it would form in Europe a point of stability amid so much that is unstable and fluctuating." Moreover:

"It would compel a joint policy instead of the present method of pulling two ways. It would compel both countries to regard their problems from the general point of view of the interest of Europe and the world, and, it is pointed out, while tending to deter Lloyd George from adventures like that of attempting to resume trade with Russia before there were railroads to trade along, it may lead France into a more liberal and less despondent frame of mind."

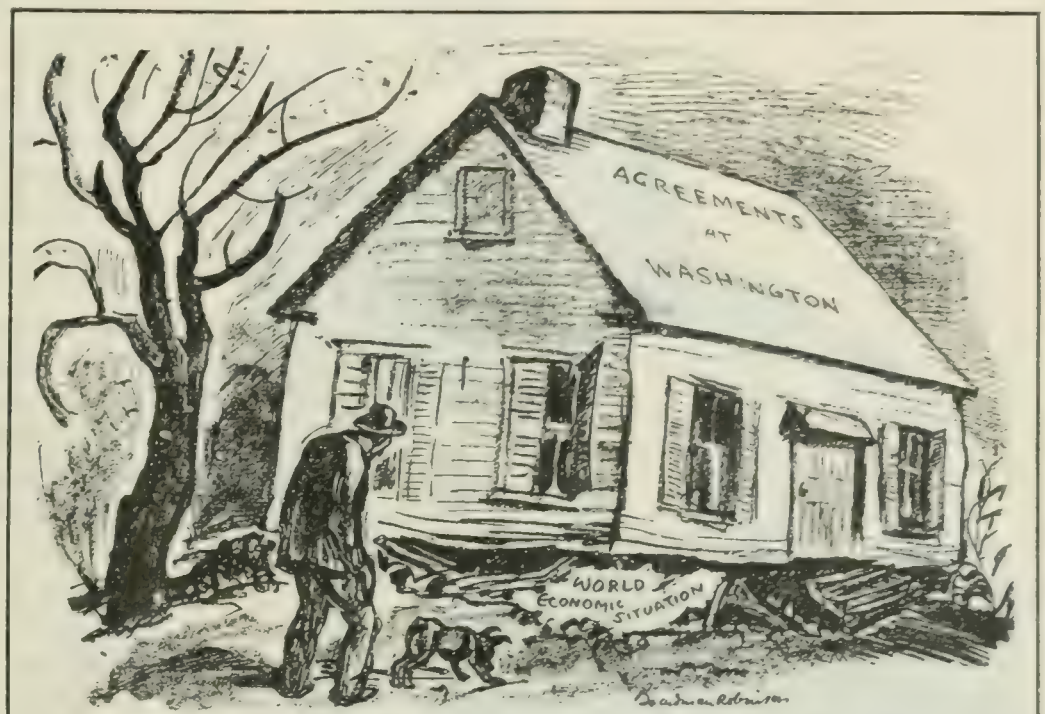
EUROPE REDISCOVERING SOLVENCY

"COLUMBUS, WE ARE HERE," is suggested as the American slogan at the economic conference to be held in March in the city where the discoverer of America was born in 1451. Genoa is henceforth likely to be associated in history with other important discoveries, editors and press correspondents suggest. There is the discovery of the Allied Supreme Council that it is time for Europe to unite its economic forces to prevent a general smash, and the discovery announced by Lloyd George at Cannes, namely, that Europe can pull itself out of its financial troubles without waiting any longer to see what America is going to do about it. And Germany and Russia, for years outcasts, will be discovered among the conferees at Genoa. It was bound to be only a question of time, we read in the Baltimore *News*, "before Europe would get down to earth and realize that she is not a collection of unrelated entities but a set of interlocking parts in an economic machine, none of which will function properly if the others have had their bearings burned away." Ambassador Harvey told the Supreme Council at Cannes that its "unanimous accord for the reconstruction of Europe and the tacit agreement to recognize Russia under certain conditions" was "one of the greatest things it has ever done." And so, comments the Newark *News*, Europe, which has never been one, seems now on the point of being driven together by necessity.

Europe's adoption of the self-help idea wins applause on these shores, being favorably commented on in editorials with such headlines as "Home Rule for Europe," and "Europe Going Back to Work." "Once the European governments get the idea that their salvation depends upon themselves and not upon a wealthy friend across the Atlantic, they will make substantial progress toward recovery," the Birmingham *Age-Herald* is convinced. Lloyd George's declaration that Europe ought to settle her problems herself without waiting for American aid and advice is characterized by the New York *Journal of Commerce* as "hopeful," "sound" and "right," and "it may be added that, such is the perversity of human nature, it is also the course of action that is likely to help most in arousing the interest of the United States." Nothing, we are told, "is so likely to attract the attention of the recalcitrant element in Congress as the fact that the other nations are proceeding without us and that they have no disposition either to seek or to wait for our decision in economic matters." This paper believes the United States Government should accept the invitation to join the conference at Genoa, as do also the New York *Times*, *World*, and *Commercial*, Manchester *Union*, Baltimore *News* and Duluth *Herald*. The New York *Evening Post* insists that we can not be a mere bystander, saying:

"The opportunity afforded us by the Genoa Conference is the opportunity of improving conditions which heretofore we have merely criticized, and criticized from a safe distance. We have had the bad grace to stand off and say how badly France was acting, for example. How much better were we acting? What were we doing to give France any reason for not acting exactly as she has? Our attitude said plainly, 'Don't count on us. We are through.' Then we proceeded to hold up our hands in holy horror at France's fears and misgivings. Our mere presence at the important series of international conferences which have followed the war would have been most reassuring to moderate opinion in France and have enabled that opinion to assert itself more strongly. Men like Briand could have challenged the extremists as they have not dared to challenge them. In the very act of criticizing France for rattling the saber we have taken up a position of aloofness which virtually bids her rely upon the saber. France's fears of attack by a disarmed Germany have been matched by our fears of entanglement in a disrupted Europe.

"Our economic interest in European readjustment demands our presence at Genoa. Whether we think of interest on the huge debt on our books or of the trade which used to be on our books we are thinking of something which can not be ours without our active effort. To reject the invitation to meet with the other Powers for a discussion of the economic condition of Europe would be to reject an invitation to improve our own economic condition."



THE NEW ROOF IS FINE—BUT THE FOUNDATION IS ROTTEN.

—Robinson in the Baltimore *Sun*.

But other observers are not quite so sure. As the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, for instance, puts it, "if Europe gets down to business this country will watch the proceedings sympathetically. But, first of all, we require to be shown." And the Washington *Post*, which is popularly supposed to reflect Administration opinion, holds that the recent policy of the Allies "has been such as to discourage cooperation by the United States." If the spirit shown by France in the submarine discussions "operates also on the reparations and Russian problems, with an eye solely to French advantage, these problems will not be solved," we are told. *The Post* has no use for what it calls "the scheme for the economic exploitation of Russia by German organization and Allied capital." Moreover,

"The Allies are pressing for the cancellation of the war loans and the underwriting of Germany's debts by the United States. Thus the Allies are developing a well-defined plan to place the burden of Europe's losses upon the backs of the United States and Russia. The appeal to the United States will be 'self-interest,' and the dealings with Russia will not be an appeal, but a mere physical entry and seizure.

"Thus it is seen that the tendency of European policy is obnoxious to the United States. This Government has never recognized the fraudulent 'republics' wrested from Russia. Nor has this Government ever given any intimation that it will cancel the war loans. It can not cancel the borrowings from its own people without repudiation, and its people have not given it authority to accept repudiation by other nations.

"The Allies can settle the reparations problem in a fair and satisfactory manner if they will. Until they have worked out such a settlement it is idle for them to expect the United States to share their burdens. In no event is it conceivable that the United States will participate in any scheme for the economic exploitation of Russia."

What should be the program of America's representatives at Genoa, if any are sent? The New York *Journal of Commerce* thinks there are certain points on which distinct instructions ought to be given our delegates, to wit:

"1. While we are not ready to cancel or reduce our debt claims upon Europe in the absence of good and sufficient showing as to the results of such action, we should stand ready to

consider and to urge upon Congress at a later date) the adoption of a reasonable program of debt adjustment.

"2. The presence of an abnormally large stock of gold in the United States is dangerous at home and disastrous to other countries which want to get back to a gold basis of prices. We ought to stand ready to consider with them the reestablishment

"DON'T BE DISCOURAGED, MARS, THERE'S PLENTY OF MATERIAL FOR ANOTHER CONFLAGRATION."
—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

of the gold price basis and to be prepared to join in plans for the redistribution of our gold holdings under proper conditions.

"3. Investment of new capital in European industry is necessary both to Europe and to the further maintenance of our foreign trade, and we should therefore be prepared to offer some plan for the recapitalization of certain industries through our aid—our advances to be suitably secured.

"4. Since we must eventually accept pay for our claims in goods, we ought not to commit ourselves in advance as to the tariff, but be ready to consider a policy of reasonable admission of foreign merchandise at duties that will permit its sale here instead of insisting upon prohibitory duties."

When the Allied Premiers met at Cannes on January 6, Mr. Lloyd George called for the economic restoration of Europe without waiting for the United States. The Supreme Council decided to call "a conference of an economic and financial nature" during the first weeks of March in Genoa to include representatives of all the European Powers, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria and Russia, and the United States, if willing. Certain essential conditions were laid down which it was stated the Russian Government must accept as a condition of recognition. These were:

"(1) The nations can not claim the right to dictate to each other the principles according to which they must organize within their frontiers, their régime of property, their economy and their government. It is the right of each country to choose for itself the system which it prefers.

"(2) Nevertheless it is not possible to place foreign capital in order to help a country unless the foreigners who provide the capital have a certitude that their property and rights will be respected and the fruits of their enterprise assured.

"(3) This feeling of security can not be reestablished unless nations or their Governments desiring to obtain foreign credits freely engage: (a) To recognize all public debts and obligations and to recognize also obligation to restore or, in case of default, to indemnify all foreign interests for loss or damage which has been caused by the confiscation or sequestration of property; (b) to establish legal and juristic punishment and assure the impartial execution of all commercial or other contracts.

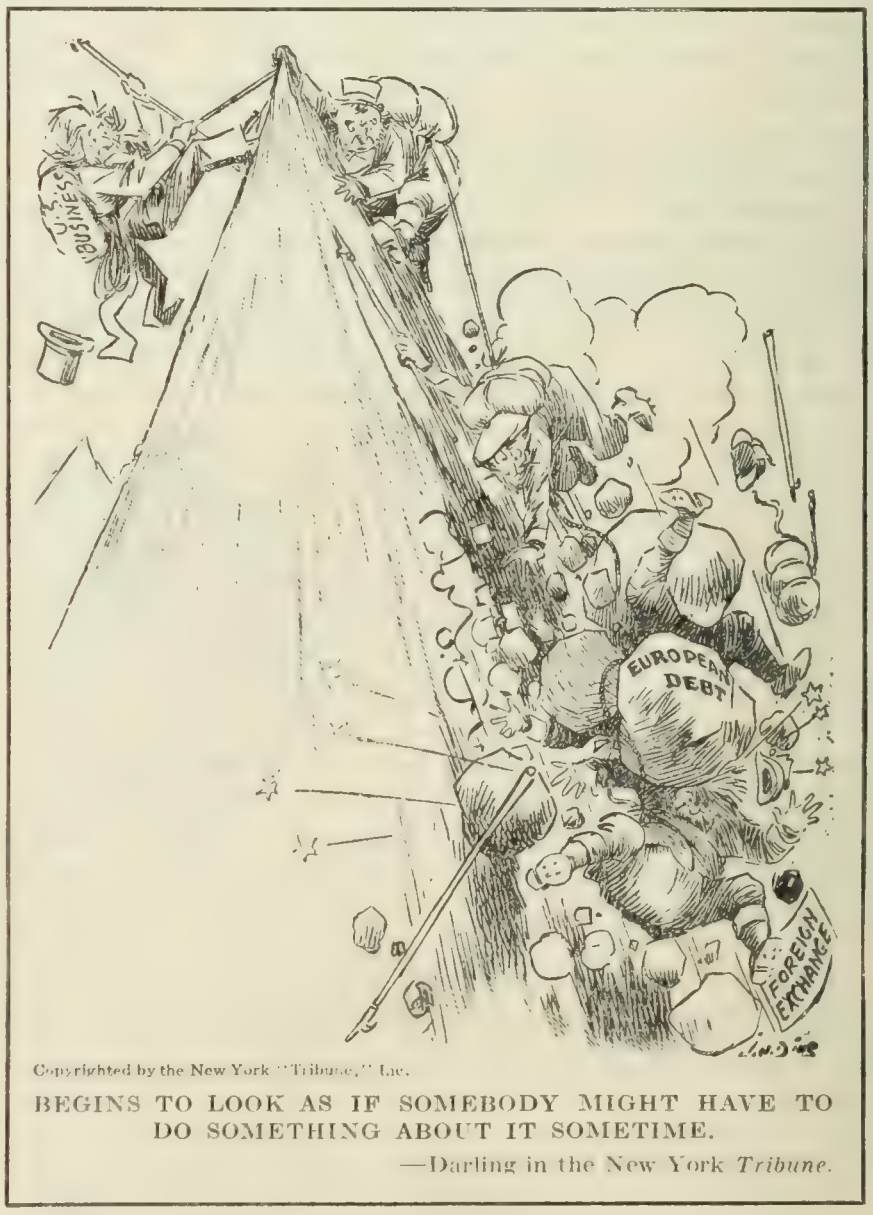
"(4) The nations ought to have available convenient means of exchange; in general, financial and monetary conditions ought to exist which offer sufficient guaranties.

"(5) All nations ought to engage to abstain from all propaganda which is subversive of the political system established in other countries.

"(6) All nations ought to take a common engagement to abstain from all aggression on their neighbors."

A day or two later the Supreme Council puts its O. K. on the plan for an international finance corporation which had been formulated by a conference of Allied financiers at Paris. The interested countries, which would include the United States, and also Germany on a slightly different basis, would organize corporations, for promotion only, with a combined capital equivalent to $100,000,000, to serve as mediums for credit transactions and facilitating the activities of private enterprises in all countries where the business field now is obstructed by lack of credits and disorganized finances.

The Russian Government promptly accepted the invitation from Cannes. The Allied premiers decided to invite Russia, the New York *Globe* remarks, because they realize that "there can be no satisfactory economic reconstruction of Europe without Russia, the storehouse of the continent's natural resources." And Lenin, who has come to learn that Russia could not live without its neighbors, was seeking just such an invitation when he modified his communistic program



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BEGINS TO LOOK AS IF SOMEBODY MIGHT HAVE TO DO SOMETHING ABOUT IT SOMETIME.
—Darling in the New York *Tribune*.

What, asks *The Globe*, can Russia's representative offer at Genoa toward the scheme of rebuilding Europe?

"Russia's only card, of course, is concessions for natural resources, offered on terms that would, at the same time, permit the rebuilding of the Soviet transport system and industries, and also furnish the raw materials that European factories need so sorely to supply their foreign trade."

ANOTHER BLOW AT PRICE-FIXING

BUSINESS, "ALREADY HARRIED ON ALL SIDES," as the New York *Journal of Commerce* observes, apparently is surprized by the Supreme Court's five-to-four decision, during the first week of the New Year, that the Beech-Nut Packing Company has no right to enforce its prices by making wholesalers and jobbers keep retailers in line, and blacklist any jobber or wholesaler who sells to a price-cutting retailer. "Shall the maker of well-advertised razors, soaps, or foods be allowed to prevent retailers from cutting the fixt price of his wares?" asks the New York *Evening Post*. And if so, how? No flat "yes" or "no" can be given to the first question, this paper reminds us, "for courts have been supplying answers for two decades which have varied with the different cases." One of the recent cases, in which the Supreme Court decided in favor of the manufacturer, was raised by the simple refusal of Colgate and Company to sell its products to certain price-cutting retailers. That was declared lawful. "But the Beech-Nut program went further than this," notes the Newark *News;* "the company insisted that, no matter through how many hands the product passed, the retail price should be everywhere identical." As the Brooklyn *Eagle* explains:

"The Beech-Nut Company had a checking system by which it could determine where cut-rate stores were getting their supplies and could cut off the distributor furnishing them goods. Numbers and symbols on the cases made this possible. It was apparently doing just what the Colgate people were doing in a different way, more efficiently, and relied on the Colgate decision. But the Federal Trade Commission, under the special law fixing its powers, issued an order that the practise be stopt, and the appeal to the Supreme Court followed."

In the majority opinion of the Supreme Court, Justice Day referred to several previous decisions of the Court in cases under the Sherman Act, and said:

"By these decisions it is settled that in prosecutions under the Sherman Act a trader is not guilty of violating its terms who simply refuses to sell to others, and he may withhold his goods from those who will not sell them at the prices he fixes at the resale. He may not, consistently with the Act, go beyond the exercise of this right and by contracts or combinations, express or implied, unduly hinder or obstruct the free and natural flow of commerce in the channels of interstate trade.

"The Sherman Act is not involved here except in so far as it shows a declaration of public policy to be considered in determining what are unfair methods of competition, which the Federal Trade Commission is empowered to condemn and suppress."

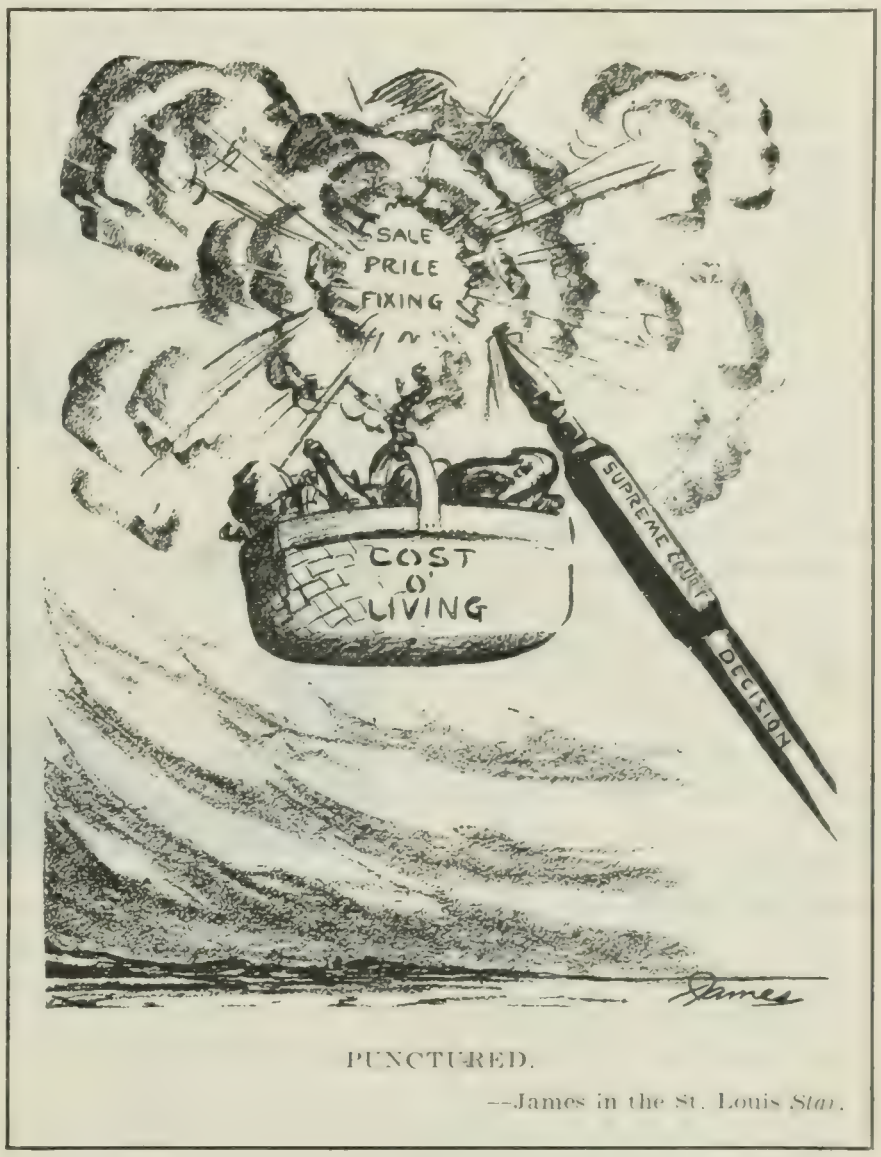
Many editors agree that the lay mind will find it hard to define the line of demarcation, so the Newark *News* points out that—

"In a nutshell, the decision of the Supreme Court is that while it is perfectly lawful for a company to sell its commodities only to middlemen who will maintain the particular resale prices, it can not compel those middlemen, when they sell to retailers, to fix a definite price the retailers must charge. It puts into effect the principle that whereas competition by wholesaler or jobber may lawfully be eliminated, competition can not lawfully be prevented when the goods reach the hands of retailers."

"Resale price-fixing, however," we are told by the Providence *Journal*, "has been solidly established in mercantile policy, and as customarily practised it has not appeared to be a matter for complaint on grounds of public policy." *The Journal* goes on—

"The producer distributes his goods subject to an agreement that his agents shall redistribute them at an unvarying price. In imposing this rule, the producer is manifestly not thinking of his own immediate profit, for he gets his price anyway. He is seeking to maintain the standard of his trade-mark, believing that cut prices quoted by his agents for their own benefit will injure its reputation for quality, and ultimately work to his injury. There is, undoubtedly, a restraint of competition in the practise. But, after all, the goods are originally the property of the producer; he can not be compelled to sell them, and presumably he is at liberty to make terms when he sells."

But inasmuch as the Beech-Nut Company has a monopoly on its goods before it disposes of them at all, and can not be compelled to sell them to anybody it does not choose, the minority opinion of the Supreme Court, written by Justice Holmes, can not see that the company's practises have a "dangerous tendency unduly to hinder competition or to create monopoly." Justice Holmes, in his opinion, says he can not see to whom the practises



PUNCTURED.

—James in the St. Louis *Star*.

are unfair. Justice McReynolds, dissenting, declares the most apparent defect of the majority verdict is that "it makes unlawful something which would have been lawful had the producer in question been able to keep in its memory the names of unsatisfactory customers and had not placed such a list in writing." "The vote of five to four illustrates how difficult is unanimity of opinion among the highest legal authorities in respect to questions of business," notes the Springfield *Union*. As the New York *Journal of Commerce* puts it:

"The Trade Commission has not shown itself a particularly apt or able body, and its ideas do not coincide with those of the business community. Neither, it should be added, do the recent decisions of the Supreme Court—rendered as they are by bare majorities whose notions of law are certainly no better than those of their colleagues, who are as learned and public spirited as the members of the majority.

"Never before has there been such confusion at Washington, with the Department of Commerce, the Department of Justice, the Federal Trade Commission and other bodies taking diametrically opposed views, while the Supreme Court hands down far-reaching decisions by small majorities and without any good reason of principle upon which to justify itself."

"This is a most unfortunate commercial condition," agrees the Brooklyn *Eagle*, which believes that "if the law is in such a state that the most learned jurists disagree about its interpretation in this fashion, it is the function of Congress to clarify the law on price-fixing, and the sooner this is done the better for business."

WILL THE BAN ON POISON GAS END IT?

THE MOST HOPEFUL ASPECT of the Washington Conference decision to abolish poison gas in warfare appears to be the overwhelming weight of popular sentiment behind it. Before the five great Powers agreed to prohibit the use of poison gas among themselves, and to invite all other nations—including Germany and Russia—to join in outlawing this weapon, there were considered reports of chemical warfare experts from the various countries represented at the Conference, and from the American Advisory Committee, which kept in close touch with the American people. And the people won—after 366,795 men and women from all sections of the country had protested in writing against the use of gas in warfare. Only 19 advocated the retention of gas as a weapon, and they would restrict its use. The General Board of the Navy, it should be added, also urged that gas warfare should be abolished.

Following the ban on the use of submarines against merchant ships, and the agreement to hold violators guilty of piracy, whether acting under orders or not, the five great Powers placed poison gas in the same class with "poisoning wells, introducing germs of disease, and other abhorrent methods of warfare." The submarine decision "is a great victory for civilization," notes the New York *Tribune*, but the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* thinks that, while "the five Powers have gone far to make the submarine obsolete," and that "if the Conference had done nothing else, it would deserve infinite credit for this one act," nevertheless "the submarine debate was little more than a preliminary to the larger and more painful question of poison gas in warfare." For, points out *The Ledger*, "unregulated air warfare could easily be more terrible than the submarine ever was."

Now that gas has been abolished by agreement, however, many editors are wondering if the ban actually can be enforced. The New York *Tribune* thinks it can be. We read

"The signatory Powers at Washington are perhaps powerful enough to make their judgment as to rules of war binding on the conscience and practise of nations generally, whether the latter adhere formally to the new poison gas and submarine declarations or not."

"But every previous effort to civilize warfare went by the board in the World War," recalls the Pittsburgh *Post*, and the New York *World* believes that—

"Moral obligations to which no penalty is attached are all too likely to sink out of sight once the diplomats come to a deadlock and make the ancient appeal to force. If there were another long and stubborn struggle and if there were plenty of poison gas in reserve it would be strange indeed if one side or the other did not use it in preference to accepting defeat."

"But the Washington verdict," observes the New York *Evening Mail*, "goes to show that the civilized world does not countenance the use of such a barbarous weapon."

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GO BACK!

—Cassel in the New York *Evening World*.

WHEN THE STARVING PAY THE FREIGHT

"SHIPPING BUZZARDS" is the not altogether complimentary title invented by the Socialist New York *Call* to describe American shipping men who are said to have increased freight rates to Russian ports within two weeks after $20,000,000 was appropriated by the United States for Russian Relief. As the bill carrying the appropriation also provided that the food, grain and condensed milk for Russia's starving millions should be carried in American vessels, shipping interests, says *The Call*, felt that this would be a good opportunity to raise rates from $6.80 a ton to $8.75—or 30 per cent. This, notes the Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*, would amount to $2,250,000. Foreign shipping rates are about $5 a ton.

"Having eliminated competition by law, American shipping men immediately proceeded to jack up their rates," charges the Baltimore *Evening Sun*, altho New York shipping men deny that there has been an increase. "And shipping men," says a statement in the New York *Journal of Commerce* "object to having" all operators jumbled together in one sweeping indictment. Shipping men assert, moreover, that even the $8.75 rate would barely return a fair profit. "There is not a single shipping interest in this city to-day which has not in the last two years been run at a loss," contends the Brooklyn *Citizen*.

Then there is little chance of a return cargo, contend shipping interests, and one company points out that it has a Norwegian ship that costs $190 a day to operate, while an American ship of the same size costs $268 a day. "That tells the story of the high cost of operating American ships, and the rates that result from this expense," says one ship operator.

Secretary of Commerce Hoover, however, says he "can not understand why rates should increase about 30 per cent. immediately after Congress passed legislation providing that the food for Russia must be shipped in American vessels." Mr. Hoover, therefore, has asked the Shipping Board to allocate some thirty ships to the American Relief Administration so that food and grain may be carried to Russia at cost. The saving in rates will be used for the purchase of famine supplies.

Despite this happy outcome—for the starving—agree the Providence *Journal*, the Boston *Transcript*, the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, and several other papers of seaboard cities, "shipping interests have forfeited the sympathy and incurred the condemnation of the public by their act." "They have attempted to profiteer on a work of mercy," agrees the Columbus (Ohio) *Dispatch*. As the Newark *News* declares in no uncertain terms:

"If the increase is not absolutely necessary, then it is blood money. There is no other way to characterize it. This puts the burden of proof squarely at the door of the shipping companies. If the jump in the rate is made for the purpose of intensifying whatever impression may exist that we ought to have ship subsidy, and the American people ever find it out, subsidy will be flat as a pancake for a generation to come."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

YAP is to be an ami-cable station.—*Washington Post.*

FRANCE evidently thinks the U-boat is all right if it is her boat.—*Washington Post.*

BALANCES of power are not adjusted for weighing justice.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

YOU can wipe your business slate clean by getting rid of all the sponges.—*Washington Post.*

THE Ingersolls are the latest to disprove the adage that Time is Money.—*New York Evening Post.*

AMERICA might assist in discouraging war by hereafter keeping her military inventions to herself.—*Washington Star.*

THAT Missouri grandmother who has gone to college evidently figures that she is old enough to know better.—*Washington Post.*

WE read that a Frenchman is able to make gold from lead. That is nothing. Any plumber can do that.—*Charleston Gazette.*

"COUNSEL is cheaper than warfare," says the President. Well, perhaps he doesn't know the same lawyers we do.—*Manila Bulletin.*

BOSTON's new mayor is Curley, but she is still far ahead of those cities whose mayors are crooked.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

THERE were 64 lynchings in the United States in 1921. Let's pass that by and talk about lawlessness in Mexico.—*Pittsburgh Gazette-Times.*

ALSO the Conference has helped to an appreciation of the difficulties and accomplishment of the Wilson diplomacy.—*Springfield Republican.*

IT may be well to remember that we can't kill the dogs of war by trimming off their ears or cutting off their tails.—*Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

DURING December 34 new oil wells were opened in Mexico, indicating that the condition of the Mexican people will soon again become a matter of international concern.—*American Lumberman (Chicago).*

"MY course in the future," says Mr. Debs, "will depend a great deal upon how long I am out of jail." Tut, tut, Mr. Debs. A great many capitalists think along that very same line.—*Kansas City Star.*

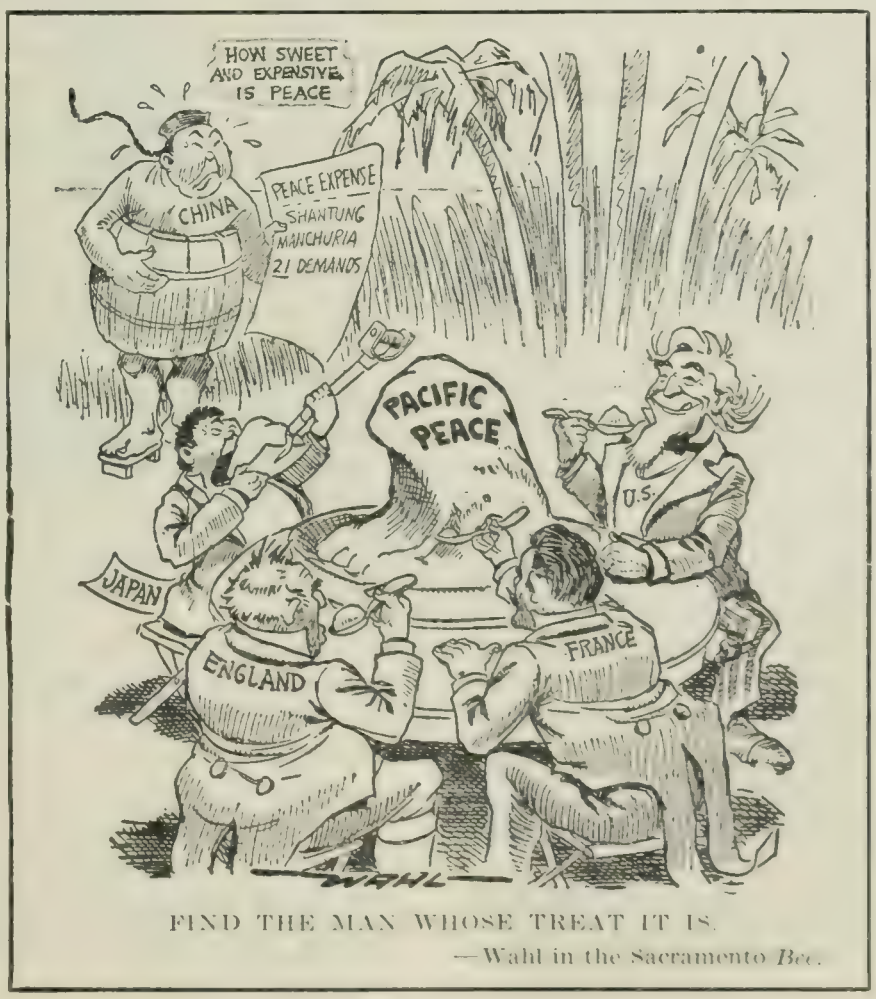
THE actions of Germany as a debtor are what we might expect considering her actions as a fighter.—*Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

WOMEN have been driving men out of coal mines, but we haven't heard of the ladies preventing men from working in diamond mines.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

MOONSHINE prices are dropping in New York, but this is not in the least illogical. Moonshine dealers are killing off their consumers.—*New Orleans Times-Picayune.*

SANTA CLAUS was banished from Zion City because Voliva doesn't believe in him. For ourselves, we find it easier to believe in Santa Claus than in Voliva.—*Buffalo Express.*

JAPAN may have failed to get the United States on her side, but we would wager that before the Conference is over she gets something on the side, anyhow.—*Manila Bulletin.*



FIND THE MAN WHOSE TREAT IT IS.
—Wahl in the Sacramento *Bee.*

CHINA's open door, to obviate a jam, should be of the revolving kind.—*Toledo Blade.*

NO, a four-power treaty doesn't mean horse power; just horse sense.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

TREATIES can be relied on to keep the Senate alive and kicking.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

OUR advice to De Valera is not to get into any fight with the Irish.—*New York Tribune.*

WHAT China desires, evidently, is a sphere of influence in China.—*Chicago Daily News.*

EXCEPTING that Congress will be in session, the outlook for 1922 is rather cheerful.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

WHEN a woman says her husband is the light of her life, he probably does not go out very often.—*Charleston Gazette.*

IT costs a third of a billion dollars to run New York for a year, and we doubt if it is worth it.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

GERMANY appears to be almost as certain of her inability to pay as she was of her inability to lose.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

PERSONALLY we are rather anxious for peace in Ireland so as to see what will happen next.—*American Lumberman (Chicago).*

THE ant used to be considered the model of industry, but since the Volstead act the worm has come into its own.—*Manila Bulletin.*

SINCE we have been sampling moonshine we begin to understand why life on our satellite has long been extinct.—*New York Tribune.*

THE way China is treated sometimes we wonder she doesn't go into her famous open door and slam it behind her.—*Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

THE rest of the Powers say that Russia must recognize her debts. We suggest that she get a little more familiar and meet a few of them.—*Manila Bulletin.*

The Times will publish a series of articles "from Wilson's secret documents" obtained in a conference of "open covenants of peace openly arrived it."—*New York Call.*

DE VALERA is somewhat in the position of the lone juryman who could not have his way because of the attitude of eleven stubborn men.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

OUR prediction is that the citizens of the Irish Free State will have just as much fun fighting among themselves as they had fighting England.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

THAT Wilson foundation which is now being established is not to be confused with the one that the Republican administration is using for its foreign policies.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

PRESIDENT HARDING assured Mr. Quezon that there would be no backward step in Philippine policy. Governor Wood's report says that the granting of independence at this time would be a backward step.—*Manila Bulletin.*

A GIRL learns a lot at school. The "freshmen" at an Eastern college for girls say that a man should earn $20,000 a year before he is to be considered as marriageable, but the seniors put the figures at $2,000.—*Charleston Gazette.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

GERMANY AT THE CANNES CONFERENCE

A HEAD-ON COLLISION of Germany's most brilliant figures in the opposing political camps, Dr. Walter Rathenau, Minister of Reconstruction, and Hugo Stinnes, the all-round financial and industrial colossus of the new Fatherland, is the result of the selection of Dr. Rathenau to represent Germany at the Cannes Conference. *Germania*, the mouthpiece of Chancellor Wirth, and bitter antagonist of the Stinnes faction, charges that the fight waged against the policy of Wirth and Rathenau "harms Germany's prestige abroad and causes people to despise the Germans." This is particularly the case in England, where "every one who fights Wirth and Rathenau is judged morally as not more than a little nigger, and assuredly proud Albion does not make friends with niggers." This delicate repartee of *Germania* draws from the Junker *Deutsche Tageszeitung* the following:

"Stinnes—a little nigger! It is well known that Stinnes stands in the front line of those who are fighting Wirth and Rathenau and their policies, and that Chancellor Wirth probably vividly remembers the sharp criticism which Stinnes meted out to him and Rathenau recently."

THE GERMAN COIGN OF VANTAGE.

"Between bankruptcy and Bolshevism."

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

Meanwhile, the news that Germany is to assist at the Cannes Conference "to speak when spoken to, and to answer when asked," caused a violent revival of paper mark strength on the Berlin Bourse. Berlin dispatches inform us that the rise of the mark enables the German Government to buy with advantage on the international Bourse, and industrial leaders are known to have securities to the value of about $1,000,000,000 on deposit at home and abroad. They are said to have accumulated this sum to buy fresh supplies of raw materials in the world markets of cotton, wool, copper and iron. Until now industrial stocks have been quoted at low prices because big business men delayed buying until the political outlook became more favorable. If the mark were to increase permanently in value, however, it would throw German business into a turmoil, as all calculations are based on the dollar being worth two hundred marks, but, we are told, "if the industrials could drive the mark up to nearly double that value for a few days, it would place German industry once again in a prime position." This hint of Germany's financial solvency is strikingly strengthened by a statement from the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, quoted in full at the end of this article, in which it is shown that the tax per person according to the German budget is $13.88, while in France the tax per person is $45.22.

That the outside world may not be "misled" by the Bourse enthusiasm over the Cannes Conference, the proper note of cynicism appears in the German press, as for instance when the Hamburg *Fremdenblatt* explains that England is "worried about the possible destruction of Germany, because Germany's suffering means suffering for England also," as the last three years have shown. The *Tägliche Rundschau* gloomily predicts that the upshot of the Conference will be "financial control of Germany by the Entente," and the *Deutsche Tageszeitung* says sneeringly that Dr. Walter Rathenau and the other German delegates to Cannes go to "cool their heels in the Entente anteroom." It is explained in Berlin dispatches that the German delegates, who are the strongest financial and economic experts of the country, "will be heard, but will have no direct participation in the decisions reached." Yet the mere fact that the Allied conferees desire to hear the German experts is described by some German writers as a "hopeful indication that the Allies wish to leave no stone unturned to find the right answer to the question as to the limit to be put to the gold payments of Germany." The Berlin *Zeit* sees no prospect in Cannes of a betterment of the situation, and maintains that it is impossible for Germany to carry out her obligations, while other papers find a crumb of solace in the fact that the "choking" of Germany will be a little while delayed, and this gain of space and time "may mean much." In the Berlin *Tageblatt* Dr. Berhard Dernburg declares that none of the Entente nations would be able to pay the debt that Germany is expected to pay, or to stand up under Germany's burden. He does not believe that a brief postponement will solve the problem which can be properly settled only when sufficient time is allowed to Germany to raise the necessary cash without the use of artificial means, and adds:

"England is struggling under a burden of debt as it is, and it would be impossible for her people to assume an annual payment of £200,000,000 for generations to come, althô she is in full possession of her national economic facilities, with her merchant fleet and spheres of influence undiminished. France has the Saar valley and has regained Alsace, but should any one demand 90,000,000,000 francs yearly of France, she would immediately become bankrupt—would be as insolvent as Germany."

But Dr. Dernburg does take comfort in the fact that the Cannes Conference is in a certain sense a sequel to the Washington Conference, which compelled the French to "abandon their destructive anti-German policy." A well-known financial and commercial newspaper, the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, points out that if Germany obtained a postponement of payment only for the January and February reparation instalments, she would again be facing a similar crisis within a very few months. The real problem is the matter of reparations as a whole, and behind this problem is the ominous larger question "whether Europe

can yet be saved from the dire effects of the war by common sense, or whether it is to be cast remorselessly into catastrophic disaster." The *Freiheit* observes:

"There can be no reconstruction or restoration of Europe's economic life as long as economic impossibilities are required from Germany. Leading circles in England recognize this fact, and one discerns in the British press that Mr. Lloyd George holds the same opinion. Thus it seems possible to believe that a union of international economics and politics will soon come into being, altho this may seem too optimistic an expectation."

In France the Ministry of Foreign Affairs issues statistics showing the relative financial condition of France and Germany, and they are of significant interest in connection with the above German comment, for according to French editors they provide "excellent arguments for the French stand on reparations." The figures are reduced to dollars at the rate of exchange in September, and read as follows:

"The German foreign debt is $787,250,000; interior funded debt, $850,250,000; interior floating debt, $2,111,110,000, whereas France's foreign debt is $6,856,000,000; interior funded debt, $10,171,000,000, and interior floating debt, $7,499,000,000.

"To meet the financial obligations of the Treaty of Versailles Germany has designated for the budget $787,000,000, whereas France to meet reconstruction of the devastated regions has designated a budget of $1,570,000,000.

"According to the tables the German budget makes the tax per person $13.88. At the same time the French tax per head is $45.22.

JINGO—GERMAN STYLE.

"Ve don'd vant to pay,
But, by Chinko, if ve do,
Ve've got no ships,
Ve've got no coal,
Und ve gif de marks to you."

—*The Daily Express* (London).

"The German fiscal year is May 1 to April 3; and the French, January 1 to December 3.

"The tables also contain the comparative cost of living. A kilogram of bread in Germany is 3½ cents, in France 8.22 cents.

"In Germany a ton of coal costs $2.05, in France $9.56. Transportation of a ten-ton railway car 1,000 kilometers: Germany, $60, and France, $178.50."

A NEW ZEALAND WORD TO AMERICA

WHEN AMERICA EXPRESSES her considered judgment, political construction may be commenced in earnest, and it is high time that such beginning should be made, declares the Auckland *Weekly News*, which laments that for three years the affairs of the world have been

"OURSELVES ALONE."

"Ve keep der big glass for us!"

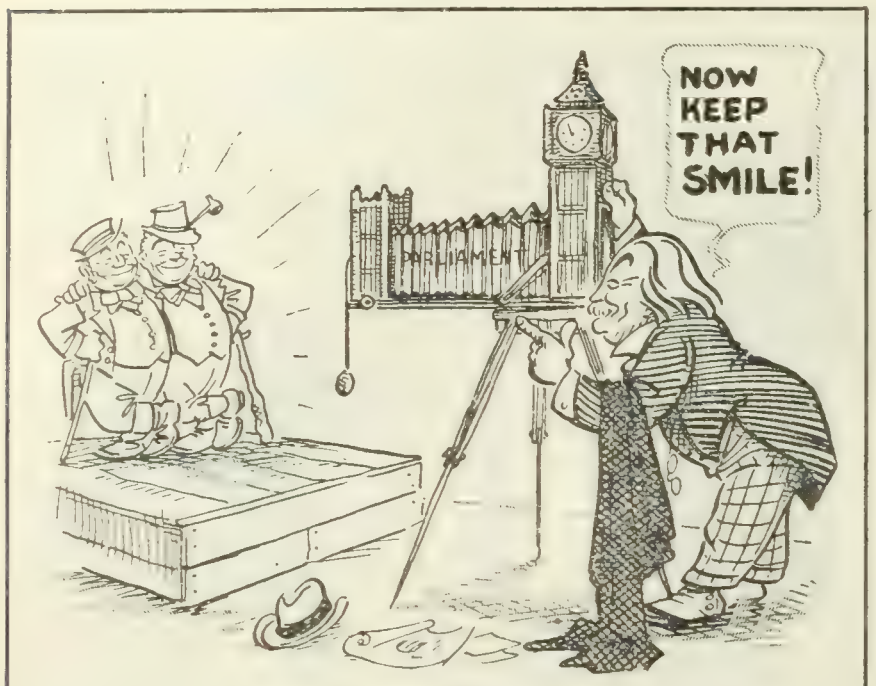
—*Pall Mall Gazette* (London).

drifting "because the nation aspiring to moral leadership has been unable to make up its mind." Mr. Harding may prove himself as much an idealist as his predecessor, but "one with a much sounder instinct for firm ground," and it notes with satisfaction his suggestion to perpetuate the Washington Conference as the machinery for the closer association of nations by including Germany and other Powers. This shows that he has "traveled very far since, as a candidate for the Presidency, he was attacking the League of Nations," and of course the world has traveled very far with him "even since the present Conference met." We read then:

"When Mr. Harding speaks of an association of nations, does he speak for his country, or only as Mr. Wilson spoke? It is far from clear. The majority of over seven millions which sent him to Washington was not representative of a political party. It stood for a union of discontents, and the judgment of the United States upon the League of Nations and the Treaty of Versailles is still in doubt. Mr. Harding appears to be moving toward a repudiation of the Republican theory of 'splendid isolation,' but is he sure of his people? The world can not afford to lay its plans upon the assumption of American cooperation and then suffer another rejection. But if the United States are ready for an association of nations, and ready for the full measure of participation which alone would give the association life, then the international outlook undergoes a profound change for the better. Europeans may wonder why the League of Nations should be superseded when it is in being and when it is willing to change its Covenant to meet American requirements. They may wonder whether Mr. Harding's candor is not equal to the confession that the dangers apprehended in the League are mythical. But Europeans, finding the burden of international affairs almost insupportable without American aid, are not disposed to grudge some concessions to American particularism. If America desires an association of the nations, let it enunciate a plan. Then it may be hoped that the statesmanship of the Old and New World will be large enough to combine the best points of the League Covenant and the American plan."

A FORECAST OF THE IRISH FREE STATE

MOVEMENTS GROWING TO POWER during the past twenty-five years enter upon their highest opportunity with the inauguration of the Irish Free State, and in order that readers outside the country may have some notion of what Ireland will be like under the new order, the



THE HAPPY "FOLK"-US.

The Daily Express (London).

London *Outlook* calls upon "A. E." (George Russell), a famous authority on Irish affairs. His vision of the future, he tells us, can be likened only to that of an artist who tries to depict a coast from a boat on a tossing sea. Now he is on the crest of the wave, and the next instant he is in the hollow, and there is nothing before him but wild water. So it follows that he can "only speculate on the outcome of national character" in the new situation. He points out that there are "four great currents of energy and thought in Ireland, all of which have encountered great opposition," and adds:

"The first, which is political, is directed to secure Irish liberty. The second is intellectual, and its object is to create an Irish culture based on the great Gaelic tradition, uniting this with modern thought. The third is economic, and its energies are directed to building up a social order in Ireland, democratic and cooperative in character. The fourth of these currents animates the proletarians in Ireland who have been adopting the methods of organization and social ideals which are becoming common property among the workers in all modern communities. . . .

"A quarter of a century ago Sir Horace Plunkett and his colleagues of the Irish Agricultural Organization Society cast a new economic generalization into the minds of the Irish people. He advocated agricultural cooperation, and his message was so well received, he found so many enthusiastic and disinterested helpers, that to-day many speak of the ideal Ireland as a cooperative commonwealth. Already about one hundred and thirty thousand Irish farmers, and these the best, are united, in over one thousand cooperative associations. These were originally started for some one particular purpose, such as butter-making, the purchase of requirements, or the sale of produce, but very soon these societies for special purposes began to change their character, to enlarge their objects, until they became what I might call general purpose societies.

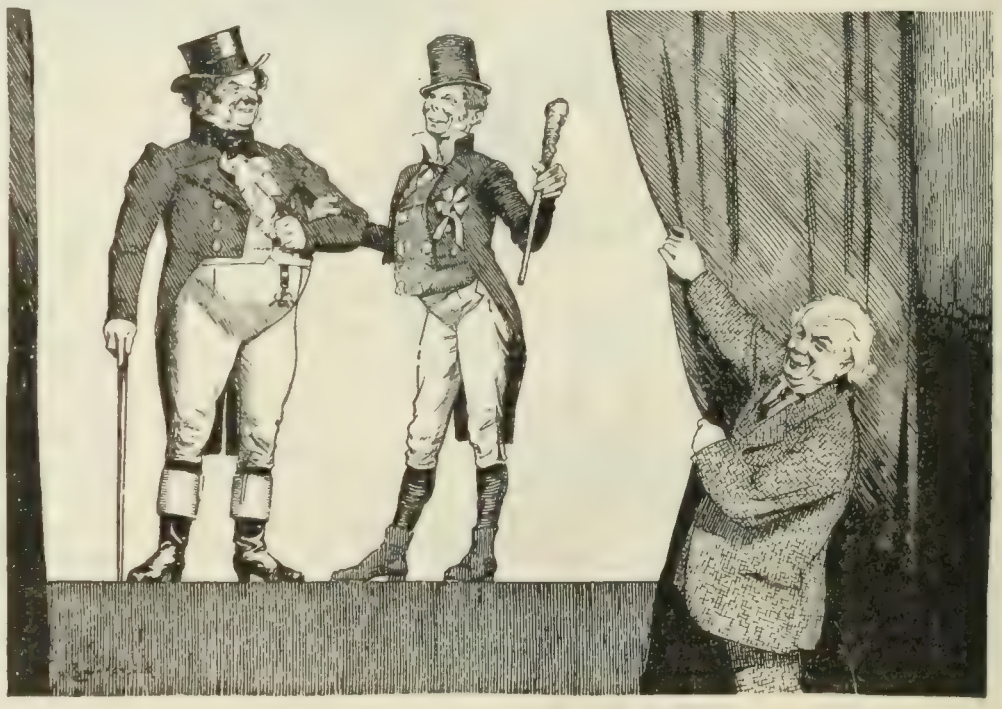
"If this tendency goes on, as I have no doubt it will, because it is economically beneficial, we shall find rural Ireland in the next generation with endless rural communities, each covering an area of about four or five miles, around the center of business, all buying together, manufacturing together, and marketing together, using their organization for social and educational as well as for business purposes. These again would be linked up by national federations, or groups of them would conspire together for enterprises too great for parish associations to undertake."

In the opinion of this observer, the stability of national life in Ireland would best be maintained by the balancing economic forces adverted to just above, "rather than by the artificial methods of senates with venerable ancients to offset the vehement radicals elected to more democratic assemblies," and he proceeds:

"No Government in the world has hitherto trusted the people it governs. I am sufficient of an anarchist to have a dread of the state, which is rarely a fountain of lovable or desirable life. I hope, in Ireland, for some thousands of self-governing economic communities, minute nations in fact, leaving but little for central government to do for them. I have thought long over the wisdom of Chinese Laotze, who said: 'The reason the people are so difficult to govern is because there is so much policy,' and I rather dread an Irish government, with its coming long overdue, beginning work with the ferocity of the new broom, trying to justify the sacrifices made to obtain power by attempting in five years what more placid states would consider well achieved in twenty-five. Laotze says again: 'The wise ruler will let his people alone and they will let him alone,' and I hope the help the Irish state will give to its people will be mainly encouragement for self-help rather than the pressing upon them of a spoon heaped high with good things manufactured in the state laboratories of thought."

As to the evolution of Irish labor, we are told that at present it is "a curious complexity" because—

"It is as loyal as any section of the Irish people to the political nationalism of Sinn Fein, and with that it avows acceptance of the socialist generalizations about state or national control of land and industry. If it presses for state socialism in Ireland, in my opinion it will pursue an ideal most hopeless of attainment in that country, because it could not secure a majority for this policy either by political or revolutionary methods. There are over five hundred thousand peasant proprietors in Ireland, men who would pour boiling lead on anybody who tried to nationalize their land, the land they had sweated sixty years to pay for, for which they went to prison and endured many hardships during the long agrarian agitations. Most of them are workers themselves, employing no labor except that of their families. The number of agricultural proletarians who theoretically might be expected to support a policy of land nationalization in the hope they would raise their own status, is only about one-third of the number of farmers, and such proportions, in my opinion, offer no hope for the advocates of this policy."



THE FIRST TIME ON ANY STAGE.

Lloyd George presents two famous favorites in an entirely new act "Erin Go Free!"

De Amsterdammer (Amsterdam).

BRITAIN PUZZLED BY FRANCE

MUCH RELIEF is felt in French official circles over the Anglo-French Defense Treaty, we are told, which is not a "compact of guaranty," but such an accord as will permit France to make an immense saving in the upkeep of her Army while at the same time relieving her anxiety concerning Germany. Nevertheless, many English newspapers remain puzzled by the French attitude on the submarine question and describe France's demand for a large submarine fleet as "unnecessary and impracticable." The press further informs us that the French naval ideas are having their effect on the Italian program of submarine construction and anti-submarine defense, and an Italian representative at Washington is quoted as saying rather meaningly: "Our future submarine construction would depend on the state of public feeling in case of the armaments of any other nation—there is no need of singling out any one—should reach such a point that there might be danger for us." As to the impracticability of the French submarine stand London dispatches report British naval opinion as affirming that the French naval authorities must be fully aware that the construction of 90,000 tons of submarines implies much more than the building of such craft. They would require, we read, an immense amount of oil fuel, would need mothering ships, which would mean a big surface tonnage, and these mothering ships would require special armed vessels to protect them. Inquiring into the motive of France on the submarine question, "a Student of Politics," writing in the London *Daily Chronicle*, known as Lloyd George's newspaper, expresses the opinion that there is more logic in the French argument than is generally conceded by the British, but it is a logic that if pushed far enough might lead to war between Great Britain and France. Americans seem to think that France is playing for a friendly diplomatic bargain, says this writer, but "whoever heard of any one collecting explosives in order to make the fires of future friendships burn brighter?" He thinks the motive must be a strong one that makes France "willing to get cross with the United States, to brush British sentiment the wrong way, and to wreck the hopes of disarmament on which the regeneration of Europe, moral and material, largely depends." We read then:

"The only motive strong enough is fear—irrational it may be, but genuine fear. Fear of what? To that there can be only one answer, namely, fear of a war in which British sea power may be used against her. Mr. Balfour's language at the Conference makes it quite clear that we should regard a great French submarine fleet as a danger to ourselves, and should have to build against it.

"Submarines are cheaper than battle-ships, but competition in submarines and anti-submarines might easily eat up all our economies on capital ships. The result would be that France would relatively be no stronger at sea than she is now, but when fear drives, considerations of that kind have never deterred any one from folly. It is only when fear is disarmed that naval or material disarmament is possible.

"The idea that France can possibly be afraid of us may sound paradoxical to our ears. That France should still be afraid of Germany taxes credulity, but that she should be afraid of an England which has never in its history been in so pacific a mood as now, and which has still, despite the heavy drafts made on it of late, a big fund of affection for France, seems to be carrying politics to bedlam."

The Daily Chronicle's contributor, who signs himself "A Student of Politics" is said in London dispatches to be Herbert Sidebotham, and he goes on to point out that the "whole idiom of French thought in politics is still military." Altho the next French Chamber may not think in terms of the "balance of power and strategical combinations," we are told that the present Chamber does, and "if there is an imaginable military situation in which the possession of a fleet might make for France the difference between victory and defeat, you may depend upon it that that is the sort of contingency which France has in her mind." According to this frank English writer, Mr. Balfour's argument that the submarine "is of no military use except to sink merchant ships" was carried much too far, for sea power was decisive in the last war, and might be decisive in a future war between France and Germany. This informant proceeds:

"Suppose, for example, they were at war, and that we thought France was in the wrong and wanted to end the war. We need not use a single British soldier; it would be quite enough for us to place our sea power at the disposal of Germany and to threaten to land a German army on the coasts of France. France could defeat that strategy by submarines, but probably in no other way. Mr. Balfour's argument that no transports were sunk by German submarines between here and France proves nothing, for the Dover Narrows were held by the Allies, and the voyage was from one friendly coast to another. But submarines based on Dover or on Calais could certainly make it impossible for a large fleet of transports to pass the straits.

"Mr. Balfour put his argument against the submarine too high, and, in fact, persuaded no other Powers, for Italy, Japan and the United States, as well as France, have a belief in the defensive use of the submarine.

"This example is quoted, not because it is probable, but because it helps us to understand the way in which the French mind may be working.

"'Disarm'? We can imagine a perfectly candid Frenchman exclaiming, 'That means that you, with your greater sea power, will be arbiter and can at any moment turn our flank. I like you, but I can't trust you so far. You like me to-day, but you may like Germany better to-morrow. I can't fortify the whole of my coast line. No submarines, forsooth! That is all very well for you who can not be hurt except by a blockade, and to a more limited extent by air raids, but for me it is a different story.'

"This kind of argument may be unwise. There may be a complete reply to it. But at any rate it helps us to understand that there is a case which has got to be met. If it is not met nothing is more probable than that the irritation of naval competition will sooner or later lead to war between us. The truth is that this submarine controversy has discovered weak spots in the methods of the Washington Conference. Given reasonable good-will, it was not very difficult to make arrangements between rivals separated by thousands of miles of ocean; but the crowded waters of Europe and its criss-cross political disputes make a far more complicated problem. There will have to be another conference to deal with European disarmament, and far bolder methods will have to be employed."

The Daily Chronicle's "Student of Politics" concludes by restating a scheme he has already outlined for the solution of the problems of disarmament, by which there would be established a new league of peace, containing as members Great Britain, France and Germany, for he says, "we want a citizenship of Europe."

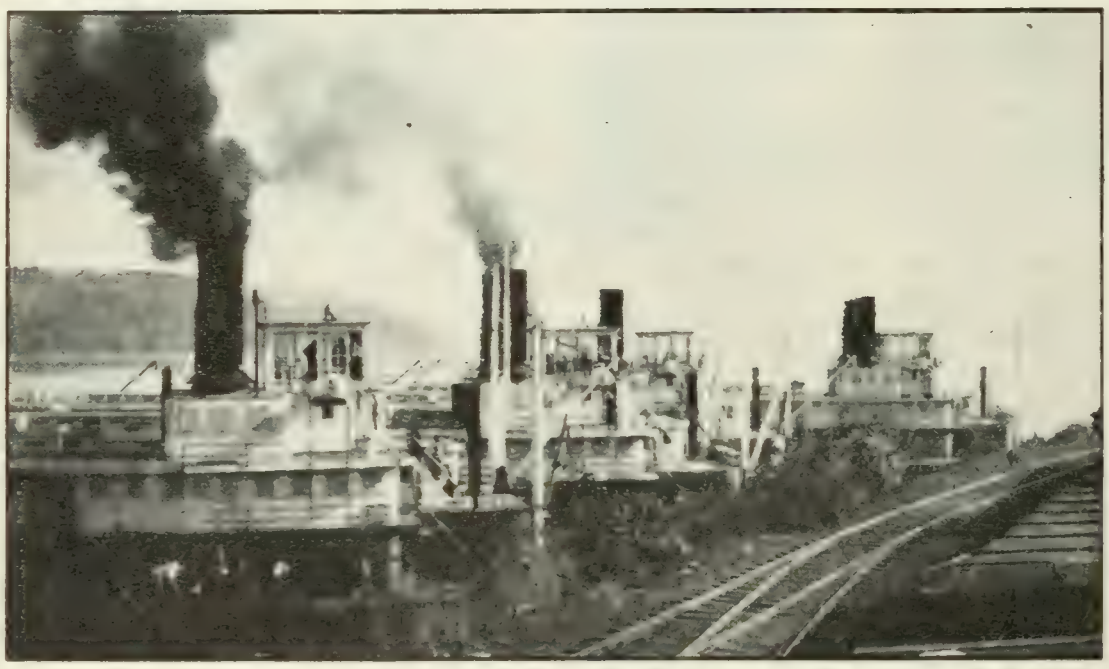
The series of manifestations in the English press and among English politicians that tend to represent the French, as "nothing less than unchained imperialists, capable of resuming submarine warfare in German fashion," excites wounded surprize among French editors, we learn from the Paris *Liberté*, which declares that after obtaining the preservation of her powerful fleet, England denies France "the right to protect our coasts with a sufficient number of submarines." This daily avers that "the French demand of 90,000 tons of submarines means 66 to guard the Mediterranean, the Atlantic and the Channel. This means really 50, if we allow for those which are always under repair." *La Liberté* points out, furthermore, as do various other French newspapers, that before the war, when Germany was steadily executing her program to increase her fleet, Great Britain was far from using the tone toward Germany that she is now using toward France. Great Britiain, it is said, at once becomes disturbed "when France gives the slightest sign of her independence." The Paris *Intransigeant* assures us that "the French brain can not comprehend the emotion which has taken possession of at least a part of British public opinion over the idea that France will not renounce her submarine defense." It notes "the suddenness of Great Britain's attack, when a month ago nobody even spoke of submarines," and adds:

"Supposing war should break out in Europe and Great Britain as has happened, should remain remain neutral. France would have renounced one of her most powerful defenses to please Great Britain. Can we seriously be asked to do that?"

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

THE NEW MISSISSIPPI STEAMBOAT

THE OLD MISSISSIPPI STEAMBOAT, famous in song and story, with its tall stacks spouting fire, its "nigger on the safety valve," its dangerous races, and its chanting, roistering roustabouts, is fast becoming a thing of the past, and in its place is coming a fleet of modern steel vessels, as different from the old type as an Atlantic liner is from Columbus's *Santa Maria*. Randolph Edgar, writing in *The Northwestern Miller* (Minneapolis) reminds us that Mark Twain called the Mississippi River a wonderful book; but not a book to be read and thrown aside, for it has a new story to tell every day. The pilot-author wrote of the river in the heyday of its glory when the only practical means of transportation between St. Louis and New Orleans and the sole method of travel between St. Louis and St. Paul was by boat. Mr. Edgar goes on:



THE NEW TYPE OF MISSISSIPPI STEAMBOAT.

"The gorgeous romance of the river of that day has yet to be told; the huge white packets, the unique river men, assorted gallantry, escaped slaves, card-sharpers—the characters are waiting for a master's touch to give them life.

"When the railroads were built and the river traffic waned, the type of steamboat remained the same. It was a type as distinctive from the craft of other rivers as a vessel of the Nile. Altho the sidewheel type prevalent before the Civil War was to a certain extent superseded by the sternwheeler, the type, nevertheless, remained the same. The boats which shoved rafts down the river were necessarily sternwheelers, while the later boats of the Diamond Jo Line, a line which was in existence until a few years ago, and the boats of the Davidsohn Line, which sent its famous *Phil Sheridan* to Minnetonka, were as a rule sidewheelers. The advantage of the sidewheeler lay in the boat being able to come about in a smaller area than the sternwheeler, and this was accomplished by reversing one wheel and going ahead with the other—the wheels operating on different shafts.

"But sidewheelers and sternwheelers, a few propellers and craft driven by what was called the 'dollar-wheel'—all gradually disappeared from the river after the St. Louis cyclone, which destroyed whole fleets of the old-time steamboats. On the Lower Mississippi the Anchor Line, owning the largest boats on the river, went into liquidation, and twelve years later the Diamond Jo Line, which ran steamers between St. Louis and St. Paul, sold its fleet, which eventually became converted into excursion craft for service between St. Louis and near-by points. The last trip to be made by a rafter was in 1906, or thereabouts, and on the way down the river the boat stopt at Albany, Ill., where Captain Steven B. Hanks, a cousin of Lincoln, came aboard and piloted for the remainder of the trip. He was the first pilot on a Mississippi rafter, and the last.

"At the close of navigation this autumn the only remaining packet on the Upper Mississippi was a boat running between St. Louis and Dubuque; except for this packet and a few small craft the surface of the river lay deserted, and the long successive history of steamboating between Dubuque and St. Paul was broken. It must therefore have come as a surprize to many of the river towns when during the last week in October a fleet of large boats built upon entirely new lines suddenly appeared churning the water with suppressed force, and with a vast amount of escaping steam disappeared even as they had come. They probably seemed monstrosities of some sort; the pilot's nightmare, as it were. One fancies the oldest inhabitant taking one look at the new arrivals and hastily seeking the seclusion of his cabin from where he hears their powerful breathing: loudly at first, and then diminishing as he regains his poise.

"They are, as a matter of fact, the new government boats built at Stillwater and sent through the St. Croix River down the Mississippi to St. Louis. It is the initial move to reestablish navigation to the Gulf. And since a new era in commerce (as they say) is dependent upon the success or failure of these boats, which the Government has built at a government cost of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars apiece to set an example, it only remains to be seen exactly what sort of an example this revolutionary, rather than evolutionary, craft will be. One instinctively feels that the designer was possibly more at home on the Atlantic seaboard than the Mississippi—but this is merely an impression. The boats are said to have been designed to draw four feet—they actually draw two feet. Twenty-eight inches has been considered in the past a safe draught for an ordinary steamboat. The details of the trip down the river are lacking. Two of the four boats were finished October 18 (the keels being laid in May, 1920), and the two embryos were towed by the completed boats to St. Louis where the former will be finished and put in commission by spring.

"The four boats, named *Iowa*, *Missouri*, *Minnesota* and *Illinois*, with a uniform length of 265 feet, will each tow two barges, which will be used, of course, entirely for freight. The boats themselves are merely and literally the machinery of the combination with quarters for the crew. They will carry no cargo whatsoever. The combined horsepower of the engines on each boat is two thousand, and the engine-room being partially in the hold the cylinders are consequently raised to the level of the shafts extending to the sternwheel, thus necessitating the approach to the cylinders by rungs. The hulls are of steel construction.

"If the boats are successful it will mean the establishing of a trade route from St. Paul, or possibly Minneapolis, to the Gulf of Mexico.

"Loading and discharging devices at terminals are, of course, as important in a system as the boats themselves. As the Federal Commissioner of Corporations wrote in a report several years ago on water transportation: 'There are four fundamental requirements for all water terminals: good wharfs, warehouses and storage facilities, mechanical appliances for trans-shipment of freight, and belt-line railway connection with adjacent railroads and industrial concerns.'

"But this, perhaps, is 'another story' the river has to tell."

THE SHIP-SCRAPPING INDUSTRY

THE ARMAMENT CONFERENCE bids fair to start a new industry in the United States—that of scrapping effete naval vessels. This industry, we are told by a contributor to *The Iron Trade Review* (Cleveland), already exists in England. In a recent conference with naval officials at Philadelphia, steel-makers, ship-builders, financiers and scrap-dealers were represented, in an effort to decide how best to dispose of obsolete craft. The Navy decided about two weeks ago, it was stated, to attempt to create a "Ship-breaking" industry in the United States. There are several hundred thousand tons of vessels to be scrapped in the near future. It was explained that while the Navy offers to sell the ships upon a cash basis, it would prefer to enter into negotiations with a company to start the "ship-breaking" industry, as there will be considerable work for such an industry in the not distant future. We read on:

"According to the terms of the proposed naval holiday there will be between 400,000 and 500,000 tons of ships to be scrapped. In addition there are several new naval vessels building which must be scrapped and these may be added to the list which will be turned over to the contemplated industry.

"Upon the basis of estimates prepared by the Navy, it was stated that the scrap requirements of the American steel industry is 500,000 tons a month. This is shown in reports collected by the Navy Department from the various steel industries. It was also set forth at the hearing that the thickest of the armor on the ships could be cut by an acetylene torch. The average thickness of the plate on a ship of the *Maine* class is 13 inches altho it measures to 19 inches at certain points.

"It was pointed out that the Navy would be willing to sell the ships upon a deferred payment plan, thereby enabling a company to enter the business of ship breaking. Under this plan 10 per cent. of the purchase price would be required at the time of making the bid and 15 per cent. more within 30 days, the balance being paid in semiannual installments over a three-year period and secured by surety bond. Interest at 5 per cent. would be required on the deferred payments. The sales plan would provide definitely for breaking up the ships, as the Jones Act would be invoked forbidding the disposal to foreign interests of any ship which first did not receive the approval of the Shipping Board. In the case of the cruisers *Brooklyn* and *Columbia*, it is suggested that these vessels might be disarmed and converted to commercial uses. Some such conversion of some of the other lighter and faster vessels may also be considered.

"In the case of the battleships, however, only scrapping is believed to be possible. Practically everything movable and of value upon the *Maine*, *Missouri* and *Wisconsin* has been removed and the ships are merely hulks ready to be broken up and converted to scrap."

THE STERN WHEEL
Of a new Mississippi River steamer.

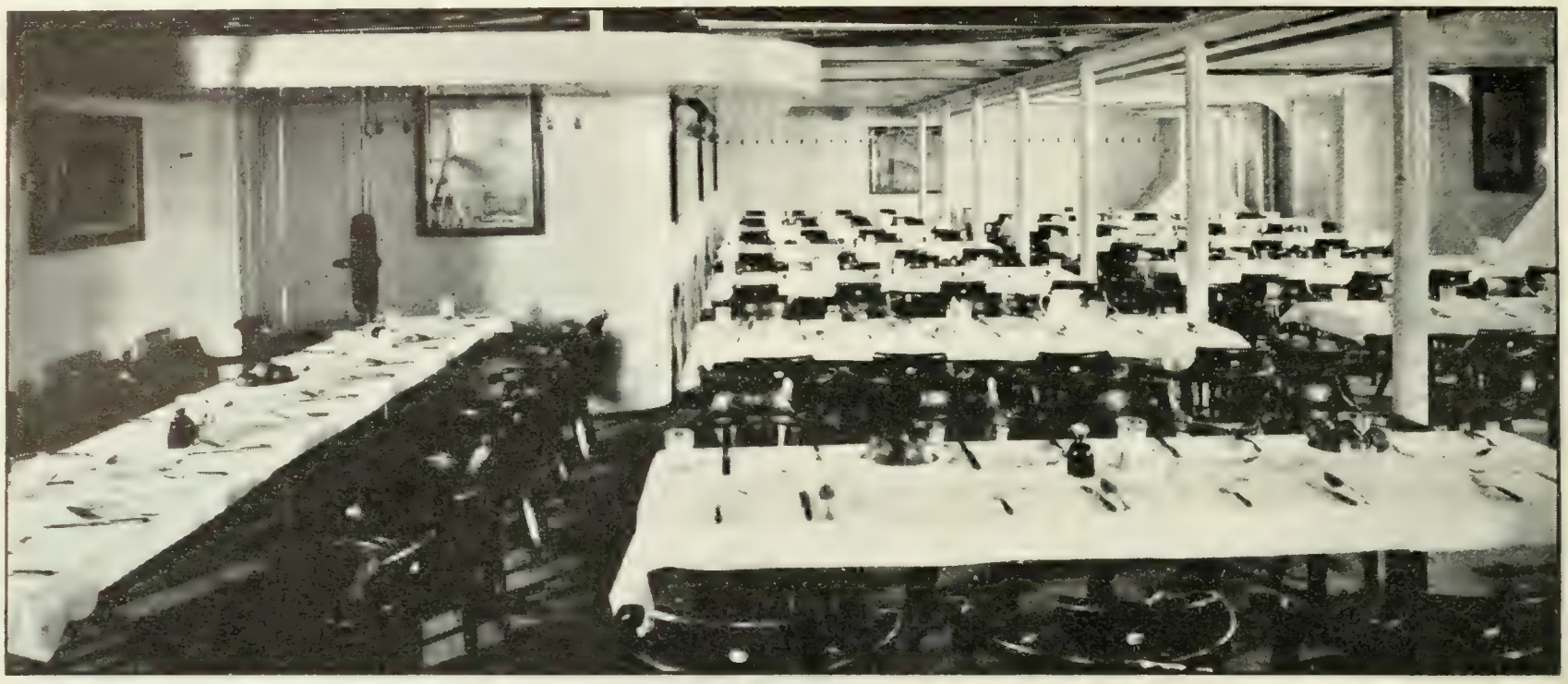
AN OLD-TIME MISSISSIPPI RIVER CRAFT.

A TOE FOR A THUMB

THE IMPETUS given to plastic surgery by the war has resulted in discoveries for the treatment of such cases in times of peace, for the victims of industrial and other accidents. The most spectacular successes have been in what has been called "the art of making faces." Not only have noses been restored, but actual bones and tissues have been built to form a personable countenance. But for a man who is confronted with earning his own livelihood his hand is even more important than his face. The most characteristic feature of the hand is the thumb, owing to the unique power of placing itself in opposition to each of the four fingers. The replacement of the thumb by surgical means is more delicate and difficult than the restoration of almost any other missing bone. Many attempts have been made to supply it by transplantation, but with little success. Word has recently come, however, from Paris, that two French physicians, Dr. Payer and Dr. Lambret, have succeeded in this difficult task by transplanting the great toe. The *Presse Medicale* (Paris) reports:

"The operation was performed upon a boy of fifteen who had lost his right thumb by catching it in a piece of gearing. In other years the boy would have found himself a hopeless crippie for the rest of his life and handicapped in earning a living by any sort of manual labor. Thanks to the brilliant work of these two surgeons, however, the lad now finds himself, seven months after receiving his injury, entirely cured and with a right hand which is already almost completely normal of function and likewise satisfactory from an esthetic view point, in spite of the fact that what is now his thumb was formerly his big toe.

"The chief difficulty in performing the operation was the fact that the wounded boy was obliged to maintain a very awkward position for two weeks, during which time his hand was necessarily bound in position against the great toe. Such a position involved, of course, a good deal of strain even upon a slim and supple youth. It would be almost insupportable to an old person. But in the present case the results are more than worth all the pain and tedium suffered by the patient, for the wounded boy is now capable of using his new toe-thumb to hold a pen and to write legibly. Likewise, he is able to grasp and hold, palm downward, a weight of more than two pounds. This reconstituted member is not only thus capable, so far as muscular power is concerned, but it is quite normal so far as the sense of touch is concerned, as well as in sensitiveness to pain and to cold. It is yet, however, non-sensitive to heat. On the whole, the operation must be considered as one of the most brilliant recent triumphs of practical surgery."



WHERE THE IMMIGRANTS DINE: "IT WAS NOT LIKE THIS IN THE OLDEN DAYS."

HOW TO EAT IRON

IRON IS AN ESSENTIAL ELEMENT in the food of man and the higher animals, and the best way to take it into the system is not in the form of pills and tinctures, but by the consumption of vegetable food containing the metal. An exhaustive study of the distribution of iron in various parts of plants has been made by L. Maquenne and R. Cerighelli, whose report appears in the *Comptes Rendus* (Paris) of the French Academy of Sciences. They say, in substance:

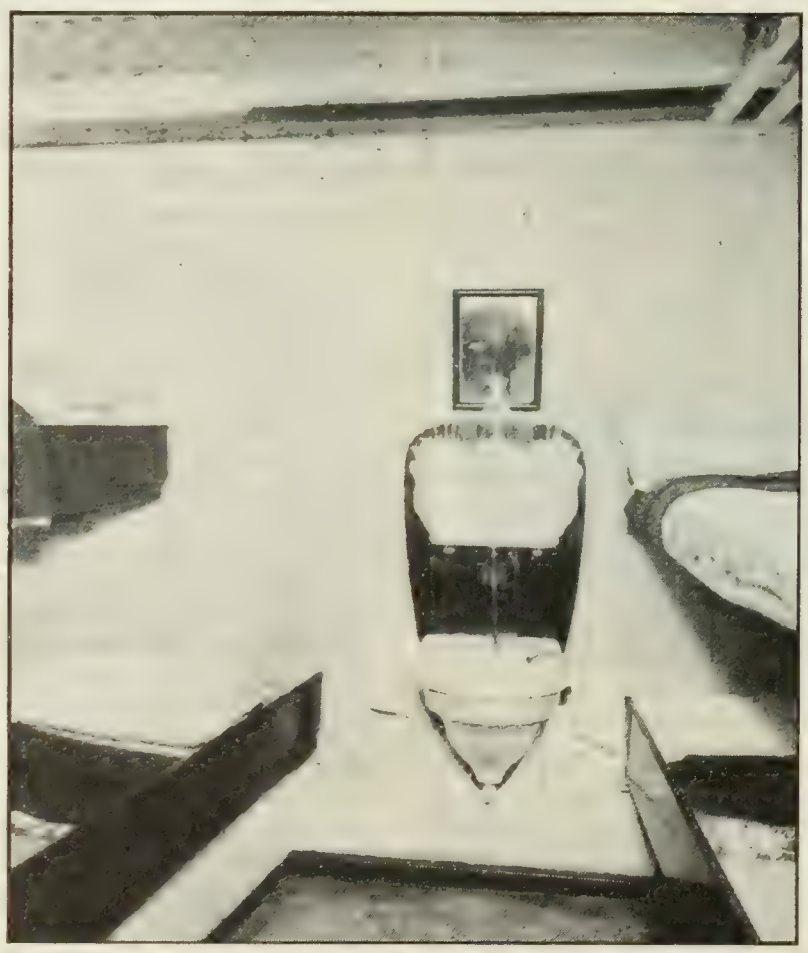
"Iron exists in plants in two entirely distinct forms: that of the insoluble peroxide, which is deposited by evaporation or chemically fixt upon the cellular membranes, and that of an organic compound. This latter form is the only one of importance, but it may be masked by the other if the latter predominates.

"Our records show that potatoes, carrots, and the leaves of spinach, lettuce and romaine are exceptionally rich in iron: but in these only a very slight proportion of iron exists dissolved in the cell sap, and this is almost entirely precipitated by boiling. It often happens, as is also true in case of lime, that the pods of leguminous plants and the integuments of seeds are richer in iron than the seed leaves themselves, but if one takes care in such cases to separate the embryos one finds that these are richer still in iron in a very considerable degree, a fact which indicates the great physiological importance of iron to plants. Finally, iron, like copper, is found to accumulate in the kernels of the seeds enclosed by fleshy fruits, at the expense of the surrounding shell and even of the pulp.

"Thus we find that iron, like nutritive elements in general, is capable of changing its location in plant tissues, and that it tends to travel towards the organs which are vitally active, and those of reproduction. This affords fresh proof of the well-known necessity of iron in the food supply of plants and offers, furthermore, increased presumption in favor of the idea that copper may be an equally useful element."

THE PASSING OF THE STEERAGE

THE DISAPPEARANCE of the old-time steerage on modern passenger steamers is commented on by Carl E. Petersen, a naval architect, in *The Nautical Gazette* (New York). The improved accommodations are well illustrated in the accompanying views. In the large liners in the North Atlantic service the arrangement which works out best, he says, gives the greater portion of the main superstructure decks to first-class, the after portion of the vessel to second-class and the forward to third-class accommodations. He continues:



Photos by courtesy of the International Mercantile Marine Lines.

NOT LIKE THE OLD-TIME BUNKS.

The comfortable cabin of the immigrant of to-day.

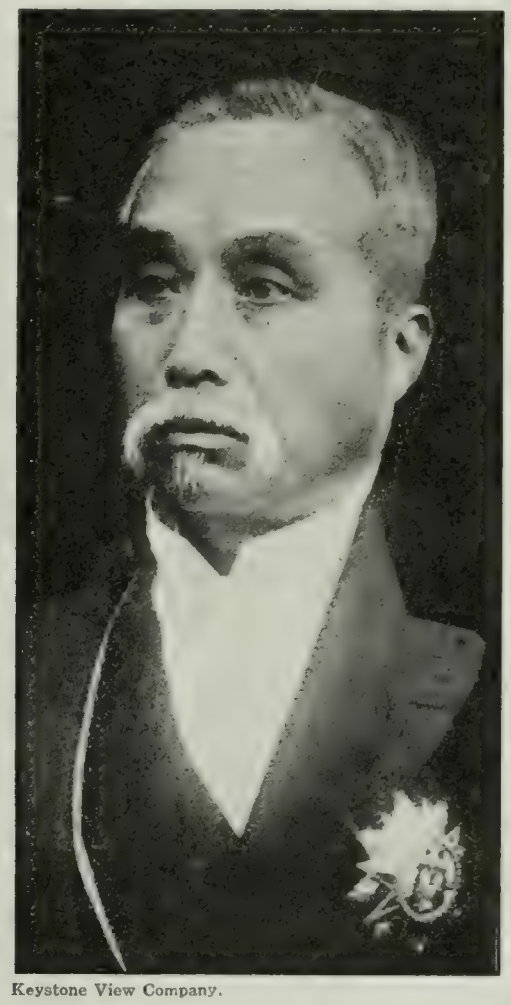
"Competition and the Immigration Act have had a noticeable effect on third-class accommodations. Quality and comfort are the watchwords to-day rather than numbers carried, and the steerage is fast becoming a thing of the past in the North Atlantic service. Vessels with large steerage capacity can only be filled at the height of the season, and only on the westbound voyage, and are little patronized between seasons on account of their poor accommodations. Hence the best practise to-day is to provide comfortable cabins for third-class traffic.

"In the intermediate type of vessel it is essential that a large portion of the third-class cabins be of the portable type to permit the space they occupy being used for cargo if desired. Another important essential in liners is to have certain blocks of interchangeable rooms which may be used for either first or second, or either second or third classes, depending on the variations of the trade. In this case the rooms must meet the requirements of the higher class."

SPECIAL · CHINA · SECTION

THE CHINESE PUZZLE OF 400,000,000 MORTALS

LONG AGO, when we called them Celestials, our mental picture of a Chinaman showed him wearing a queue, and spraying laundry in his own peculiar way. The only enigma associated with the Chinese idea was a toy puzzle that baffled American ingenuity of an earlier day. The vision of a Chinese now reveals a college student or a business man clad in raiment that rivals in smartness of cut the most select billboard posters of the tailors who "clothe classy Americans." But the Chinese puzzle to-day involves 400,000,000 thinking, sentient beings whose minds have been kindled with the tongues of fire of Western democracy. For ten years they have been appearing before the world as constituents of the Republic of China, only to be cried down at present by their detractors as "republicans in masquerade."



Keystone View Company.

HSU SHIH-CHANG,

President of the Republic of China (at Peking), said by the Canton Government to have made China "a vassal of Japan," but eulogized by others as "a leading statesman of the Far East."

Despite the fact that almost 70,000 Chinese are engaged in business or in studies, and some of them in both, in the United States, few and far between are the Americans who profess to know anything about modern China, or to believe that it is very knowable. The Chinese admit that apparently much is "chaotic" in their land, as far as the general government is concerned; but they resent foreign interference, they tell us, from "ambitious nations with a helping hand and itching palm, who are over-ready to set China's house in order, and compensate themselves richly and permanently for services rendered." Yet China is "so utterly corrupt and disorganized politically," their foreign opponents retort, that self-preservation among other nations "demands the application of remedial measures to China." Chinese politicians are "grafters beyond the dreams of Western avarice," say these critics of the land of the Great Wall, and altho China may be "in financial bondage to Japan," such a condition is inevitable, according to some Japanese critics, who hint warningly that "some day America will wake up and see that Japan's attitude towards China is the only correct one."

The last rejoinder of the Chinese to all foreign observers who would remold China according to their heart's desire is that the one and only thing that China has to learn from other nations is "organization," outside of which "there is very little in Western civilization which can make strong or logical plea to China," for China remains "the most ancient and most humanitarian civilization still existing in this world of shifting standards." The late Secretary of State of the United States, John Hay, who originated the policy of the Open Door in China, once said that "whoever understands China socially, politically, economically, and religiously, holds the key to the world's politics for the next five centuries." There never was a time when the importance of such understanding and the opportunity to acquire it synchronized so dramatically as to-day when Japan and China, the two great Powers in the new field of world politics, have been brought together at a conference table in the capital of the American Republic. So there follows in these pages a comprehensive presentation of China, the country, the people, their industries and their ideals, as afforded by the most recent authorities.

The gravest charge in indictments against China drawn up by her critics is that there are two governments and two presidents of the Republic of China. The Government of Peking is headed by President Hsu Shih-chang, and is the one recognized by other nations and received at the Washington Conference. The Government of Canton is headed by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, which claims adhesion of the provinces of China as indicated on the colored map on page 25. Despite its two governments, however, China's 400,000,000 bow allegiance to only one flag, the flag of the Republic of China, which is reproduced on the present cover of THE LITERARY DIGEST, with a Chinese inscription meaning "Special China Number." To understand why there are two governments in China, we must look back to the foundation of the republic in 1911, when the Manchu dynasty was overthrown. According to a pro-Canton bulletin of the China Trade Bureau, Inc. (New York), this change was brought about mainly through the efforts of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, and it relates:

"Dr. Sun was elected first President of the Republic of China. In order to unify the country after the abdication of the Manchus, which followed the establishment of the Republic, Dr. Sun generously retired from the presidency in favor of Yuan Shih-kai, his opponent in North China. Upon retiring Dr. Sun recommended the election of Yuan Shih-kai as President, and recommendation was carried out.

"In 1913 Yuan Shih-kai borrowed £25,000,000 from the Six Power Group of bankers. . . . Backed by the money secured by this loan, Yuan Shih-kai dismissed Parliament and planned to make himself emperor. South China rose in arms to protect the Parliament, but its forces were defeated. The Republican leaders were proscribed and some were put to death.

"In 1915 Yuan Shih-kai openly proclaimed himself Emperor. The southwestern provinces again revolted. In June, 1916, Yuan Shih-kai died and Li Yuan-hung, the Vice-President, automatically became President in accordance with the Constitution. President Li Yuan-hung at once reconvoked the Parliament which Yuan Shih-kai had dismissed. The southwestern provinces laid down their arms and China was once more a united country."

Then came the request of the American Government that China join the Allies in the war against the Central European Powers, we read, but the Chinese Parliament believed it was China's first duty to straighten things out at home, because the Republican government machinery had been "practically destroyed" under Yuan-Shih-kai. The Parliament feared also, it is said, that the military party, under pretext of necessity, would create another dictatorship in China. Besides, it was convinced, and its conviction was confirmed by subsequent events,

that China would be able to contribute very little to a war in Europe. We read further in the bulletin:

"The Chinese Minister of War once more dismissed Parliament and declared war on his own responsibility upon the Central Powers. Then followed a series of loans to China from Japan, for which valuable concessions were pledged to Japan.

"Upon being illegally dismissed in Peking the Parliament moved down to Canton to resume its sessions. The southwestern provinces again took up arms against the Peking Government in order to preserve republicanism in China. For the second time China was divided.

"In the meantime, with $10,000,000 borrowed from Japan and secured by certain railway and mining rights in Manchuria, the Northern militarists created a new Parliament (known throughout China, North and South, as the 'Bogus Parliament') composed of their own creatures instructed to elect Hsu Shih-chang, bosom friend of Yuan Shih-kai, President. This is the President in Peking to-day, and this is the President whom the Powers recognize.

"While these maneuvers were taking place in Peking the military faction in South China, working in cooperation with the militarists in the North, succeeded in dominating the Government in Canton. The Constitutionalists were forced to leave the city and Parliament had to discontinue its sessions.

"In the fall of 1920 Dr. Sun Yat-sen and General Chen Chiung-ming drove the militarists from Canton. Parliament once more assembled in that city and, in an extraordinary session, elected Dr. Sun Yat-sen President of the Republic of China, the last legal President having died in Peking in 1918."

DR. SUN YAT-SEN AND HIS WIFE

President of the independent Canton government of the Republic of China, and "leader of the movement that overthrew China's monarchical despotism."

But a bold and authoritative defense of the Peking Government is proffered by Dr. John Calvin Ferguson, adviser to its President, who points out in the *Chinese Students' Monthly* (Baltimore) that notwithstanding everything said about divisions, "China must be regarded as a unit," in all matters affecting the general interests of the people. The problems which have caused a separatist movement are internal, he says, and when not wholly personal, are concerned with the way in which new republican institutions shall be established. We read then:

"In the first place there is no difference of opinion between North and South, East and West, as to the firm intention of maintaining a republican form of government. The days of a monarchy in China are ended and this fact is clearly recognized by all parties in all sections of the country. The deposed Manchu Emperor Hsuan Tung remains in a small portion of the former palace as a guest of a nation over which his fathers ruled. His only chance of becoming head of the nation is that of any other citizen of the Republic—he must be elected to the office of the President.

"Secondly, there is no real divergence as to the existing Constitution. All have departed from strict loyalty to its provisions. There is no parliamentary government at present either at Peking or Canton, tho in both places it is acknowledged that there can be no proper republican government without a body representative of the people. Peking issued the call for a Parliament to be elected in March, 1921, but election could not be held. In Canton some members of the old Parliament which was dissolved by Li Yuan Hung have assembled at intervals and have called themselves a Parliament, but neither the country as a whole nor even the Canton leaders themselves have taken this parliament seriously.

"The root of the trouble is, as I have pointed out elsewhere, that the Nanking Provisional Constitution, tho an excellent temporary provision, has been stretched to such a thinness during the years which have elapsed since its adoption that it has no longer any substance. It was meant to do duty for a few months, and has been kept busy for ten years with a consequent loss of all original vitality.

"Thirdly, there is no difference in the records of Peking and Canton as to the use of armed forces in the settlement of national troubles, tho it must be acknowledged that President Hsu Shih-chang is the one outstanding national figure who has always consistently and strenuously opposed this plan. Peking sent northern troops into Kwantung province but Canton has sent Kwantung troops into Kwangsi province in recent months, not to mention the 'Second Revolution' at Shanghai in 1913, promoted by the present head of the Canton Government. I am not defending one party and condemning another; my point is that both sides in the matter have pursued a wrong policy. China can never be coerced by any leader or leaders into the orderly ways of a genuine republic; it must be led and guided.

"Several of the Boards of Peking continued to function in Canton. The Ministry of Finance collects customs dues and the salt revenue. The Minister of Communications controls the post-offices and has general supervision of the railways and telegraphs. The Ministry of Justice receives legal cases on appeal and transmits them for hearing to the Supreme Court. Cantonese hold high places in the Peking Government, and there is no distinction made against them in any of the provinces."

The only cure for China's malady is a major operation, we are told by the pro-Canton *China Review* (New York), by which "the ulcer of Japan" would be cut out from the body of China. It is admitted that the "Japanese ulcer" is not the only ailment from which China is suffering, but it is the "most malignant and stubborn," and we read:

"It reacts upon the other maladies and retards their cure.

"For instance, China suffers from more or less violent internal complications.

"The German measles and the Russian scarlet fever, altho now eradicated, left unhappy after effects. French colic weakened China somewhat, and Diplomaticus Britannicus or grabitis, commonly called 'itch,' has left numerous scars on China's fair body.

"China has had a hard life, but she is mentally sound."

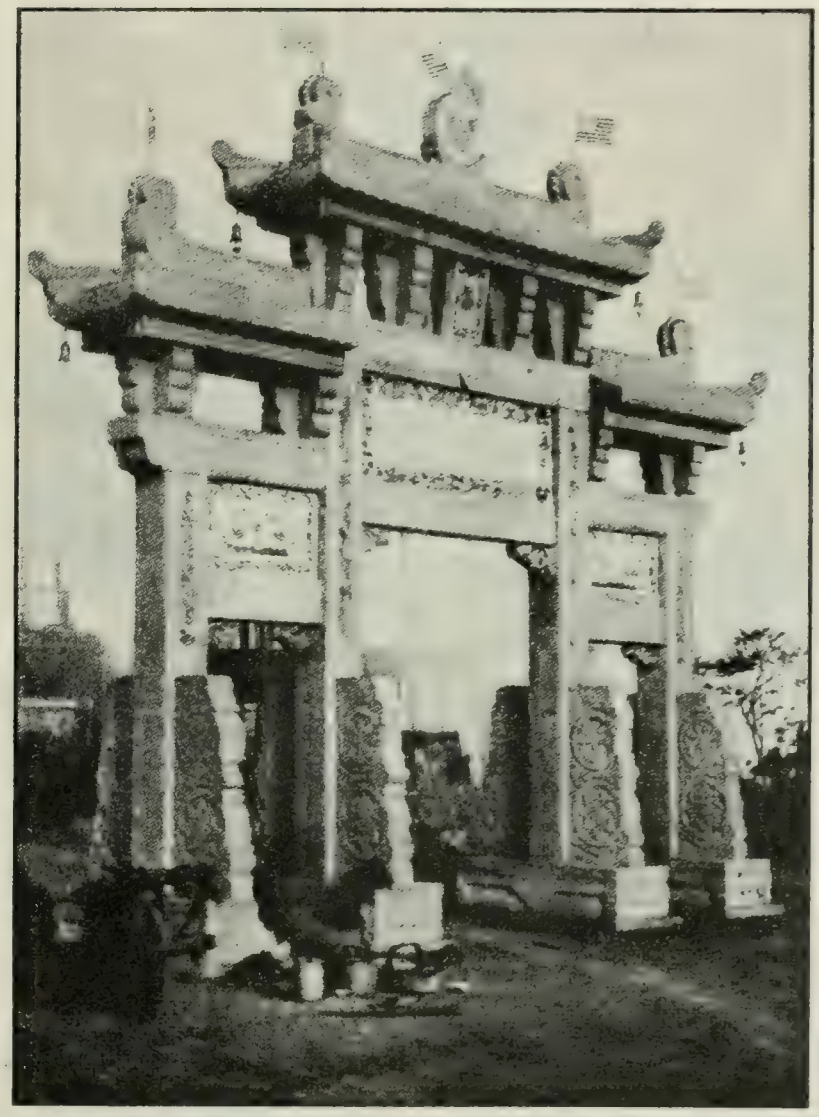
THE UNITED STATES AS CHINA'S PROTECTOR

WHEN THE EAST BEGAN to appropriate certain features of Western civilization, it has been said, China took the United States as its model, while Japan chose Prussia. This generalization, of course, is open to challenge; but it serves at least to remind us that from the beginning the attitude of the United States toward China has been that of friend, champion, and even protector. Striking descriptions of Chinese-American relations have been recently furnished by the Chinese Minister at Washington and by the American Minister at Peking. In an interview given out early in December Dr. Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister to the United States and ranking delegate of his country in the Washington Conference, acknowledged China's great debt to the people of the United States, particularly for "the American open-door doctrine" which "has given us hope and protection during our period of transition from an ancient monarchical form of government to that of a modern republic." He recalled the fact that the first treaty between the United States and China, made more than half a century ago, "was unique among documents of those times in that it pledged the assistance of America to China in case our country ever should need the same." But "it is in the realms of education and ethics that China owes most to the American people," added Dr. Sze, reminding us that when the United States Government on the Fourth of July, 1908, remitted the larger part of America's share of the Boxer indemnity, the Chinese Government on the same day announced that this money would be devoted to educating hundreds of Chinese students in America. He paid tribute also to the work done by "the many institutions of higher education maintained in China by American missionary organizations" and to "the medical educational work being conducted by the Rockefeller Institute at Peking." A few months before this interview Dr. Sze had said, at a dinner given in New York by the China Society of America:

"I sincerely believe that when we search into the innermost thoughts of our two peoples the inspiration of the Open Door means the same thing on both sides of the Pacific. When we speak of the Open Door we speak the same language. Therefore China is fighting for the same principle that America is fighting for—The Open Door of Equal Opportunity! . . .

"The statement has been made that America's sole interest in China is due to desire for trade. We in China know differently. Our people know that America has put back into China many times the amount of treasure that the American merchants have taken out in profit. . . .

"From the date of your first treaty with China and even before that when the first contact of our two peoples began, your policy toward Asia has been one of helpfulness. . . . I believe that you have the confidence of the people of Asia as it is possessed by no other outside nation. Most surely you have the good-will of our Chinese millions to an almost unbounded extent. The good-will of four hundred millions of people is a wonderful asset in this troubled world, and on our side we consider the good-will of your hundred and ten millions as our most important haven in a stormy sea."



By courtesy of the New York "Outlook."

A MONUMENT TO CHINESE-AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP.

This granite arch, erected near Chefoo, China, by Liu Dze Heng, a wealthy Chinese merchant who was at one time helped by an American consul; bears the following inscription:

DEDICATED TO AND ERECTED IN HONOR OF
THE CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
OUR FRIENDS ACROSS THE SEA
MAY THERE BE ETERNAL PEACE BETWEEN THE TWO PEOPLES
LIU DZE HENG SEPTEMBER, 1921

No less striking, on the subject of Chinese-American friendship, is the testimony of Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, American Minister to China. At a dinner given in his honor by the American Association in Shanghai a few months ago Dr. Schurman pointed to the "colossal changes" that have taken place in China in the last twenty years—the transition from an Empire to a Republic, the adoption of a Western educational system, and the development of a national consciousness and an aggressive patriotism—but declared that in spite of all these upheavals and developments "no change has taken place in the relations between China and the United States." He went on to say (as quoted in *The Weekly Review of the Far East*, Shanghai):

"China has always been a pacifist nation, and America at least pacific. We both cherish and practise the ideals of peace and with peace unbroken it has been easy to maintain friendship.

"While officially the relations are the same, practically, I think they are more cordial than ever before. This is due to the fact that China has, as it were, come our way; has adopted our political ideas in the establishment of her new Republic; and the educational system of America is, I suppose, having more influence on modern China than that of any other country. . . .

"I once heard President McKinley's great Secretary of State, John Hay, say before a dinner of the Chamber of Commerce of New York, that the foreign policy of the United States was summed up in two principles: the Monroe Doctrine and the Golden Rule. Under the Monroe Doctrine, we have protected the independence of the peoples of Central and South America against aggressions on the part of foreign nations. I think I may say without boasting, that towards China our national conduct has very greatly illustrated the principle of the Golden Rule.

"What is the policy of the United States toward China?

"I answer in a word: We stand for the integrity of China and for the Open Door. We want China to remain in possession and control of her own territory and to be mistress of her own house, and we want in China the open door to the trade and commerce of all nations on equal terms."

"Toward China the United States, many years ago and

recently, assumed specific obligations and responsibilities written into international treaties and agreements," Thomas F. Millard, publisher of several English-language papers in China, reminds us in his "Democracy and the Eastern Question" (The Century Company). And he adds: "Furthermore, almost every modern authority on the Eastern question has reached a conclusion that of all western nations the United States, because of geographical juxtaposition and modern economic propulsions, has the greatest practical interest in the future course of China, and also that no satisfactory future for China can be assured without the direct and active participation—some say leadership — of America."

"There are two outstanding attitudes among the Chinese people to-day in regard to their relation to foreign Powers," writes Stanley High in "China's Place in the Sun" (The Macmillan Company). "One is hatred of Japan, the other friendship for the United States." "With the exception of the Exclusion Act, America has consistently practised in her relations with China the best of those ideals upon which the American nation itself, is built," says Mr. High, who goes on to trace the growth of an international friendship that has exerted a profound influence upon the course of Chinese history:

"The early friendship between the United States and China began largely as a result of America's attitude on the opium question. The Chinese Government, which was seeking some means for the suppression of the opium traffic, was encouraged toward this end in 1858 when the United States declared in a treaty with China that its governmental support would be withdrawn from American citizens engaged in opium trade. . . .

"Again the good-will between China and the United States was fostered by the American attitude on the coolie traffic which was almost as vicious and extensive as the African slave trade. The United States, therefore, put an end to American participation in the traffic by enacting a law in 1862 prohibiting American vessels from transporting Chinese subjects or those of any other Oriental country to foreign ports to be held for labor.

"As early as 1843 a treaty between the two countries declared the position of America to be 'one of complete neutrality, friendship, and disinterested aid in the preservation to China of her sovereignty and her place among the nations.' This position, strengthened by our attitude on the opium and coolie traffic, was further strengthened by the appointment by President Lincoln of Anson Burlingame as Minister to China. At the conclusion of his term of service Mr. Burlingame was made 'diplomat-at-large' for the Chinese Government to represent that nation to the nations of the West.

"The Open Door policy, first proclaimed by John Hay and acceded to by the Powers in 1899, made the maintenance of China's integrity the basis for a world covenant and sought to remove that nation from the field of international political competition. In the words of Secretary Hay the purpose of this agreement was to seek 'a solution which might bring about permanent safety and peace to China, preserve its territorial and administrative entity, protect all rights guaranteed by treaty and international law, and safeguard to the world the principle of equal and impartial trade with all parts of the Chinese Empire.' And due to the firm position of the United States in regard to the enforcement of this policy, no nation in any treaty or agreement it has made in recent years, whatever its purposes, has felt free to omit a reaffirmation of the Open Door. Consequently all of the nations interested in China have placed themselves on record in favor of the maintenance of China's national integrity as outlined by Secretary Hay."

WHEN A FELLER NEEDS A FRIEND.
—Bronstrup in the San Francisco *Chronicle*.

After referring to the increasing educational bonds between the two countries, Mr. High reminds us that during the recent famine in China "American missionaries organized the distribution of supplies in the stricken area, American business men sacrificed their time in order to secure a famine fund, American magazines featured China as never before, and the American people responded with contributions which were more than sufficient to feed the starving millions in China's northern provinces."

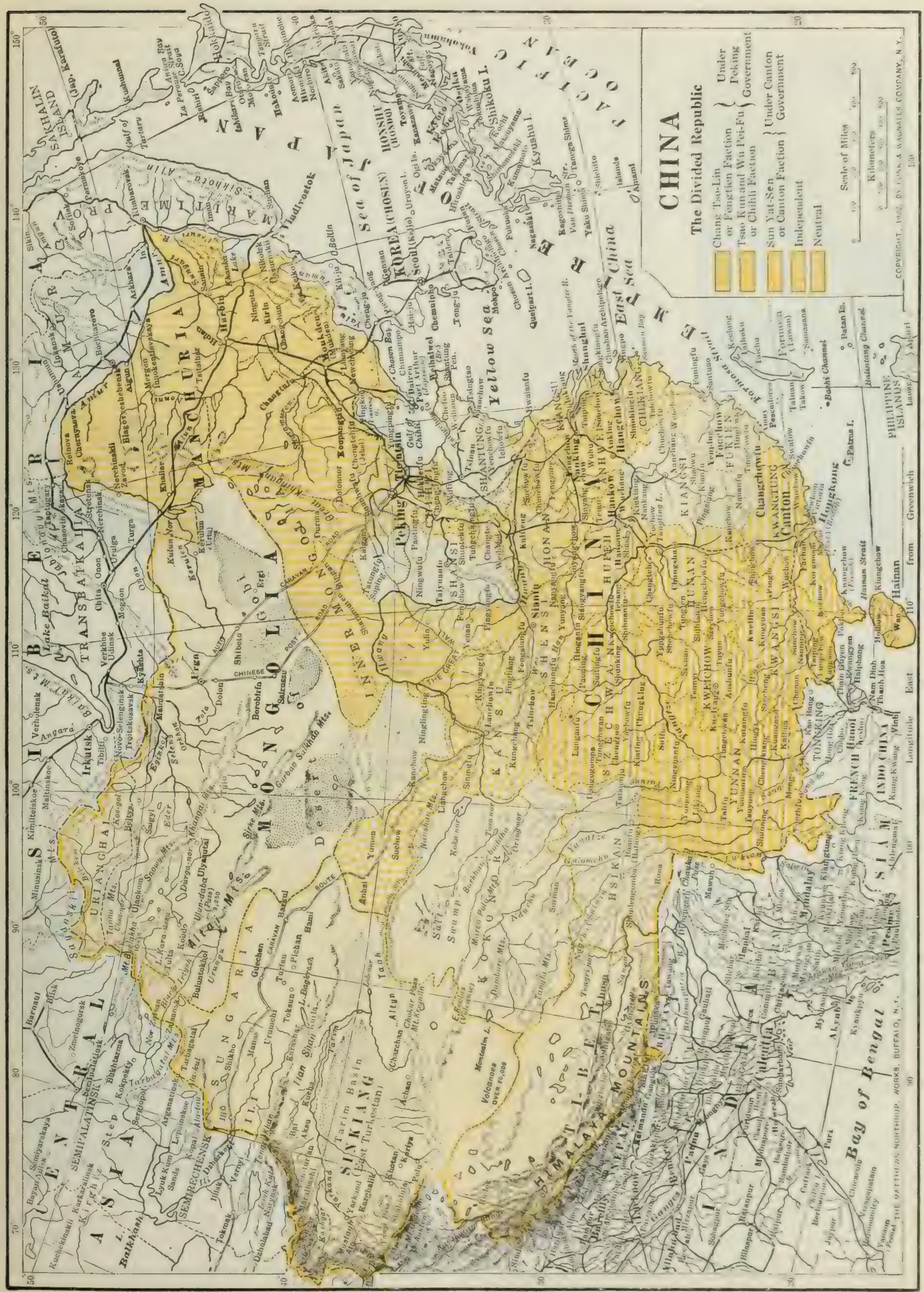
The same story of America's protecting friendship runs through all accounts of China's foreign relations. "Of all the treaty States, America is the only one who holds no territorial concession in China, and has proved not only by words but also by deeds that she is ready to help her," writes Sih-Gung Cheng in his "Modern China" (Oxford University Press).

Citizens of other countries, notes John Dewey in *The New Republic* (New York), are often irritated by the suggestion that our attitude toward China is one of superior national virtue; and they hint that this virtue is only a mask under cover of which the United States aims to establish its influence in China at others' expense. Nevertheless Mr. Dewey finds after first-hand investigation that "the Chinese people, generally speaking, has a less antagonistic feeling towards the United States than towards other Powers"; and he goes on to say:

"The feeling has been disturbed at divers times by the treatment of the Chinese upon the Pacific coast, by the Exclusion Act, by the turning over of our interest in the building of the Peking-Canton (or Hankow) railway to a European group, by the Lansing-Ishii agreement, and finally by the part played by President Wilson in the Versailles decision regarding Shantung. Those disturbances in the main, however, have made them dubious as to our skill, energy and intelligence rather than as to our good-will."

Summarizing the record of Chinese-American friendship, Mr. Dewey writes:

"Friendly feeling is, of course, mainly based upon a negative fact, the fact that the United States has taken no part in 'leasing' territories, establishing spheres and setting up extra-national post-offices. On the positive side stands the contribution made by Americans to education, especially medical, and that of girls and women, and to philanthropy and relief. Politically, there are the early service of Burlingame, the open-door policy of John Hay (tho failure to maintain it in fact while securing signatures to it on paper has a great deal to do with the Chinese belief in our defective energy), and the part played by the United States in moderating the terms of the settlement of the Boxer outbreak, in addition to a considerable number of minor helpful acts. China also remembers that we were the only nation to take exception to the treaties embodying the Twenty-one Demands."


CHINA
The Divided Republic
Chang Tso-Lin or Fengtien Faction
Tsao Kun and Wu Pei-Fu or Chihli Faction
Under Peking Government
Sun Yat-Sen or Canton Faction
Under Canton Government
Independent
Neutral
Scale of Miles
Kilometers
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Sea of Japan
Yellow Sea
East China Sea
Bay of Bengal
Peking
Tientsin
Canton
Hongkong
Hanoi
Calcutta
Bombay
Hankow
Shanghai
Mukden
Harbin
Seoul
Tokyo
Osaka
Kyoto
Nagasaki
Vladivostok
Irkutsk
Tashkent
Kashgar
Lhasa
Hanoi
Manila
Formosa
Hainan
Hokkaido
Shikoku I.
Kyushu I.
Honshu
Korea
Mongolia
Manchuria
Siberia
Tibet
Himalaya Mountains
Volcanoes OVER 20,000
Greenwich
from
East
Longitude

WHERE NORTH IS NORTH AND SOUTH IS SOUTH

A STRIKING LIGHT on the Chinese problem is afforded by the character contrasts of her people of the North and of the South. These are due to geographical and climatic influences that have been operative from earliest recorded times. The people of the North, according to a Chinese authority, "excel in patience, in caution, and in deliberation," while the people of the South are "unsurpassed in the spirit of adventure, in pushfulness, and in resource." Consequently the North is more conservative and the South more radical. The "China Year Book" asks us first to fix the Yellow River valley as the boundary of North China; and that part of it, which lies inside China proper, includes six of the eighteen provinces Kansu, Shensi, Shansi, Chihli, Honan and Shantung. This authority informs us further that:

Keystone View Company.

CHANG TSO-LIN.

The "uncrowned king of Manchuria" and most powerful of China's militarists of the North with more than 100,000 soldiers at his command. He "makes no secret of his Japanese relations" but insists he is "only using Japan for his own ends."

"These six provinces are distinct from the rest of China in every essential feature. The climate, the food products, and the character and mode of life of the inhabitants are different from those obtaining in the South. There is a distinct line of division running along the watershed which separates the Yellow River from the Yangtze. Along this line it may be reckoned that we have the northern limit of rice cultivation. Rice forms the favorite and principal food of the richer classes, but the great mass of the population lives on millet and wheat, especially the former. The rice grown is quite distinct from the rice of the South. The Chinese call it small rice, but it is in reality a glutinous millet, but not the same thing as the Kaoliang which is used for the distillation of spirits. Meats other than pork play a larger part in the dietary of the people. The bamboo also ceases to be grown on practically the same line as the wet rice, and tho it still plays an important part in the economic life of the people it is an imported article.

Again, the draft animals are different. Instead of the buffalo of the South, the ox plays a large part, and the camel is seen almost everywhere. The people, like those farther south, gain their livelihood largely from agriculture, but it is of a form slightly different from that of the South. The people themselves are slower moving than the more southern Chinese, but are much sturdier than their compatriots south of the watershed. Nature is not so kind in the northern as in the southern area, and this is reflected in the finer physique of the northern Chinese."

Of the southern Chinese Sih-Gung Cheng writes in "Modern China" (Oxford Press) that they are born sailors, and when they came in contact with the Portuguese and the Spaniards in the seventeenth century, who were then the greatest seafaring peoples in the world, the southern Chinese acquired foreign conceptions of a far wider range than their compatriots of the secluded North. Trade with aliens was viewed with suspicion and contempt by most people in the North, it is related, but practised in the South with enthusiasm. The nations of the South, among whom the Cantonese were the leading spirits, showed themselves adaptable to the new situation and began to master the art of scientific navigation, and the western method of commerce. Thus it happens, as we are further told, that:

"The South has been a manufacturing district since ancient times, while the North has, till quite recently, remained agricultural and pastoral. The embroidery, the gorgeous silk, the magnificent porcelain—all are the produce of the South. In the North, the produce has been that of a nomad people—skins, hides and wool. The exchange of commodities between the North and the South has taken place since early periods, but, apart from a handful of dealers and business men, the two peoples did not come into contact with each other till comparatively recent times. The vastness of territory and the difficulty of communication have made it almost inevitable that the North and the South should have each cultivated its own customs and habits. Travel was difficult; newspapers did not exist. Postal service was primitive; pilgrimages were few. Under such circumstances, it was only natural that with the advance of time the North and the South should have differed from each other in political thought and in social outlook."

From "The China Review."

A CANTON CINCINNATUS.

General Chen Chiung-ming, whose favorite recreation is plowing, and who is described as "one of the great national heroes helping to uplift their countrymen" in China's struggle for democracy.

In spite of these divergent forces, the single centripetal force of the written language of China produced a unifying effect stronger than anything else, Mr. Sih-Gung goes on to say, altho the benefits due to uniformity of language and civilization have been much imperiled by the difference in northern and southern dialects. The natives of the North "could hardly speak to those of the South except by writing," and writing alone is no easy way of promoting mutual understanding. We read then:

"Other causes, too, have been at work to keep the peoples apart, both before and during the Revolution. Those of the South, especially the Cantonese, owing to their greater facilities for coming into contact with Europeans through travel and commerce, have been much more vividly imprest with the need of introducing Western methods into the Chinese political régime. The Cantonese were the first to go abroad to study in Western universities, and were the first to propagate revolutionary ideas and to organize revolutionary movements. During the progress of the Revolution, the South fought for the Republican cause with determination and of their own will, but many northern provinces remained loyal to the Imperial Government, and those which severed their allegiance to it were prompted to do so more by the motive of escaping the attacks of the Revolutionists than by any sympathy with them. The North was by no means unresponsive to the introduction of reforms, and in fact, in the few years preceding the Revolution, it had witnessed marvelous strides in modern industry and education, thanks to the exertions of several enlightened and capable Viceroys."

This Chinese authority stresses strongly the fact that the struggle between North and South is, strictly speaking, not territorial, for many from the South are in the service of the North, and many from the North are fighting for the southern cause. In the second place, the bulk of the people, he declares, who take no direct part in politics, cherish no animosity among themselves. They are united by the same language and the same civilization, he reminds us, they inherit the same historical traditions, believe in the same creeds, and cherish the same aspirations. The barrier created by varieties of dialect is beginning to disappear because of freer intercourse between the North and South through facilitated travel.

FIGHTING CHINA'S HOME BATTLES IN THE UNITED STATES

ALMOST TO A MAN the Chinese residing in the United States come from Canton or from the Canton district, and every one of them is a rampant adherent of the Canton Government, says an American correspondent to the Shanghai *Weekly Review*, with the result that there is "a peculiar situation in the public opinion of the United States about China." The Chinese population here is estimated at about 60,000, and the men forming it are said to be engaged in "practically every possible line of business, from farming to the operation of restaurants, not to mention banking, operation of laundries, and in St. Louis, the management of shops where women's clothing is sold." They are so strongly and emphatically Cantonese, we are told, that they usually manage to include the word "Canton" in their shop names and signs. Naturally, this makes the post of the Chinese Minister to the United States, who is accredited from the Peking Government, anything but a sinecure, according to this writer, who continues:

"One day I called at the Chinese Legation in Washington, and as I entered the Legation offices my attention was attracted to a body of Chinese who were just leaving by another door. They appeared to be excited about something and were talking and gesticulating in a manner not unlike a familiar street scene in a Chinese city in China. After I had been ushered into the office of one of the secretaries of the Legation, I made inquiry regarding the cause of the excitement. The secretary answered my inquiry in perfect American slang:

"'I certainly have a hell of a job here in Washington. Here I am a native of Canton, but acting as an official of Peking here in Washington. My official relationship is entirely with the Chinese Government at Peking, but all of the Chinese citizens who live in the United States, and whose interests I must look after, come from Canton. The only job that could equal mine in its difficulties, that I can imagine, would be for the United States to send a hard-boiled reactionary Wall Street banker to Petrograd as American Ambassador to the Bolsheviks.'"

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AN OLD ACQUAINTANCE.

Dr. Wu Ting-fang, China's former Minister at Washington, who is now Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Independent Government at Canton.

There are two elements in the make-up of the average Chinese merchant in the United States which Americans admire, we are further informed, and the first of these is his sincere patriotism for his native country, while the second is his wonderful ability to merge himself into American everyday life where he has come to find his niche, and "an important niche it is." But this patriotism is often a source of embarrassment to the official representative of China in the United States, the writer avers, and applies the statement to the various China consuls as well as to the Minister at Washington. By way of making his point clear, the *Weekly Review's* contributor presents the following supposititious case:

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MA SOO

Who represents the Canton Government in the United States, where the 60,000 resident Chinese are said to be pro-Canton "almost to a man."

"Sam Joe, who runs the Canton Republican Restaurant in Quincy, Ill., let us say, may not have counted very large in the general welfare and scheme of things at Canton when he was at home, but after he got to America and acquired his position of importance as purveyor of Chop Suey and Chow Mein to the hungry citizens of Illinois, he takes on a new importance. He becomes a Cantonese, and a Cantonese with a chip on his shoulder, and he wants the world to know that he is a Cantonese who stands up for Canton and for Dr. Sun and for everything else that Kwangtung stands for in the arts and sciences, yes, but most certainly in Chinese politics.

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ALFRED SAO-KE SZE.

China's Minister at Washington, a graduate of Cornell, was formerly Chinese Minister at London and also one of the five Chinese delegates at the Peace Conference.

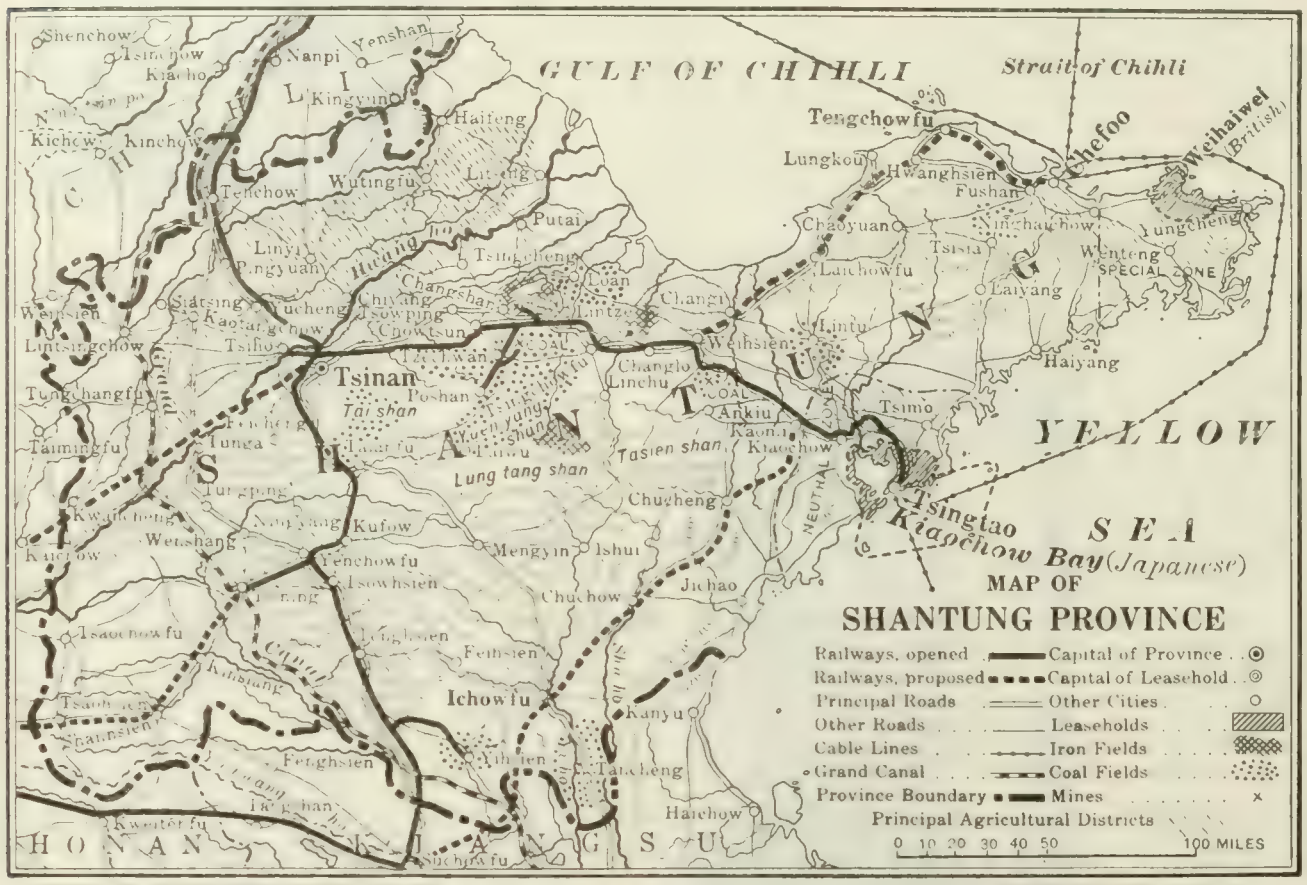
"It is at this point that the Chinese Minister in Washington, who may be a Cantonese himself, but who represents Peking, begins to have his troubles. No one has ever accused the Chinese of being poor propagandists, but the prize for real propaganda should be awarded thumbs down to the Cantonese merchants in the United States."

While it is far from easy to get the American Government "to pay official attention to propaganda," we are advised nevertheless that the average American judges all Chinese from the Cantonese merchant with whom he happens to be acquainted. According to this writer, who evidently feels that American opinion is too much swayed by the influence of the resident Chinese in the United States, the average American—

"Has heard so much about the glories of Canton and the alleged infamies of Peking, that he wonders why the United States Government continues to recognize the Peking Government. The average American has heard so much about Canton and so little about Peking that he thinks China is divided into North and South in much the same way that the United States was divided before the American Civil War. Almost the first question that an American familiar with conditions in China has to answer is an explanation of the 'North and South' fallacy in respect to Chinese internal politics. The only 'North and South' that the average American understands is his own internal civil war between the North and South, and he naturally thinks the same condition exists in China—which, of course, it does not by several dozens of perfectly good reasons. The average American knows nothing about the semi-independent position of the various Chinese provinces and of the internal checker game that often puts a southern province in allegiance with Peking, and vice versa. As a matter of fact, the average American thought that when China became a republic, that immediately the country started off along the road to peace and prosperity in pretty much the same degree as present-day United States. He has forgotten that it required America nearly a century to become a united nation after independence from England had been obtained in the Revolutionary War; that the American Colonies before and after the Revolution were all jealous and suspicious of each other, and that some of the colonies even armed against others; that the doctrine of States Rights was not settled until after the Civil War had established the authority of the central government."

WHY THEY STRUGGLE FOR SHANTUNG

SHANTUNG, THE "CRADLE OF CHINESE CIVILIZATION," the "Holy Land of the Chinese people," has kept the Far East in a turmoil since it was awarded to Japan in 1919 at the Paris Peace Conference. "One of the richest provinces in China, third in density of population, and historically dear to the Chinese, the disposition of Shantung aroused a feeling of national disaster among the Chinese," notes Dr. Isaiah Bowman, an adviser to President Wilson at the Paris Conference, in "The New World" (World Book Co.). True, Japan promised at that time to withdraw from Shantung, and after twenty "conversations" between the Chinese and Japanese delegations at the Washington Conference the Shantung settlement, after almost three years, finally narrowed down to a question of payment for the Kiaochow-Tsinanfu Railway—32,000,000 gold marks, plus an allowance for Japanese improvements. But then a deadlock ensued when China proposed to pay cash for surrender of the railroad, for Japan wished the payments to be continued over a period of fifteen years. Japan's reason for preferring long-time credit, writes Charles Merz in the New York *World*, is that, by holding a mortgage for fifteen years, "she will be able to control Shantung's financial and administrative policies during that time." Moreover, declares the New York *Journal of Commerce*, editorially, "Japan is afraid that the sudden transfer of the railway to China would adversely affect her commercial interests."



SHANTUNG PROVINCE, ITS RAILWAYS AND RESOURCES.

Right here, agree several editors, we have Japan's reason for failing to return to China, except on her own conditions, "territory and privileges to which she has no moral right," as the New York *Globe* puts it, altho this paper admits that "Japan has what passes for a legal claim to Shantung." Right here, too, writes Dr. Bowman, we have an explanation of Japan's tenacious grip, in the face of the world's disapproval, on the rich province taken by Germany from China and taken from Germany by Japan. For, he points out, "control of this railway and its appurtenant mines will give Japan control of Shantung—indeed, of all northern China."

It was in Shantung that silk was first discovered, the silk-worm first domesticated, and silk first used in making cloth. Its fertile plains produce every kind of grain and vegetable found in China, and its mountains contain great mineral wealth. As Guy Morrison Walker writes in *Asia* (New York)—

"Shantung is a large producer of copper, lead, antimony, silver, sulfur and niter. It produces many of the semiprecious stones—garnets and agates—while its streams are rich in gold, and placer-mining is carried on to a considerable degree. All these yield in importance and value to the deposits of iron and coal, which were discovered by the Emperor Fuhi, who in these hills first taught the Chinese the art of smelting, over five thousand years ago, and tho these very deposits have been worked ever since, scarcely the surface has been scratched.

"The importance of Shantung in Chinese commerce and industry has been due not alone to its coast-line, with its many harbors, but to the fact that through its western borders, first in one direction, then in another, runs the great Yellow River, together with the Grand Canal that connects Peking and Tien-Tsin with the Yangtze River.

"To turn Shantung over directly or indirectly to any foreign Power would be to give it complete control not only of one of the richest and most densely populated provinces of the earth, but also because of its control over the Grand Canal and the mouth of the Yellow River, absolute control over the internal commerce and communications of the Chinese Empire. The western end of the Province of Shantung juts into China as does the State of Pennsylvania into our United States, and it cuts off all North China from the rest of China as placing Pennsylvania in the hands of some alien Power would cut off New York and New England from our South. The port of Tsing-tao lies in relation to eastern China much as Philadelphia does in the United States. And the railroad built by the Germans, which the Japanese now control, extends westward nearly three hundred miles, as the Pennsylvania Railroad runs from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh; while Tsinan-fu, the capital of Shantung, now held by the Japanese, lies at the western end of the province as does Pittsburgh in Pennsylvania. You may thus get some idea of what the claims of Japan in Shantung mean to China."

For five thousand years the people of Shantung have governed themselves, it is said, hence they do not take kindly to the interference of strangers. So sturdy are they, writes Mr. Walker, that nearly three hundred thousand Shantung men were imported into France during the World War to dig trenches and perform laborious tasks. Moreover—

"They have been of such remarkable character that they are always especially distinguished in Chinese history and in Chinese literature. It is doubtful if there exist anywhere else in the world thirty million people of such size and physical stamina, averaging probably five feet ten inches in height, while men of six feet and above are common. They have been no less noted for their independence and for their fierce, warlike spirit. The armies of China have always been recruited from among Shantung men. The successive invasions of China from the north and northwest have swept through the plain of the Yellow River and have made little impression upon the mountainous province that has been the home of these people."

The area of Shantung is approximately that of Iowa or Illinois, yet the 1920 Post-office estimate gives the province a population of 30,803,245, or 528 to the square mile. Less than one-third as large as Poland, she has approximately the same number of

people. According to 1916 figures, the iron ore output of the province was 1,338,520 tons, 79 per cent. of which was smelted in China. The ore is said to be 66.4 per cent. iron. Approximately a million metric tons of coal were mined in the districts shown in the accompanying map. Gold, galena, lead and copper are also found in considerable quantities in many districts. Rice is grown in the southern part of the province, and other agricultural products are wheat, millet, Indian corn, and many varieties of fruit and vegetables. The chief cities have their cement, brick, chemical, soap, dye, electric light and power, iron and steel works; their distilleries and breweries; their flour, oil and bean mills; their furniture, glass, porcelain, lace and match factories, and, of course, their leather tanneries. Cotton is produced, as well as pongee and wild silk.

"From time immemorial down to the recent World War, men have always envied the wealth of their neighbors," notes Dr. Bowman in "The New World"; "Japan is to-day in the situation of a country that must overflow its boundaries, for sixty million people are crowded together on an area only a little larger than that of California." Shantung is just across the Yellow Sea, and it is the contention of G. Zay Wood, former editor of *The Far Eastern Republic*, in "The Twenty-One Demands" (Revell), that the real significance of the first group of demands, concerning Shantung, "can not be realized until one takes into consideration the railway situation of northern China," and Japan's desire to dominate and exploit the province. In these demands, briefly, "the Chinese Government was called upon to give full consent to whatever Shantung arrangement that Japan might make with Germany; to pledge not to cede or lease any territory in Shantung to any third Power; to grant to Japan the right of constructing a railway to connect the Shantung railway; and to open important cities and towns in the province for foreign (Japanese) trade and residence. But this is not all. Japan also claimed the right to build other railways which would enable her to dominate North China." As the Baltimore *Evening Sun* reviews events which led to the Paris Conference award:

"The province of Shantung has an area of 55,970 square miles. The province belongs to China, and Chinese suzerainty has never been limited except as to a small district on the east coast, which, for the sake of brevity, we may designate as Kiaochow. Kiaochow has an area of a little more than 200 square miles. It is this bit of territory only that is the bone of contention.

"Let us go back to 1897. Two German missionaries had been murdered in China, and in compensation Germany seized Kiaochow. Compromise was made the next year by the exaction of a 99-year lease from the Chinese, and a little later a German protectorate was declared over this territory. Under terms of the lease Germany, at great expense, erected strong fortifications at Tsing-tao, commanding the bay, and developed the port into a magnificent naval base. They also built a railroad from the port back through the city of Kiaochow and on up to Tsinan, capital of the province. Certain mines along this railway were opened, also under the lease. Administration of the territory was in the hands of the German Navy Department.

"Then came the late war. The German naval base at Tsing-tao was regarded as a menace to the peace of the Far East. Japan, under the Anglo-Japanese agreement, declared war on Germany and took over Kiaochow. By an agreement signed May 25, 1915, Japan obtained from China the rights and privileges formerly exercised by Germany under the 99-year lease, and at the same time promised to give back Kiaochow to China at the end of the war. Up to the time of the promised restoration Japan was to administer the territory.

"Then came the Treaty of Versailles, which in Article 156 specifically states that 'Germany renounces in favor of Japan all her rights, title and privileges . . . which she acquired in virtue of the treaty concluded by her with China on March 6, 1898, and of all other arrangements relative to the province of Shantung.' In other words, Japan is awarded the harbor and naval base at Tsing-tao—both of which are probably the finest in the Far East—the Shantung Railroad, built by the Germans, and the mines along this railway.

"Such is the situation to-day. So long as the Chino-Japanese agreement of May, 1915, and the Versailles Treaty itself are enforced Japan has a stranglehold on Kiaochow and on the Shantung Railroad. In quarreling with Japan, Chinese sympathizers should remember, at least, that Tokyo has the legal support of these two documents, tho this fact, of course, does not remove the moral and ethical taint involved in Japan's so-called 'grab policy.'"

Japan, on the other hand, "has given many and repeated evidences of her desire to completely restore every section of Shantung, so far as political administration or territorial sovereignty is concerned, to China," avers Adachi Kinnosuke in the New York *World*. Moreover, this Japanese writer wishes to know, "if China has all this cash, why does not she pay up some of her old debts? Her old debts to Japan run into many hundreds of millions of dollars. Why does she always plead the utter impossibility of raising any ready money whenever she is prest for payments if she has all this cash available?" Japan has gone as far as she can in the way of concessions to China, maintain the Japanese delegates. Another Japanese correspondent, K. K. Kawakami, thus states Japan's position in the New York *Herald*:

DOESN'T WANT TO LET GO.

—Pease in the Newark *News*.

"Since the Paris Peace Conference Japan has made substantial concessions in favor of China, forfeiting many of the rights formerly enjoyed by Germany.

"As for China's contention that the leased territory of Kiaochow naturally reverted to Chinese sovereignty when she declared war upon Germany in August, 1917, no one takes it seriously. To all intents and purposes Kiaochow, tho nominally a leased territory, was ceded to Germany.

"It is evident that sovereignty to that territory was ceded to Germany. In the accepted theory of international law a mere declaration of war is not enough to restore a ceded territory to the nation from which it was taken. To establish her claim to Kiaochow China should have not only declared war but should have taken it from Germany by force of arms. But China was neither capable nor willing to drive Germany from Kiaochow. Japan and Britain attacked and took the German colony.

"China's hope for direct restitution of Kiaochow by Germany was totally destroyed when on May 20, 1920, the Berlin Government notified Peking that by virtue of the Versailles Treaty Germany had renounced in favor of Japan all rights and interests formerly enjoyed by her under the Chino-German agreement, and that she was no longer capable of restoring them direct to China. China was plainly told by Germany that she must negotiate with Japan if she wanted to recover these rights."

THE SECRET OF THE TWENTY-ONE DEMANDS

FOR COMMERCIAL conquest only, said Japanese officials of the Twenty-one Demands imposed on China in May, 1915; but American and Chinese, and even some Japanese publicists denounced them as an impairment of China's sovereignty, an effective banging of the Open Door, and a threat to the future peace of the world. Because of her inherent weakness, internal dissensions and the looseness of governmental control over her unwieldy domain, China had become a target for peaceful penetration, and, to prevent her exclusive exploitation by any one Power, or combination of Powers, John Hay, Secretary of State under McKinley, proclaimed the Open Door policy, whereby China's commerce should be open to all countries on equal terms. This policy was generally recognized by the other Powers. But while Europe was preoccupied with war, Japan, according to several writers on the subject, suddenly made an issue of China's request for the abolishment of the war zone established in Shantung during the siege of the German forces at Tsingtao by British and Japanese troops, and presented the demands, described by one critic as a hundred times more exacting than those of Austria-Hungary on Serbia after the assassination at Serajevo. They have been interpreted by some as a Japanese Monroe Doctrine, with this difference, that, whereas the American doctrine recognizes the status quo in the sister republics on the Western continents and guarantees their independence against European aggression, the Japanese paraphrase of the American doctrine was intended hermetically to seal China against every Power but Japan and to leave it as a domain for Japanese expansion. After much parleying, the demands were revised and modified and presented on May 7, 1915, in the form of an ultimatum, to which China, with certain reservations, acceded on the following day. During the negotiations the strictest secrecy was enjoined by the Japanese, and the original demands became known several months after their first presentation, and only after garbled accounts had been published.

Briefly summarized, the revised demands, numbering twenty-four instead of twenty-one, include: China's assent to any agreement arrived at between Japan and Germany for the control of the Shantung Province after the expulsion of the Germans; agreement by China that neither within nor along the coast of Shantung should any territory or island be ceded or leased to any Power, under any pretext; the building of a railroad by China from Chefoo or Lungkow to connect with the Kiaochow-Tsinanfu Railway, if necessary on capital borrowed from Japan; China to open commercial ports in Shantung, these to be designated after consultation with the Japanese Government; extension to ninety-nine years of the lease to Japan of Port Arthur and Dalny and of the terms of the South Manchuria Railway and the Antung-Mukden Railway; permission to Japanese subjects in South Manchuria to lease or purchase land and to travel and engage in any business whatever, but to be, with some exceptions, under Japanese jurisdiction; permission to Japanese subjects to open mines in South Manchuria; the Chinese Government to build railways in South Manchuria, and if necessary the money to be borrowed from Japan; China's agreement that if advisers are to be employed in South Manchuria, Japanese shall be employed first; opening to foreigners of commercial ports in Eastern Inner Mongolia, these to be designated after consultation with the Japanese; and certain other privileges to Japan in this territory; China's consent to an agreement between the Hanyehping (iron and steel) company and Japanese capitalists; China's agreement not to cede or lease to any Power any bay, harbor or island along the coast of China. Other demands, which are to be subjects for future negotiation, are that China shall, when necessary, engage numerous Japanese advisers; that, when they so desire, Japanese subjects may lease or purchase land in the interior of China for establishing schools or hospitals; that when suitable opportunity arises the Chinese Government will send military officers to Japan to negotiate with Japanese military authorities the matter of purchasing arms, or that of establishing a joint arsenal, and that the question of the right of missionary propaganda shall be taken up for negotiation in the future.

The United States refused to recognize the negotiations, and on May 9 of the same year dispatched identic notes to China and Japan, in which it was declared that the United States "can not recognize any agreement or undertaking which has been entered into between the Governments of China and Japan impairing the treaty rights of the United States and its citizens in China, the political or territorial integrity of the Republic of China, or the international policy relative to China commonly known as the Open Door policy." But Japan's succession to the German rights in Shantung "destroys the last hope that China will ever be liberated" from the provisions enforced by Japan, wrote George Bronson Rea, editor and publisher of the *Far Eastern Review* (Tokyo) in an "Analysis of the China-Japanese Treaties" "The revival of the 'Spheres of Influence' policy by Japan, which undermine and subvert the authority of the Chinese Government, and tend to close the door to others sounds the death knell to the Open Door doctrine. The American note to China and Japan states, in no uncertain terms, that our Government can not recognize any impairment of this policy. The issue is created. It exists to-day as an actual force, and sooner or later must be faced." Whatever her intentions, writes Stanley K. Hornbeck in "Contemporary Politics in the Far East" (Appleton), Japan has accomplished in regard to China at least five things:

"She has consolidated her own position in her northern sphere of influence, Manchuria; she has driven the Germans out of their former sphere of influence, Shantung, and has constituted herself successor to Germany's rights; she has given warning that she considers Fukien Province an exclusive sphere for Japanese influence; she has undertaken to invade the British sphere of influence; and she stands in a position to menace and to dictate to the Peking Government. A glance at the map of North China will show how completely Peking is at Japan's mercy. In control of Port Arthur and of the Shantung Peninsula, Japan commands the entrance to the Gulf of Pechili, which is the doorway by sea to Tientsin and Newchwang. In possession of Tsingtao, Dairen, and (virtually) of Antung and Newchwang, Japan thus commands every important port and harbor north of the Yangtze. With the Manchurian railways penetrating the heart of Manchuria and the Shantung Railway extending to the heart of Shantung—and with the right to extend the latter line to join the Peking-Hankow line, Japan is in a position, should she so choose, at any moment to grind Peking between the millstones of her military machine. So far as strategy is concerned, Japan has North China commercially, militarily, and politically at her mercy."

The Japanese have justified their policy in China, we are told, by one or more of these contentions: (1) that Japan must have room for colonization, and that Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia are legitimate fields for her expansion, (2) that Japan must have room for commercial expansion, and all China is a legitimate field for that expansion, (3) that in her political activities Japan is merely endeavoring to protect China against her own weakness, which is a menace at once to China and to Japan, and (4) that it is Japan's duty and her purpose to maintain the peace of the Far East. When we go behind the real motives which have apparently prompted the Japanese Government in her attempted domination of China, writes G. Zay Wood in "The Twenty-one Demands" (Fleming H. Revell Company), we can readily see that the motives are not merely political but also economic. "In China and her great wealth Japan has seen the opportunity of correcting by a forced agreement what geography and nature have denied her."

EUROPE'S ENCROACHMENTS ON CHINA'S SOVEREIGNTY

THE STORY OF CHINA for the past hundred years has been largely the story of her spoliation by the white races. From the early years of the nineteenth century, when the riches of "Far Cathay" began to be apparent to the adventurous traders and merchants who voyaged to its shores, the principal European Governments vied with one another in extracting from the Emperors of China a number of rights and privileges in favor of their own subjects. These limitations of China's authority and power within her own borders were engineered upon various pretexts, but the result in every case was the same, to further diminish what little sovereignty China still enjoyed. Nowadays these same governments, having seen the error of their ways, are uniting in a policy of cooperation with and help of the unwieldy colossus of the Orient that they once so ruthlessly exploited, but they are considerably hampered in their present good intentions by the ghosts of their past misdeeds. Japan's extensions of influence, which began about the time European efforts were relaxing, are treated in other articles in this issue.

As Gilbert Reid remarks in the opening sentence of "China, Captive or Free?" (Dodd, Mead & Co.) "the contact of European civilization with the peoples of Asia and Africa and the American continents makes sad reading for the man of justice." Mr. Reid says that "Great Britain, France, and Russia were the chief countries in the forceful opening of China to the trade, missions and diplomacy of the rest of the world, accompanied by minor acts of encroachment, interference, and seizure of territory under the legal guise of treaties. Looking at the sad havoc of years, Japan may well claim that she is no worse than European nations in their treatment of China. From China's standpoint all outsiders are bad, with no sign of repentance." Of this very natural feeling Stanley High, in "China's Place in the Sun" (Macmillan) says, "racial hatred among Asiatic peoples for the nations of the West is not an inborn antipathy, but a gradual growth nourished by the empire-seeking exploitations of the white race. As an illustration let me quote an exceedingly frank suggestion from an English authority (Colquhoun, 'China in Transformation'). The writer, in speaking of Great Britain's dealing with the Chinese, declares: 'The touchstone of all discussion has been force, and the Chinese have remained true to the character which the late Lord Elgin gave them of "yielding nothing to reason, but everything to fear." The same testimony has been borne out by his successors in the representation of Great Britain at Peking. Accordingly, whenever a question reached the point of urgency, they (the Chinese) would simply ask their referee, "Does it mean war?" If the answer was "yes," they would instantly yield, and if "no," they refused to give way.'"

England was the first Power to recognize in China a vast field of rich opportunities for her merchants. In the latter part of the eighteenth century, we are told by E. A. Ross, in "The Changing Chinese" (The Century Co.), "in consequence of the British East India Company's pushing its Bengal opium into the various parts of China, the habit (opium-smoking) took root in all parts of the country. The British found that it was a lucrative trade and never let up. The total gain from Indian opium—that is, the amount paid by China and Eastern Asia for the commodity above its cost price between 1773 and 1906—has been estimated at two billion, one hundred millions of dollars." About 1840, the Chinese Emperor, alarmed at the ravages caused by the drug, appointed a special commissioner at Canton to put down the trade. This man, apparently a person of considerable vigor, soon came into collision with the English traders. His seizure and destruction of ten thousand chests of opium precipitated the first "opium war," which ended in the defeat of China by Great Britain and the signing of a treaty in 1842 by which the important island of Hongkong became a British crown colony and the traders were richly indemnified for their losses. This war, of which the British historian, Justin McCarthy, says in his "History of Our Own Times," that no attempt to justify it "can now hide from our eyes the fact that in the beginning and the very origin of the quarrel we were distinctly in the wrong," was followed by the continued spread of opium in China and by constant friction between the Chinese authorities and the foreign missionaries, whose home governments were more than ready to enforce the settlement of difficulties by threats of bombardment and other equally strenuous arguments. "It is hence easy to understand," writes Mr. Reid, "the desire once exprest by Prince Kung that China might be free of 'opium and missionaries.'" A further attempt of the Chinese to restrict the drug trade brought on the second "opium war" with England in 1857. This ended in the same way as the first and the British, who had been joined by the French, exacted a treaty from the Chinese in 1858 opening various ports to foreign trade, granting numerous privileges to Europeans, and permitting the unfettered importation of Indian opium into China. E. A. Ross states that "until this time the Government had not tolerated the cultivation of the poppy plant, but now, rather than see the country drained of silver to buy of India a narcotic" that could easily be produced at home, it removed all restrictions. The consumption of opium increased enormously. Mr. Ross states that in 1907 "the Chinese were using seventy times as much opium as they were in 1800" and quotes 22,000 tons of the drug as the amount annually absorbed. Public opinion, both in England and in China, at length became so strong that the two countries entered into an agreement in 1911 to suppress gradually the importation and cultivation of the drug.

Courtesy of the Knights of Columbus. "History in the Making Series."

FOREIGN ZONES OF ECONOMIC INFLUENCE IN CHINA.

These two wars, according to Dr. Mingchien J. Bau, in "The

Foreign Relations of China" (Fleming H. Revell Co.), were used as a means for securing the opening of a number of Chinese ports to foreign traders, as each of the other Powers exacted from China treaties similar to those signed with England. Among other rights thus obtained by Europeans, in which Americans shared, were (1) that of entire freedom from Chinese law; all trials, both civil and criminal, being held in their own courts set up on Chinese soil; (2) that of living in settlements or concessions, special areas reserved for foreign residents and administered by their own municipal or consular officers; (3) that of sharing in all privileges granted by the Chinese Government to any nation of the group, known as "the most favored nation"; and (4) that of regulating the Chinese tariff charges. These privileges, we are told by K. S. Latourette, in "The Development of China" (Houghton-Mifflin Co.), made possible the independent self-governing European communities, of which there are now a number in China and which seriously impair her sovereignty, since in them her laws do not operate and her control even of her own citizens is much restricted. The most favored nation agreement extended to all the European Powers any concession wrung by one of their number from the unwilling but impotent Government at Peking, a most sweeping right that has had far-reaching results, as it has been invoked by all the nations concerned upon every possible occasion. The tariff modifications were insisted upon by the Powers in order to favor their own imports into China and to benefit their merchants. The duties were finally settled at 5 per cent. ad valorem, a rate that the Chinese Republic is now seeking permission to raise in order to obtain much needed additional revenue. The collection of the customs duties was temporarily taken over by the Europeans during the unsettled days of the Tai Ping rebellion in 1854. It has never been returned to Chinese hands, but has been operated since 1858 by a British Inspector-General in Chinese pay, who turns over to the Chinese Government the moneys received, after deducting the interest due on certain foreign loans. These duties all reach the Government, unlike those collected through the likin, or tariff on goods passing from one province to another, which are in the hands of Chinese officials and most of which disappears in graft of one kind or another.

Between 1860 and 1895 China was continually being forced by war or by the threat of war to surrender outlying portions of her territory to Powers who saw therein opportunities for trade expansion or political aggrandizement. In this way, as Mr. Gilbert Reid points out, Russia took from her in 1860 a large section of country in northern Manchuria north of the Amur River, which was needed for the Trans-Siberian Railroad and for an approach to an ice-free port, and in 1881 the rich province of Ili in Chinese Turkestan. In the latter year Japan compelled her to give up the Liu Chiu Islands, and in 1895, after defeating her in a short war, Formosa, the Pescadore Islands, and all her claims upon Korea. Great Britain and France lost no opportunities of enlarging their Oriental empires at her expense, the former forcing her to abandon northern Burma in 1886 and Sikkim in 1890, and the latter depriving her of Tongking and Annam in 1885. All these possessions, some of them of very large extent and containing millions of inhabitants, were lopped off ostensibly on the ground of some outrage or wrongdoing on the part of the Chinese Government or of Chinese officials, but were actually acquired in furtherance of a definite plan of conquest in the fevered competition for the trade of the Far East, and for the control of as large as part of its natural wealth as could by any means be obtained.

Another serious encroachment upon China's sovereignty, in the view of Dr. Bau, consists in the so-called "leased territories," lands and ports situated at strategic points along China's coastline which the Powers have ostensibly leased from her for long periods, but which in reality are independent possessions. The first holding of this class was Kiaochow Bay, in Shantung, which Germany "leased" from China in 1898 after the murder of two of her missionaries. Immediately after this, Mr. K. S. Latourette states that Great Britain demanded and received the lease of Kowloon, on the mainland opposite Hongkong, and Wei Hai Wei, on the north coast of Shantung; Russia obtained that of Port Arthur and Talienwan, dominating the approach by sea to Peking; and France secured that of Kwang Chow Wang, a port in the extreme south of China.

Not content with the concessions already described, the Powers, eager for further gain and spurred on by mutual jealousies, extorted from China in 1898 what they termed "spheres of influence." These, as explained by Dr. Bau, were areas in which the Power concerned was to have a monopoly of all mining, railroad, and other rights, and was to exercise an exclusive political influence. The spheres so marked out were as follows: Germany, in Shantung; Russia, in Manchuria and the Liaotung peninsula; France, in Yunnan, Kwangsi, and Kwantung; Great Britain, in the Yangtse valley and Tibet; and Japan, in Fukien. Changes caused by wars since that date have resulted in the taking over by Japan of the spheres of Russia and Germany, so that to-day there are but three spheres in existence, that of France in the south, that of Great Britain in the center and west, and that of Japan in the east and north, this last being by far the most important. These spheres are highly detrimental to China's economic development, since they give the Powers concerned a practical monopoly of the trade and natural wealth within their areas, and tend to build up rival foreign dominations contending with one another for supremacy on the soil of China, while she looks on, powerless to interfere.

China, whenever she has been in financial difficulties, which in recent years has been about all the time, has been helped out with loans by various foreign syndicates, and of late in particular by Japan. To obtain these loans she has had to pledge her forests, mines, and other sources of natural wealth to a great extent, and is now in a position where she is in danger of becoming completely in the power of her creditors, whom she is at present unable to pay. Dr. Bau, in "The Foreign Relations of China" describes how, in order to prevent the domination of the Chinese Republic by any Power or Powers by financial hold upon her, and in order to remedy existing trade abuses and to abolish the spheres or influence, the International Banking Consortium was formed in 1920. This Consortium, or combination of associated groups of banks, originated in a suggestion made in 1917 that the United States make a loan to China so that the latter might take part effectually in the World War. In June, 1918, the State Department called together a number of American bankers interested in Chinese finance, who held a conference at which it was decided to invite the Governments of Great Britain, France, and Japan to participate in the making of loans to China on the basis of a fair and equal partnership. Following out this proposal, representatives of the Powers in question met at the Paris Peace Conference in 1919 and reached an agreement as to the principles on which their action should be based. Japan was at first disposed to make the attempt to exclude Mongolia and Manchuria from the scope of the Consortium, claiming her special interests in those regions, but yielded the point when she found that the United States and Great Britain were absolutely opposed to it. The principles thus arrived at having been approved by the governments concerned, the agreement was signed in New York City in October, 1920.

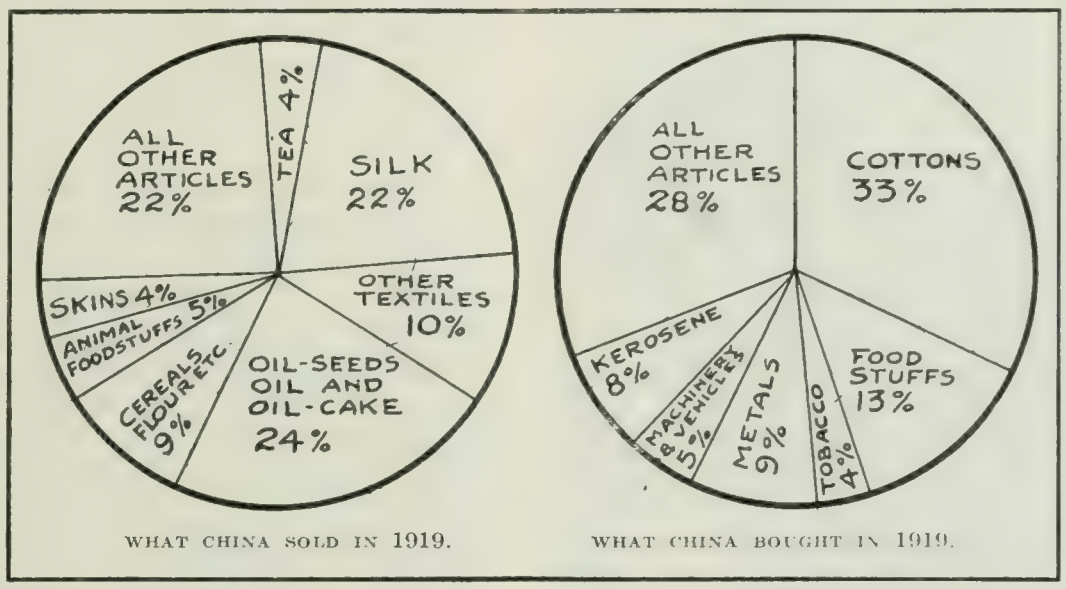
The activities of the Consortium, Dr. Bau states, are to be undertaken with the cooperation of the United States Department of State, which must approve all loans made and can thus safeguard the best interests of China. These activities are designed to take care of the existing loans to China, in regard to which she is now in difficulties, and which threaten her independence as a nation, and to provide for all future loans to be made either to the Chinese Government or to any of China's provinces. The Consortium aims, in the words of Mr. Thomas W. Lamont, representing J. P. Morgan & Company, of the American group, "to include within its scope only those basic transportation systems, highways, reorganization of the currency, etc., which would serve to establish sounder economic conditions throughout China and thus form a firmer foundation for the encouragement of private initiative and trade." The taking over of China's financial affairs by the Consortium of course puts it in a position to dominate the Republic, but the conditions under which it has been organized preclude any high-handed action on the part of any Power and are China's best guaranty of fair and just treatment. "Such a group," says K. S. Latourette, "if rightly managed, could help China back to solvency and financial independence." This is undoubtedly possible, if China will do her part by whole-hearted cooperation. Her potential wealth is enormous and if her government has the good sense to profit by the genuine help the Consortium stands ready to extend to it, and will devote to useful and practical ends the money to be obtained, making an honest effort to eliminate the pernicious system of graft or "squeeze" that for so long has stained all Chinese commercial and political undertakings, the result should be most favorable.

The encroachments upon China's sovereignty here discust, together with such others as the maintenance of foreign post-offices on Chinese territory, the retention of foreign troops on her soil, etc., are now under consideration by the Conference at Washington and it is expected that the Powers, under America's leadership, will see their way to abolishing many of these injustices, thus inaugurating a new period of peace and good-will in the Far East.

THE WEALTH OF ONE-FOURTH OF THE HUMAN RACE

VAST IN AREA, rich in resources, densely populated, China is a land of mystery rather than a great commercial Power, because of the sheer force of tradition and inertia. The instant a Westerner begins to study anything Chinese he runs into a perfect maze of complexities. The word simple is the very last adjective to be applied to China. We think we know what we mean by a Chinese. But do we? "The China Year Book" names seventy more or less distinct races in China. And what is China? Is it simply the eighteen central provinces, or shall we include Manchuria, Mongolia, Eastern Turkestan and Tibet? We read in the book called "Trading with the Far East," written by O. P. Austin and published by the National City Bank of New York in its foreign commerce series:

"The Republic of China, until a comparatively recent date the Chinese Empire, has an area bigger than that of any other country of the world except that of Russia prior to the war; the area of China exceeding that of the United States, Canada or Brazil, being stated at 4,278,000 square miles. The bulk of China's population, commerce and producing and consuming power lies, however, in that much smaller area known as 'China Proper' or the Eighteen Provinces, situated at the extreme southeast of that great land mass, above referred to, and having an area of only 1,532,000 square miles. 'China Proper,' or the Eighteen Provinces, has, in fact, only about one-third of the area but more than nine-tenths of the population, and practically all the commerce of that great mass designated as 'China.'"



WHAT CHINA SOLD IN 1919. WHAT CHINA BOUGHT IN 1919.

China is the most populous of the nations, but no estimate of its population is much more than a good guess. It has been remarked that every fourth child born into the world is a Chinese. Estimates made by various authorities set the population at anywhere from 340,000,000 to 460,000,000 inhabitants. The Department of Commerce of our Government has prepared a "Commercial Hand Book of China" which is based on careful study of the most recent information. It gives the following table of area and population, adding figures for other countries for purposes of comparison:

Regions	*Area*	*Population*	*No. per sq. m.*
China Proper	1,533,000	336,271,000	219
Manchuria	364,000	14,917,000	41
Mongolia	1,370,000	2,500,000	2
Chinese Turkestan	550,000	1,200,000	2
Tibet	460,000	6,500,000	14
Total Chinese territory	4,277,000	361,388,000	84
South America	6,850,000	35,000,000	5
United States, exclusive of dependencies	3,620,000	100,000,000	33
Japanese Empire	260,000	70,000,000	270
France (continental)	207,000	40,000,000	150

China is essentially and preeminently an agricultural country, all authorities agree. From 80 to 90 per cent. of her people are said to be dependent on agriculture. The characteristic yellow soil of North China, called *loess* by the geologists, is spread over a 1400-mile strip of the country. It is porous and friable, extremely fertile, needing little working or fertilization, but is too porous for successful irrigation, hence the country where it is found is dependent entirely on a favorable rainfall. This soil is in places 2,000 feet thick. Intensive rather than extensive farming is practised in China. Terraces are raised on the mountainsides, and even the tops of high hills are cultivated. In the rivers one sees rafts covered with earth on which crops are growing. It has been estimated that the plains of Manchuria and Mongolia alone, when properly developed, could raise food enough to supply 300,000,000 people, and the entire country sufficient to feed a billion, and still have some left for export. Of China's chief agricultural products the Irving National Bank's "Trading with the Far East" says:

"Rice, the food staple of millions, is the principal crop in south and central China. In the north, millet largely takes its place. Wheat is a secondary crop, but growing in importance; its annual yield is 200,000,000 bushels. The cotton production is 2,500,000 bales. Nearly 87,500 tons are exported, chiefly to Japan. Forty-five hundred tons, valued at $2,225,000, were sent to the United States in 1919. The Chinese Cotton Mill Owners' Association is establishing experimental stations and importing American seed. The rearing of silkworms always has been encouraged, and exports in domestic and wild raw silk exceed 16,000,000 pounds. The United States in 1919 bought from China raw silk to the extent of $54,500,000 or more than one-sixth of our total imports, in addition to woven silk fabrics worth $690,000. The annual soya bean production is 6,000,000 tons, and in 1919 China including Japanese China—sent to this country shipments valued at more than $13,300,000.

"The United States imported in 1919 tea worth $3,000,000, and with the prohibition of acoholic drinks an actuality, this trade should greatly increase. Other crops include sugar sesame, wax, fibers, camphor, nuts, barley, indigo, maize and other cereals. Exportation of walnuts to the United States exceeds $1,200,000 a year. In 1919 China sent to this country hides and skins valued at nearly $17,000,000."

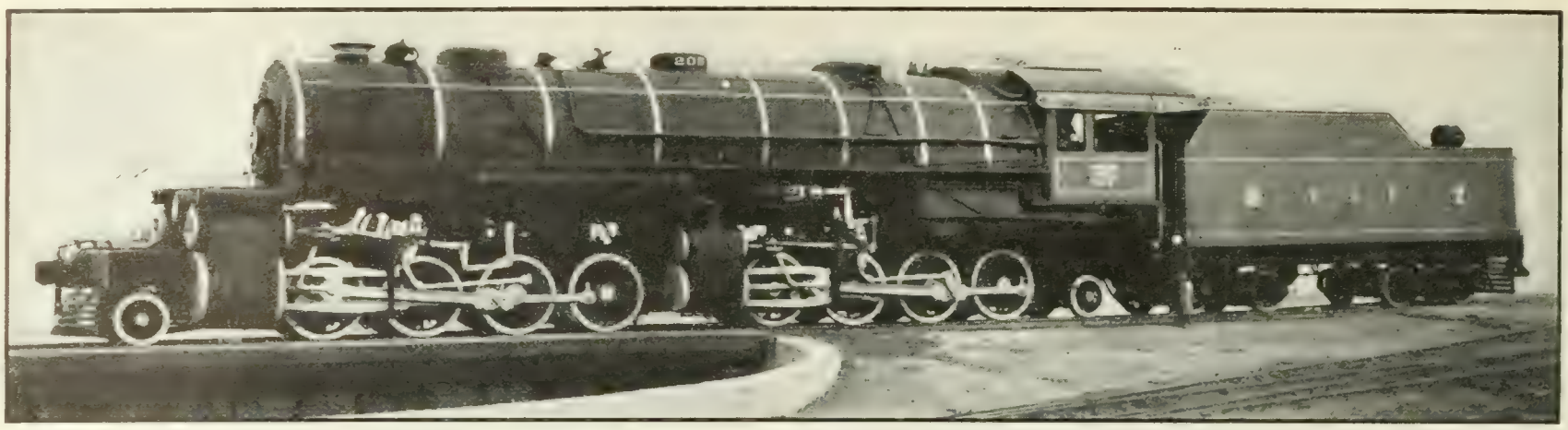
Nature has been generous to China in other ways. As we read in the National City Bank's "Trading with the Far East":

"In minerals and metals nature has given to China extremely liberal supplies, which await the combination of capital and transportation on the one hand, with the great masses of native labor on the other, and when these capital and transportation facilities are supplied, in combination with native labor, China will be one of the great manufacturing countries of the world, as Japan has already become, despite the fact that Japan has far less quantities of either iron or coal than China. In fact, China's coal 'reserve' exceeds that of any country of the world except the United States and Canada, our own 'reserve' being estimated by geological authorities at 4,231,000,000,000 tons, Canada 1,361,000,000,000 tons, and China 1,097,000,000,000, tho the proportion of China's supply which is classed as anthracite, is much larger than that of the United States. In addition to this she has ample iron supplies lying, in many cases, in close conjunction with coal, especially in the anthracite field of Shansi, while in addition to the great supplies of coal and iron, considerable quantities of copper, tin and antimony are found, the Yunnan Province being stated by a high authority as 'one of the richest copper districts of the world.'"

The chief items in China's recent import and export trade are mentioned in the accompanying diagrams from "The China Year Book." The recent growth of China's foreign trade is shown by the following figures in Haekwan *taels* ($1.24):

	Imports	*Exports*	*Total*
1910	476,553,402	394,421,836	1,379,301,482
1920	799,960,206	579,341,276	870,986,477

In 1919 17 per cent. of China's imports came from the United States and 16 per cent. of her exports went to the United States, according to the National City Bank's figures.



THIS IS THE LARGEST LOCOMOTIVE EVER SHIPPED FROM THE UNITED STATES, AND IT IS GOING TO CHINA.

One of an order of forty-seven freight engines recently built by the American Locomotive Company for a Chinese railroad.

HOW THE NEW CHINA TRAVELS AND SHIPS

CHINA'S GREATEST HANDICAP, it is generally agreed, is the lack of modern transportation facilities. Hundreds of thousands of square miles of territory are undeveloped and unoccupied because of the lack of railways. The cost of transportation between the interior and the sea is almost prohibitive. In the fall of 1917, as the Irving National Bank's book on the Far East notes, "wheat was selling in the province of Szechuan at ten cents a bushel, while the price at Shanghai was $2.50 and $3.00 a bushel."

A thousand years ago China was far ahead of Europe in the matter of highways. Roads which are still in use radiated from Peking in all directions, and at one time there were 2,000 miles of roads in this system. But few of these so-called "national highways" would be considered roads in any civilized country, says "The China Year Book," being "for the best part narrow tracks, footpaths, or roads untraversable by any vehicle but the Peking cart." Yet over these narrow, age-old, deeply worn tracks is still carried the bulk of the internal trade of China on wheelbarrows, pack animals, and the shoulders of coolie porters. In some of the more progressive cities macadamized roads are being constructed, there being much activity of this sort in the neighborhood of Peking. Adventurous spirits, to quote the "Year Book" again, "have made journeys of considerable length by motor-car and motorcycle in Chihli and other North China provinces, but the going is hard." The same authority estimates that there are 7,000 motor cars in China. Jinrikishas and sedan chairs are in use in the cities, and there are tramcars in Tientsin, Shanghai and Hongkong.

China was also well in the lead of other nations in developing the canal as a factor in commerce. The Grand Canal, which connects the Yangtze and the Yellow Rivers, has a total length of 850 miles, and is one of the most remarkable engineering feats of the world. It is now in a state of neglect, altho improvement schemes are under way. The deltas of the Yangtze and West Rivers contain important networks of canals. But China's great waterway is the Yangtze River. In the words of "The China Year Book," it "forms the main artery of trade, commerce, and every form of communication with Central China and opens up to foreign trade the greater part of China proper." Besides the main river there are many navigable tributary streams tapping the various provinces comprised in the Yangtze Basin, an area of 600,000 square miles with a population of 180,000,000. In this basin are the most important tea, rice, silk and cotton-growing regions, silk and cotton manufactures, and several great treaty ports, including Shanghai, the New York of China, and Hankow, its Chicago. In total length the Yangtze is exceeded only by the Nile, Amazon, Mississippi and Yenesei rivers. It is navigable for 1,630 miles above its mouth. From Shanghai, near the mouth of the Yangtze, to Hankow, 585 miles up, large river steamers ply the year round, and during part of the year ocean freighters make the run. Half of the entire foreign trade of China went through Shanghai in 1918. Most of the trade of South China passes through Hongkong, which is a British port. In all there are forty-eight Chinese customs ports opened to foreign trade. Local steamers and junks carry on a thriving coastal trade between Chinese seaports.

The first Chinese railway was a twelve-mile line between Shanghai and Woosung, built by foreigners in 1875–76. The "Encyclopedia Britannica" tells us that it so aroused the superstitious hatred of the people that the Government acquired it and destroyed it, and there was no more building for several years. But in 1881 a narrow-gage horse tramway, which had been built to carry coal to the Chinese seacoast was transformed into a standard gage steam railway. This developed into the present Chinese railroad system, which went under government control in 1911. At present there are over 6,800 miles of railroad in China and 2,000 miles under construction. Practically all these roads have the standard gage. While the Chinese railway system is not extensive it connects a network of busy waterways with important inland points. The main scheme of the system, as the writer in the "Encyclopedia Britannica" notes, "consists of lines more or less parallel running roughly north and south linked by cross lines with coast ports or abutting on navigable rivers." Railroad travel is now popular in China, and the Government finds its system a profitable enterprise which turned in a surplus of $45,000,000 in 1919, according to "The Statesman's Year Book." Much of the Chinese railroad equipment is thoroughly up-to-date. It is significant that in the list of Chinese imports from the United States in 1919 appear 48 steam locomotives averaging $50,000 apiece. The chief Chinese railroads, according to our Department of Commerce's "Commercial Hand Book of China," furnish "reasonably expeditious and comfortable service between the centers of population that they connect." Most of the lines carry first, second and third-class passengers and a number have a fourth or coolie class. Freight service is hampered by the imposition of *likin*, or provincial customs duties. An interesting note on Chinese railroad practise is made by Mr. J. E. Baker in the "Commercial Handbook":

"Chinese enginemen are quite satisfactory. They have 'assigned' runs, and hence their pride in their profession may be read in the polished brass trimmings of their machine—a decoration that has disappeared from the American locomotive. They handle the equipment much more gently than do American drivers. Trains are started without jerks. They are stopt without jolts. A similar deftness is to be noted in switching operations—'shunting,' it is called in China. The writer has watched yard-work a good deal, and has yet to hear the cannon-like reports that proclaim the work in so many American yards. Discipline has not been difficult. Since the work is dirty, tho wages are comparatively good, the personnel has come from farms and from the coolie class. As a result, official or family influence is not encountered as it is among employees of the clerical class."

THE FAMOUS PORCELAINS OF CHINA

CHINA INVADES EVERY HOUSEHOLD, for its name is the generic term for all our tableware. Whether our porcelain be French or Austrian or what not, it is "china," and thus pays its homage to the country whence sprung all that is beautiful in the way of household ware. The porcelains of China symbolize their makers in that the brilliance of to-day is far outshone by the glories of the past. "There is little of value to be said of the Chinese porcelain of our own time," says William Burton in his "General History of Porcelain" (Funk & Wagnalls Co.), "for . . . tho there is a considerable amount of experimental work going on in the manufacture of many favorite varieties of the older wares, such as the black-ground vases, *flambé* glazes of many kinds and carved and pierced decoration with painting in underglaze blue, as well as blue and white painted porcelains of the more ordinary types, it can not be said that the work is of great importance, and its only value is to show that the knowledge still exists and a breath of fresh energy may once more fan it into flame." Even in the importation or purchase of porcelain that has taken its place among the class of antiques, care evidently must be taken to get the "real right thing."

"From the time of the Emperor K'ang-Hsi, onwards, the Chinese had to cope with increasing demands from Europe for porcelain. During the greater part of his reign these demands were almost entirely confined to blue and white wares, in which a great trade was quickly developed. At first, no doubt, Chinese porcelain in the native styles was all that was desired, but the idea that the Chinese were an outlandish race with eccentric ideas was too firmly founded to be easily shaken, and a demand soon arose for table wares in shapes and decorations according to European tastes. A large proportion of this export porcelain was decorated with floral patterns and borders much in the usual Chinese manner, but there was also a great demand among princely and noble families in Europe for services bearing their family crest or arms. Tho this porcelain was made at Ching-tê Chên, as is proved incidentally by some remarks in the letters of Père d'Entrecolles, it was sent to Canton as white-glazed ware and decorated by the artists of the famous school of enamelers on metal in that city. This 'Canton porcelain,' as it is commonly called, is generally overcrowded with figure subjects in Chinese dress and many borders of various diaper patterns, all carried out in the style and color schemes best known by its French names of *famille rose*. As the European trade was in the hands of the various 'India' Companies, as they were called throughout Europe, the ware was foolishly described as 'India China,' or even attributed to certain obscure European factories, that at Lowestoft best known to English collectors, tho almost every country had some potters engaged in similar work. Further, some of the white wares sent to Canton to be decorated appear to have been passed on to Europe, to be decorated in European faience or porcelain factories and sold under various designations. It seems difficult to realize the extent of this trade now, but it must have been fairly extensive, for it was carried on not only in England but in France, Holland, Germany, Austria and other countries where porcelain works existed, tho Holland and France appear to have been responsible for most of this spurious Chinese ware which exasperates the collector precisely because it is Chinese porcelain, but tricked out in various fraudulent disguises of little or no merit. The occasional examples of Oriental porcelain that bear transfer prints of Battersea or Worcester should be readily identified, as well as the more numerous examples of blue and white Chinese porcelain now robbed of whatever merit they once possest by a vulgar European elaboration of over-decoration in dull blue, black, pale green and a thick iron-red enamel, often rather dry of surface. . . .

"It seems almost unnecessary to add that the bulk of this blue and white porcelain specially manufactured for European use is not remarkable for its excellence, and must have been contemptuously regarded by the Chinese as fit only for the pushful outer barbarians."

The porcelain of the collectors represents in the main the two great dynasties of the Sung and the Ming Emperors. The former lasted from 960 to 1279 A.D.; and according to Mr. Burton was "a period of fervent revival in the more ancient arts of China and at the same time of great activity in discovery and fertile invention in every branch of art, bespeaking intellectual direction of the first order, so that the period has often been spoken of as the 'Augustan Age' of Chinese history." The museums and private collections of Europe and America contain specimens "sufficient to stamp the Chinese art of this period as being in the highest rank, and we know that much more exists that can not be exported." It was an age of "fine intellectuality, for all its

From Burton's "General History of Porcelain."

VASE OF THE MING PERIOD.

18¼ inches high; 14 inches diameter.

Elaborateness of decoration symbolizes the luxury of this period. This specimen now in Victoria and Albert Museum, London.

works breathe a spirit of restrained power dignified almost to austerity." The Ming Dynasty lasted for nearly three hundred years (1368-1643) and, again according to Mr. Burton, "was distinguished for a succession of able and cultured emperors and statesmen to which the history of mankind offers few parallels." Of their culture we read:

"All the arts—from architecture, painting, and sculpture to bronze-founding, metal working and enameling—flourished with the utmost vigor under their vigilant and enlightened patronage, and it was undoubtedly one of the greatest, if, indeed, not the greatest period of Chinese porcelain, whether we consider the range and quality of noble examples that have come down to us, or the supreme technical and artistic skill displayed through an infinite variety of types and decorative styles.

"Probably much of this success in porcelain resulted from the concentration of the industry at Ching-tê Chên, for, with the notable exception of the factory at Tehua, in the province of Fuchien—which was founded in early Ming times and is world-renowned for its modeled figures, cups, etc., made in fine white or creamy porcelain—all the famous Sung factories were abandoned, possibly on the removal of their workpeople to Ching-tê Chên, or thereafter confined themselves to the manufacture of such ordinary wares as satisfied purely local demands, and so ceased to exercise any further influence on the development of porcelain, tho their wares are now being eagerly sought after by Western collectors in default of better things."

PECULIAR QUALITIES OF CHINESE ART

CHINESE ART TROUBLES the Western eye by what seems to be its lack of perspective. Art, that is, which is revealed by painting. To be told that Chinese art not only has perspective, and, as compared with that to be noted in Western art, of a form "immeasurably the deeper, fuller, more developed and expressive," is to suspect some form of a paradox. But the point is that perspective is one thing to

From the collection of Mr. Edward J. Hazen

CHINESE PAINTING OF THE MING PERIOD.

"Rhythmic vitality—the life-movement of the spirit through the rhythm of things" is the prime quality of Chinese art.

the Western eye and another to the eye of the East. In our effort to see things drawn upon a flat surface as having more than two dimensions we have developed the convention of representing them in receding planes. "In the effort to develop the representation along these lines," says Prof. William E. Gates in *The Theosophical Path* (Point Loma), "painting drew from sculpture its concepts of the 'round' and the use of shadows to that end." European perspective became "monocular"; "the picture of a physical object portrayed on a flat surface as seen by a single eye from a single point in space." The Chinese do not mind seeing all round a thing—something that our latest extravagant schools of modern art are now doing by "offering a phantasmagoria of broken points of view." This East and West difference is put by two English authorities on Chinese art, Lawrence Binyon and Ernest Fenollosa, quoted by Professor Gates:

"In painters like Paolo Ucello we find the struggle to master perspective overshadowing the purely artistic quest for beauty, just as in our own time an intense interest in scientific discoveries about the nature of light has led a whole school of landscape to sacrifice fundamental qualities of design in a passionate endeavor to realize on canvas the vibration of sunlight.

"It is the besetting vice of our Western life as a whole, so complex and entangled in materials, that we do not see things clearly; we are always mixing issues and confounding ends with means. We are so immersed in getting the means for enjoying life that we quite forget how to enjoy it, and what is called success is, oftener than not, defeat. So, too, in current criticism of painting, we find it commonly assumed that an advance in science is of itself an advance in art; as if correct anatomy, a thorough knowledge of perspective, or a stringent application of optical laws were of the slightest value to art except as aids to the effective realization of an imaginative idea.

"The painting of Asia limits itself severely. It leaves to sculpture and to architecture the effects proper to those arts. But it has not remained merely decorative; it is fully as mature, as art, as is our own.

"The very ease with which relief can be represented by shadows, as with us, has taken away from our painters the necessity for this concentration, and weakened their sense for expressive line."

Perspective and composition grew in China from the bas-reliefs, where the method of superposition of registers give different planes of action. But—

"It is the supreme guerdon of Chinese painting that out of this non-artistic structure is developed the exquisite technique of combined composition and perspective afforded us by the canons of the *kakemono* and *makimono* art. In both directions the different sections of the panorama, upwards or sideways, were blended into one perfect unity; reaching from Heaven to Earth and Man, with one life shining through and binding all together into a harmonic relation that is the very essence of religion—as above, so below; or else unrolling the action of Nature herself before our eyes in a succession of experiences to the soul."

From the Chao dynasty, beginning about 1150 B.C., China has had a definite art tradition. Almost nothing remains of her art back of the fifth century of the Christian era; but during that period were established the six great canons of Hsieh Ho wherein the whole philosophy of Chinese art is summed up. Here they are:

"Rhythmic vitality—the life-movement of the spirit through the rhythm of things.

"Organic structure—the creative spirit incarnating itself in a pictorial conception.

"Conformity with nature. (We must understand these words in the Chinese sense: Nature is the ever-flowing, ever-producing, ever-manifesting life about and in us; really more the inner world than the mere external world of forms. And conformity means—conformity, not just photographic accuracy, as we would be apt at first to interpret it according to Western objects in art.)

"*Appropriate* coloring. (Here a similar note as before: the coloring must of course not be false, it must be real, true; but also it is the appropriate which is the true; the type and essence must be grasped from within, as a matter of the mind and not merely of the eye. We can see that coloring might be externally accurate, and yet be really false; to see and give this is the mission of the art.)

"Arrangement—which again means not merely sensuously beautiful arrangement, but one that recognizes the ever-living mission of painting to tell that Nature provides the experiences of the soul, and that the Superior World, the Inner Divine Meaning, is the inspiration and the Model of the other.

"Transmission of classic models. (This Canon proves a long previous chain and inheritance of artistic tradition, the ante-type of what we have left.)"

We are reminded by Professor Gates that "it is rhythm that holds the paramount place:

"Not, be it observed, that *imitation* of nature which the general instinct of the Western races makes the root-concern of

MING PAINTING: CHILDREN TAUGHT THE SYMBOL OF THE ALL-ALPHA AND OMEGA.

Reproduced from painting in the collection of Mr. Edward J. Hazen.

art. In this theory every work of art is thought of as an incarnation of the genius of rhythm, manifesting the living spirit of things with a clearer beauty and intenser power than the gross impediments of complex matter allow to be transmitted to our senses in the visible world around us. A picture is conceived as a sort of apparition from a more real world of essential life.

"In the East art seeks to interpret the life essence, the motion, the inspiration that lies within and behind the subject. In the West we try to paint as much as we can of the external forms; but in the East one tries to paint as little, that their very rhythm might pass untrammeled or bound, from line or airy depth to eye and soul."

Contrast of light and shade is one of the great tests of mastery in every art—

"With us in the West it is developed by means of the shadows incidental to our methods of perspective and representation of the 'round.' It could not exist but for our admission of the sculptural element, the 'three-dimensional,' into our plane surface pictures. *Chiaroscuro*, our name for this quality, is thus tied to these conditions of shadow just as our form and distance is to monocular perspective; and this however much the master artist may draw on color combinations to help. The correspondence of *chiaroscuro* in Eastern art is a 'light-dark' balance which does not derive at all from shadow, but depends solely on the requirements of harmony and rhythm. When we remember that the art is always 'a recognized representation on a flat surface'; the perspective aerial instead of geometric; the brush work always potentially at least calligraphic—bearing the rhythm of life and form in the stroke instead of the rounded flesh; as well as the great evolution of monochrome as a result of the attained fluidity or richness of the flat color—even brush-used ink, a thing hardly attempted in the West—remembering all this, with many other harmonic qualities sought in Eastern composition, we will see the necessity for using a different term. This Fenollosa recognized, and so has given us the Japanese term *notan*."

HOW WE GET OUR CHINESE POETRY

CHINESE POETRY must exert a strong appeal to western readers, for it has reached the stage of humorous imitation. But besides these paraphrases that Christopher Morley sometimes indulges in there are serious students at work rendering Chinese verse into English equivalents. Arthur Whaley, an Englishman, has published "One Hundred and Seventy Chinese Poems" and "More Translations from the Chinese." Mr. Witter Bynner in conjunction with a Chinese collaborator has made renderings that are on the eve of book publication; while the work of Miss Amy Lowell and Mrs. Frances Ayscough has been issued by Houghton Mifflin & Co. under the title of "Fir-Flower Tablets." The partnership of these two has come about, so says Mr. Norreys Jephson O'Conor in the Boston *Transcript*, through Mrs. Ayscough, "an eminent student of the language, literature and customs of China," recognizing in Miss Lowell's attitude towards poetry "an approach akin to that of the poets of China." The preface to their volume explains the method by which the two collaborators worked:

"It was for Mrs. Ayscough to write out the peom in transliteration of the Chinese, placing in brackets other possible or suggested meanings of the several words, as in this example:

Shang	Above.
Tse	Then.
Sung	Pines.
Feng	Wind.
Hsiao	Whistling wind (Grass—meaning the sound of wind through grass, to whistle; and in awe of, or to venerate.)
Se	Gusts of wind (Wind: and to stand).
Se	A psaltery (Two strings of jade-stones which are sonorous).
Yu	Wind in a gale (Wind: and to speak).

"Miss Lowell's rendering of the line was: 'On their heights the wind whistles awesomely in the pines; it booms in great long gusts; it clashes like the strings of a jade-stone psaltery; it shouts on the clearness of a gale.'"

Mrs. Ayscough avers that no translations from the Chinese that she has read are so near the originals. They are declared to be "an admirable mirror of the temper of the people that produced them, of a civilization wherein literary attainment has been the measure not only of social standing but of political preferment." We read further:

"They are of a reflective turn, showing that 'criticism of life' which Matthew Arnold says poetry should be. Tho particularly in Li T'ai Po's 'Songs of the Marches,' there are spirited battle pictures, descriptions of landscape under varying conditions predominate; even in the poems of narrative interest, such as 'The Lonely Wife,' there is landscape background. The poets, whatever their themes, are wondering, directly or indirectly, concerning the great forces of human life; the grandeur of nature emphasizes the littleness of man; a peaceful scene contrasts with a disturbed heart, or enhances contentment; there is the joy of happy love, the pathos of separation, the sorrow of change. In preoccupation with nature and the fate common to the natural world as to man, Chinese poetry of the eighth century resembles early Celtic poetry, but the ardent intimacy of the Celt finds no direct parallel in the philosophic calm of the Chinaman.

"The verses included in 'Fir-Flower Tablets' are chiefly of the famous T'ang dynasty of the eighth century, and are mainly the work of the popular and genial Li T'ai Po, tho there are a dozen poems which support his countrymen's assertions that their greatest poet was Tu Fu. At the end of the collection are a number of 'Written Pictures'—Hanging-on-the-Wall Poems—cherished for their decorative, as well as their poetic, value. Some of these pictorial scripts were written down by calligraphers as late as the nineteenth century.

"Li T'ai Po almost suggests the Elizabethans in his zeal for the world about him, particularly in the many poems wherein he celebrates wine; of these one of the most delightful is:

DRINKING ALONE IN THE MOONLIGHT

If Heaven did not love the wine,
There would be no Wine Star in Heaven.
If Earth did not love wine,
There would be no Wine Springs on Earth.
Why then be ashamed before Heaven to love wine?
I have heard that clear thick wine is like the Sages.
Again it is said that thick wine is like the Virtuous Worthies.
Wherefore it appears that we have swallowed both Sages and Worthies.
Why should we strive to be Gods and Immortals?
Three cups, and one can perfectly understand the Great Tao;
A gallon, and one is in accord with all nature.
Only those in the midst of it can fully comprehend the joys of wine;
I do not proclaim them to be sober.

"Altho most of the poems in the anthology touch lightly upon human relationships, yet exceptions show thorough understanding of men and women. It is Tu Fu's realization of the trials of daily life (due without doubt to his own misfortunes) that makes him more important than his blither contemporary. There is poignant tragedy in

THE RECRUITING OFFICERS

I sought a lodging for the night, at sunset, in the Stone Moat Village.
Recruiting Officers, who seize people by night, were there.
A venerable old man climbed over the wall and fled.
An old woman came out of the door and peered.
What rage in the shouts of the Recruiting Officers!
What bitterness in the weeping of the old woman!
I heard the words of the woman as she pled her cause before them:
"My three sons are with the frontier guard at Yeh Ch'eng.
From one son I have received a letter.
A little while ago, two sons died in battle.
He who remains has stolen a temporary lease of life;
The dead are finished forever.
In the house, there is still no grown man,
Only my grandson at the breast.
The mother of my grandson has not gone,
Going out, coming in, she has not a single whole skirt.
I am an old, old woman, and my strength is failing.
But I beg to go with the Recruiting Officers when they return this night.
I will eagerly agree to act as a servant at Ho Yang.
I am still able to prepare the early morning meal."
The sound of words ceased in the long night.
It was as tho I heard the darkness choked with tears.
At daybreak, I went on my way;
Only the venerable old man was left.

Photo from Ewing Galloway

WHERE EASTERN CHINA MEETS WESTERN EUROPE—AND AMERICA.

The man-propelled hansom cabs, invented by a Baptist minister named Goble in 1869 are being displaced in this Shanghai street by "trackless trolleys," the very latest wrinkle in urban transportation. From the windows on either side a civilization older than the pyramids looks down upon the increasing number of up-to-date foreigners, and the new "devil wagons"

MEN AND MANNERS IN CHINA

THE BELL RANG FOR REVERSE, the whole ship shivered. A woman on deck screamed, and there was a rush to the railing, for the old boat had been slowly making its way up the winding, treacherous Saigon River out of the China Sea into French Indo-China. A sailor explained: "There go those fool Chinks again, trying to escape their old Devil!"

"What's the matter, pop?" some one asked the Captain.

"That sampan full of Chinks was trying to get away from the River Devil," explained the "Old Man," "so they shot across our bow to fool him, and we nearly ran them down."

"Do they often indulge in that little game with the Devil?" asked a passenger, smiling at the Captain's seriousness.

"Every time we enter one of these rivers they do it. I killed six of them going up the river at Shanghai, a year ago. It gives me the creeps every time I see them shoot across our bow. A ship like this will cut them in two like a knife!"

It was evident, comments William L. Stidger, who tells the story in his "Flashlights from the Seven Seas" (Doran), that the captain could not see the joke, even tho the Chinese, who had barely escaped destruction by the steamship, seemed to be very cheerful about the matter. The writer continues:

"We looked over the green railing of the *Santa Cruz*. The big ship had almost come to a stop, for the engines were still in reverse and the shallow river mud was churned up until the otherwise clear water looked like a muddy pond. The little sampan, full of grinning, naked Chinese coolies was fifty feet away from us, and our American sailors were swearing at them in every language they knew and shaking big, brawny, brown fists in their grinning direction.

"It was considered a joke by the passengers, but it was a very real thing to these poor ignorant Chinese. One sees this happen everywhere in the Orient. For the Chinaman starts out every morning in his sampan with the worst kind of a River Devil after him. He must rid himself of that Devil. So, when a big ship comes into sight, he waits until its bow is very close and then darts in front of its pathway. The idea is that when a sampan full of Chinamen shoots in front of a big ship the Devil is supposed to follow the ship all that day, and let the Chinese junk or sampan alone.

"To an American mind this seems ridiculous. It seems even humorous. I shall never forget how the passengers laughed when the Captain told them why he had had to reverse his engines to keep from crushing the frail Chinese sampan. But suddenly the thought came to one of the passengers, that to the poor Chinaman the fear which made him do that foolish thing and the fear which made him take that awful risk was very real.

"'Under God, the poor devils must have an awful life if they have such a fear as that in their souls day and night!' said an Englishman.

"'They never start out for a day's work that they are not haunted every minute of that day by a thousand devils, ill-omens, and bad spirits which are constantly hovering about to leap on them and kill them,' said a missionary. 'The whole Orient is full of the thought of fear!'"

There is the general fear that they may not be able to earn a living, which the crowded condition of China keeps constantly before the greater part of the population, and there are thousands of small specific fears, ranging from superstitions very much like our own to particularized Devils like the one that pursues Chinese river-men. "It is impossible for the Westerner to conceive such an atmosphere until he has lived in it," writes Paul Hutchinson, Editor of *The Chinese Christian Advocate*:

"In fact he may live in it for years and never realize the hold which it has upon his native neighbors. But it is no exaggeration to say that, to the average Chinese, the air is peopled with countless spirits, most of them malignant, all attempting to do him harm. They hover around every motion of every waking hour, and they enter the sanctity of sleep. An intricate system of circumnavigating them, that makes the streets twist in a fashion to daze Boston's legendary cow, and puts walls in front of doors to belie the hospitality within, runs through the social order."

The story is told of a Chinese boy who was graduating from a Christian college in Nanking. The boy had been for four years under the influence of Americans, and could speak good English. He was preparing to go to America to school, when he had completed his work at Nanking. To quote:

"He, with a younger brother, was at home for the Christmas vacation. On the way back to college the younger brother fell overboard into the river. The older brother was not a coward. Everybody will testify to that. In fact he was unusually courageous. But in spite of the fact that his puny brother was able to swim to the side of the small boat, and in spite of the fact that he begged his older and stronger brother

to pull him back into the boat, that older brother refused to do so.

"'Why?'

"Mr. Hutchinson says that the English teacher heard the tale in terror, but that the brother took it as a matter of course, explaining that the River Devil would most certainly have caught and dragged into the water any person who should have dared to attempt a rescue of his brother.

"It is an established thing in China that if a native falls into the river he never gets out unless he pulls himself out. Nobody will help him, for if they do, that will incur the wrath of the River God and the rescuer also will be dragged down to his death. It is assumed that if a person falls into the river that it is the River God pulling him in."

To this pervading fear of malign gods and devils another missionary credits the practise of killing girl babies. "The devils will be displeased if a girl baby is born, therefore kill the baby," so, it is said, runs popular logic. In recent years, however, girl babies have been more valuable and, says Mr. Stidger, quoting a Chinese nurse, "now you have to pay over ten dollars to get a nice fat one!" So the sale of female infants, which has been very extensive, has tended to cheat the devils of their customary dues. In the matter of sons, the devils are believed to be of a different opinion. It is a Chinaman's first duty both to his country, and, more importantly, to his ancestors, to have plenty of sons. Even tho out of ten children born in China eight are likely to die, whereas in this country only three will be eliminated, so great is the birth-rate that the teeming population is kept in bounds only by famine and epidemics. Under the best of conditions, predicts Edward Alsworth Ross in "The Changing Chinese" (Century), it will be at best a couple of lifetimes before the plane of existence of their common people can at all approximate that of the common people in America. "In China To-day," Mr. Ross goes on—

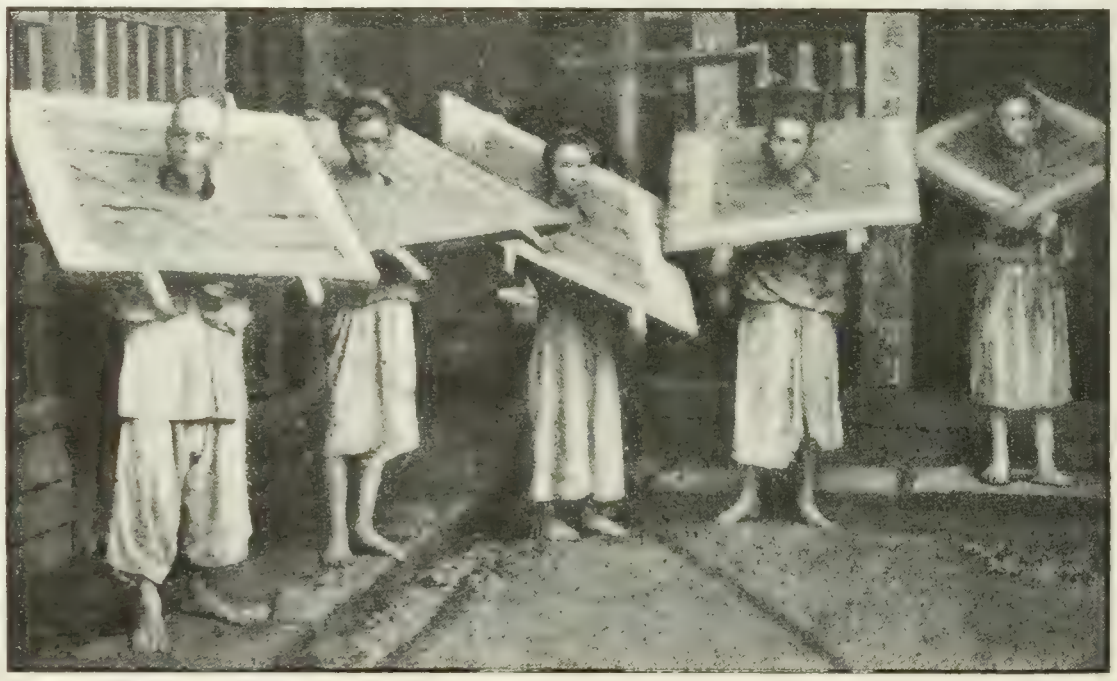


Photo from "The Missionary Review of the World"

AN IMPROVEMENT ON JAIL SENTENCES.

These yokes, worn by convicted culprits, are likely to be left off except at times when the sentencing judge looks over the prisoners. With strict logic, however, the judge lengthens each sentence enough to make up for the time when the prisoners will be on "vacation."

"One may observe a state of society the like of which has not been seen in the West since the Middle Ages, and which will probably never recur on this planet. For many generations the Chinese, loath to abandon to the careless plow of the stranger the graves that dot the ancestral fields and reluctant to exile themselves from the lighted circle of civilization into the twilight of barbarism, have stayed at home multiplying until reproduction and destruction have struck a balance and society has entered upon the stationary stage. To Americans the life of a people that for centuries have been crowding upon the subsistence possibilities of their environment can not but seem strange and eccentric.

"The most arresting feature of Chinese life is the ruthless way in which the available natural resources have been made to minister to man's lower needs. It is true that childish superstitions have held back the Chinese from freely exploiting their mineral treasures. It is also true that from five to ten per cent., in some cases twenty per cent., of the farms is given up to the grave-mounds of ancestors. But, aside from these cases, the earth is utilized as perhaps it never has been elsewhere.

"The traveler who in dismay at stories of the dirt, vermin and stenches of native inns plans to camp in the cleanly open is incredulous when he is told that there is no room to pitch a tent. Yet such is the case in two-thirds of China. He will find no roadside, no commons, no waste land, no pasture, no groves nor orchards, not even a door-yard or a cow-pen. Save the threshing-floor every outdoor spot fit to spread a blanket on is growing something. But, if he will pay, he may pitch his tent in a submerged rice-field, in the midst of a bean-patch, or among the hills of sweet potatoes!

"In one sense it is true that China is cultivated 'like a garden,' for every lump is broken up, every weed is destroyed, and every plant is tended like a baby. As one crop approaches maturity another is made ready, the new crop often being planted between the rows of the crop that is not yet gathered. So far, however, as the word 'garden' calls up visions of beauty and delight, it does not apply. In county after county you will not see altogether a rood of land reserved for recreation or pleasure. No village green, no lawns, no flower-beds nor ornamental shrubbery, no parks, and very few shade trees. Aside from the groves about the temples, the trees that relieve the landscape are grown for use and not for ornament. To be sure, there are men of fortune in inner China, but they are relatively very few. I doubt, indeed, if one family in two thousand boasts a garden with its fern-crowned rockery and its lotus pond overhung by drooping willows and feathery bamboos. One is struck, too, with the rarity of grape-arbors, vineyards, orchards and orange groves. In the country markets one sees mountains of vegetables, but only a few paltry baskets of flavorless fruit. The demand for luxuries that appeal to the palate is too slight, the call for sustaining food is too imperious, to withdraw much land from its main business, which is to grow rice and beans and wheat and garlic to keep the people alive."

There is a significant difference, a commentary on the relative importance of food, in the salutations of the Chinese and the Anglo-Saxons. The former, notes Arthur H. Smith in "Chinese Characteristics" (Revell), says to his comrades whom he casually meets, "Have you eaten rice?" The latter asks "How do you do?" Doing is the normal condition of one, as eating is the normal condition of the other, comments Mr. Smith.

The Chinaman believes in doing as little as possible, even tho he is willing to work long hours. The author recalls some of his own experiences with Chinese contractors and workmen, whom he hired to build a house:

"They make long journeys to a distant lime-pit carrying a few quarts of liquid mud in a cloth bag, when by using a wheelbarrow one man could do the work of three. There is generally abundant motion with but little progress, so that it is often difficult to perceive what it is which represents the day's 'labor' of a gang of men. We have known a foreigner, dissatisfied with the slow progress of his carpenters in lathing, accomplish while they were eating their dinner as much work as all four of them had done in half a day.

"The mere task of keeping their tools in repair is for Chinese workmen a serious matter in expenditure of time. If the tools belong to the foreigner, however, there is no embarrassment on this score. They are broken mysteriously, and yet no one has touched them. Poles and small rafters are pitched

over the wall, and all the neighborhood loins appear to be girded with the rope which was purchased for supporting the staging. During the entire progress of the work, each day is a crisis. All previous experience goes for nothing. The sand, lime, the earth of *this* place will not do for any of the uses for which sand, lime and earth are in general supposed to be adapted. The foreigner is helpless. He is aptly represented by Gulliver held down by threads, which, taken together, are too much for him. Permanently have we enshrined in our memory a Cantonese

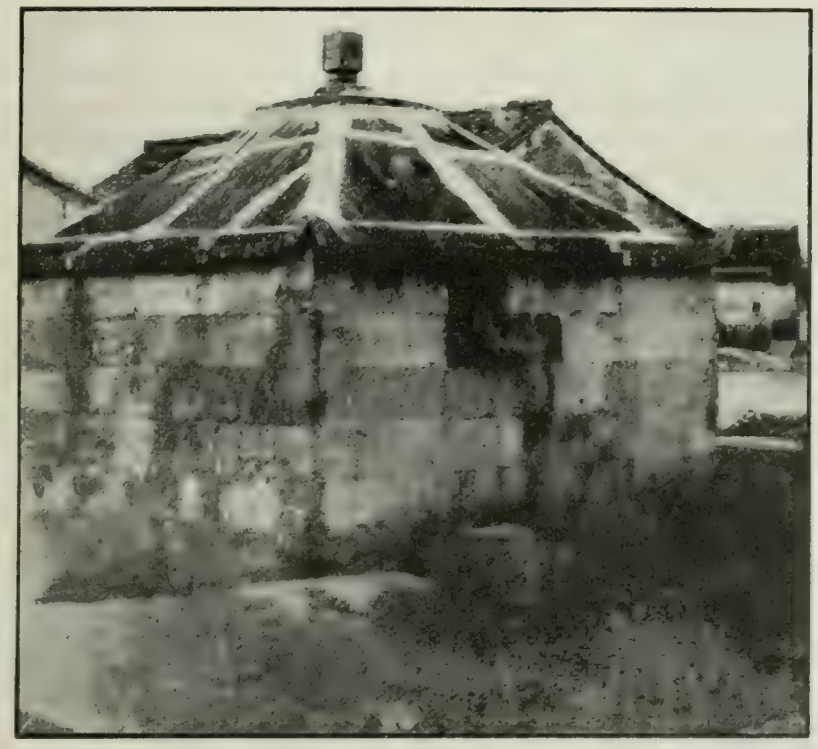


Photo from the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society.

A "BABY TOWER."

Here are deposited girl babies whose parents do not want to keep them. Business at this and similar "baby towers" has been slow of late, it is reported, since the price of girl babies has advanced to such an extent that most parents prefer to sell those they do not want.

contractor, whose promises, like his money, vanished in smoke, for he was unfortunately a victim of the opium pipe. At last, forbearance having ceased to be a virtue, he was confronted with a formidable bill of particulars of the things wherein he had come short. 'You were told the size of the glass. You measured the windows three several times. Every one of those you have made is wrong, and they are useless. Not one of your doors is properly put together. There is not an ounce of glue about them. The flooring-boards are short in length, short in number, full of knot-holes, and wholly unseasoned.' After the speaker had proceeded in this way for some time, the mild-mannered Cantonese gazed at him sadly, and when he brought himself to speak he remarked, in a tone of gentle remonstrance: 'Don't say dat! Don't say dat! *No gentleman talk like dat!*'

"To the Chinese the chronic impatience of the Anglo-Saxon is not only unaccountable, but quite unreasonable. It has been wisely suggested that they consider this trait in our character as objectionable as we do their lack of sincerity."

This insincerity of the Chinese, "the ways that are dark and tricks that are vain" of the "heathen Chinee" known to Western civilization, is very largely founded, we are told, on their feeling for politeness. Nothing is more amusing, the writer goes on, than to watch the demeanor of a Chinese who has made up his mind that it is best for him to give an intimation of something unfavorable to some one else:

"He makes vague introductory remarks, leading up to a revelation of apparent importance, and just as he gets to the climax of the case he suddenly stops short, suppresses the predicate upon which everything depends, nods significantly, as much as to say, '*Now* you see it, do you not?' When all the while the poor unenlightened foreigner has seen nothing, except that there is nothing whatever to see. Nor will it be strange if, after working things up to this pitch, your 'informant' (falsely so called) leaves you as much in the dark as he found you, intimating that at some other time you will perceive that he is right!

"It is a trait which the Chinese share with the rest of the race, to wish to keep back bad news as long as possible, and to communicate it in a disguised shape. But 'good form' among Chinese requires this deception to be carried to an extent which certainly seems to us at once surprizing and futile. We have known a fond grandmother, having come unexpectedly upon the whispered consultation of two friends, who had arrived expressly to break to her the news of the sad death of a grandchild away from home, to be assured with the emphasis of iteration that they were only discussing a bit of gossip, tho within half an hour the whole truth came out. We have known a son, returning to his home after an absence of several months, advised by a friend in the last village at which he called before reaching his home, *not* to stay and see a theatrical exhibition, from which he inferred, and rightly, that his mother was dead! We once had a Chinese letter entrusted to us for transmission to a person at a great distance from home, the contents of the missive being to the effect that during his absence the man's wife had died suddenly, and that the neighbors, finding that no one was at hand to prevent it, had helped themselves to every article in the house, which was literally left unto him desolate. Yet on the exterior of this epistle were inscribed in huge characters the not too accurate words, 'A Peaceful Family Letter!'

"Another illustration of this subject is found in the oblique terms in which references are made, both by members of her family and others, to married women. Such a woman literally has no names, but only two surnames, her husband's and that of her mother's family. She is spoken of as 'the mother of so-and-so.' Thus a Chinese with whom you are acquainted, talks of the illness of 'the Little Black One, his mother.' Perhaps you have never heard in any way that he had a 'Little Black One' in his household, but he takes it for granted that you must know it. If, however, there are no children, then the matter is more embarrassing. Perhaps the woman is called the 'Aunt' of a 'Little Black One,' or by some other periphrasis. Elderly married women have no hesitation in speaking of their 'Outside,' meaning the one who has the care of things out of the house; but a young married woman not blest with children is sometimes put to hard straits in the attempt to refer to her husband without intimating the connection in words. Sometimes she calls him her 'Teacher,' and in one case of which we have heard she was driven to the desperate

Photo copyrighted by Ewing Galloway.

THE GREAT AMERICAN GAME ARRIVES.

Some of the small boys of China appreciate at least one phase of our so-called "modern civilization."

expedient of dubbing her husband by the name of his business—'Oilmill says thus and so!'"

This policy of evasion, of course, may come into collision with the demands of justice. As for instance

"The magistrate sentences a criminal to wear a heavy wooden collar for a period of two months, except at night, when it is to be removed. By the judicious expenditure of cash 'where it will do the most good,' this order is only so far carried out that the

criminal is decorated with the cangue at such times as the magistrate is making his entrance to and his exit from the yamên. At all other times the criminal is quite free from the obnoxious burden. Does the magistrate not suspect that his sentence will be defeated by bribery, and will he slip out the back way in order to come upon explicit proof of disobedience? By no means. The magistrate is himself a Chinese, and he knew when the sentence was fixt that it would not be regarded, and with this in mind he made the term twice as long as it might otherwise have been. This seems to be a sample of the intricacies of the official intercourse in all departments, as exemplified by what foreigners continually observe. The higher officer orders the lower to see that a certain step is taken. The lower official reports respectfully that it has been done. Meanwhile nothing has been done at all. In many cases this is the end of the matter. But if there is a continued pressure from some quarter, and the orders are urgent, the lower magistrate transmits the pressure to those still lower, and throws the blame upon them, until the *momentum* of the pressure is exhausted, and then things go on just as they were before. This is called 'reform,' and is often seen on a great scale, as in the spasmodic suppression of the sale of opium, or of the cultivation of the poppy, with results which are known to all."

"There are doubtless those to whom the Chinese seem the most 'obstinate' of peoples, and to such the adjective 'flexible,' which we have employed to characterize the 'inflexibility' of the Chinese, will appear singularly inappropriate. Nevertheless, we must repeat the conviction that the Chinese are far from being the most obstinate of peoples, and that they are in fact far less obstinate than the Anglo-Saxons. We call them 'flexible' because with a 'firmness' like that of mules, they unite a capacity of bending of which the Anglo-Saxon is frequently destitute.

They resist and persist. "The principal product of China is cheap, rice-fed men, who work and starve, or perhaps freeze to death during the cold January night, or die by the hundreds of thousands in periodical famines, or obstinately survive and raise more cheap, rice-fed men. There are hundreds of millions of them with vision bounded by a bowl of rice and the desire for male offspring." So writes the late Walter Weyl, in a striking essay on "The Conquering Chinese," included in his new volume "Tired Radicals" (Huebsch). It is, moreover, he writes, an impermeable race:

"To attempt to interpenetrate it is as hopeless as to pour water into a jar filled with mercury. Macao, Hongkong, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hankow, tho they have their foreign concessions, small European islands in an Asiatic ocean, are in population unmistakably Chinese. The white man comes and goes; he lives on the surface of China as a flea might live upon the hide of a rhinoceros. The Chinese remain, breed, multiply.

"Nor have the Japanese been much more successful in interpenetrating China. Japan lies near and she has swarming millions of hardy, industrious, intelligent men accustomed to poverty and almost forced to emigrate. Yet in the whole of China there is only a scant one hundred and twenty thousand Japanese of all sorts, or about one to every three thousand Chinese. The Japanese, following in the footsteps of the Russians, developed southern Manchuria and opened it to immigration, but it was the Chinese, not the Japanese, who immigrated. By hundreds of thousands they poured from the northern provinces by land and sea into Manchuria, began to cultivate the profitable soya bean and to prosper under the new conditions brought about by Japan. The Japanese themselves strove to colonize this rich territory. They, too, have their population problem, their over-dense crowds. Their workmen and little shopkeepers went to Mukden. They worked hard; they scrimped. But year by year, altho the Japanese immigration increased, Japanese were forced out because they could not compete, and year by year the Chinese immigration swamped the country. The Japanese shopkeepers found it hard to do business, to make both ends meet; the Japanese wage-earners, except in the more skilled trades, found it difficult to get jobs. The water could not displace the mercury.

"So China endures, indestructible, impermeable. Foreign adventures come with blazon of trumpets, conquer, and are conquered. They, their armies and camp-followers, drop into the vast sea of the Chinese population and are submerged."

SCIENCE IN CHINA

CHINA DID NOT TAKE kindly to Western science as early as Japan, but she had a science of her own that was much older. Dr. W. A. P. Martin, of the Imperial University, in his work entitled "The Lore of Cathay, or The Intellect of China," sets down to the credit of Chinese ingenuity the following: (1) The invention of gunpowder; (2) the mariner's compass; (3) the art of printing; (4) the making of porcelain; and (5) the manufacture of silk. In pure science he acknowledges Chinese priority in alchemy, the mother of chemistry; in astronomy; in decimal arithmetic; and in certain modern ideas of physical science, notably the existence of the luminiferous ether. "Even such general ideas as that of biological evolution and that of the conservation of energy, they appear to have apprehended with great clearness, but they never took the trouble to fortify them by the laborious process of systematic induction." He quotes Mencius, the great Chinese sage, as follows:

"The study of nature has for its object to get at the causes of things. In causes the ground principle is advantage. Tho heaven is high, and sun and stars are far away, if we could find out the causes of their phenomena, we might sit still and calculate the solstice of a thousand years."

And he comments thus:

"In this remarkable speech uttered 400 B.C. he shows that he knew how to set about the study of nature. It might perhaps be going too far to affirm, that in speaking of 'advantage' as a fundamental principle in natural causes, he anticipated the author of The Origin of Species; yet this obscure hint, if followed up, might have led to Darwin's doctrine."

Ancient China was the land of the civil engineer, we are told by Prof. Middleton Smith in *The Engineer* (London). There are few relics of any mechanical ability, he says, unless it be the clumsy cogs and the water-wheels used for rice-milling. Labor was always so cheap and plentiful that mechanism was not needed. He goes on:

"The great dockyards of Hongkong, the railway to Peking, the Kailan Mining Administration; the Hanyang ironworks; and even the hydro-electric plant and high-tension transmission of inland Yunnan, can be quoted as examples of the Chinese engineering of to-day. But it is not these mushroom plants that the reader is asked just now to contemplate; his attention is drawn to the seeds of more ancient intellects which were planted centuries ago, and which still remain.

"It is said that there are seven wonders of the world. There are four remarkable relics of ancient engineering genius to be seen in China. They are (1) the works of those old hydraulic engineers, chief of which is the Grand Canal; (2) the works of the wall-builders, which include the famous Great Wall, and the less well-known sea-wall, of more than one hundred and twenty miles in length, along the north bank of the Tsien-tang River; (3) the works of the people, who must have understood 'the theory of structures,' and who built the bridges and the pagodas; and (4) the famous clepsydra, or water-clock of Canton."

The casting of metals has also engaged the skill of the Chinese for centuries. Says a writer in *The Brass World:*

"Sometimes when I have looked at a Chinese iron or bronze casting so thin and delicate that Americans could not reproduce it, and have seen the impure metal and the clumsy tools with which the foundryman did such work, I have envied the man who could still specialize on beauty when the rest of the world was specializing on production. The Chinese owns his small shop and thoroughly understands his trade. If his work is beautiful, he is recognized as an artist and can bow unashamed before the ancestral altar.

"I like a Chinese foundry. I enjoy even the making of cast-iron bowls. It is not that the sand molds and clay-lined ladles look alluringly strange, or that the somewhat primitive cupola furnace in which the iron is melted is any different in principle from the one known in the West, but rather that there is something fascinating in the simple truth that the men do better work than many American foundries turn out. Their pig iron is of low grade and their coke contains a high percentage of sul-

fur. Yet the quantity of iron handled at one time is so small and the blast so short that most of the impurities are burned out in the cupola as if it were a small Bessemer furnace."

That China started out early and well in her use of metals is amply attested, says F. A. Foster in *The American Machinist* (New York), by numerous well-preserved records and metal products, from a time so remote that it makes the industrial history of our European ancestors look very young:

"When the people in most parts of Europe were going about drest in the skins of wild animals and using pieces of stone tied to sticks for tools and weapons, the Chinese were a highly developed and skilful nation. Among the great feats which bear evidence of their industrial and engineering superiority are the oft-cited Great Wall, and their great canal systems. Their marvelous bronze castings and their paintings attest to their artistic ability. Under the new conditions, the development of China's metal resources is growing and with it comes a restoration of the spirit of her ancient artizans, among them being the foundrymen.

"In the French Concession in Tientsin the Chinese are making things for which, a few years ago, there was no Chinese demand, such as cams, gears, and parts of looms and textile machinery, cast-iron pipes, pipe-fittings, columns for building purposes, heating and cooking stoves of foreign design, and metal bedsteads. Besides these foreign things, they are making articles of Chinese design and use, such as cast-iron pans for cooking, small stoves, axle-bearings for carts, plow-points, etc.

"One kind of foundry that is probably not often seen anywhere else is a traveling foundry. These itinerant furnaces go about from place to place on huge wheel-barrows in the farming regions, collecting old iron and remelting it into plow-points and other implements needed by the farming villages. The permanent molds for such goods come in very conveniently."

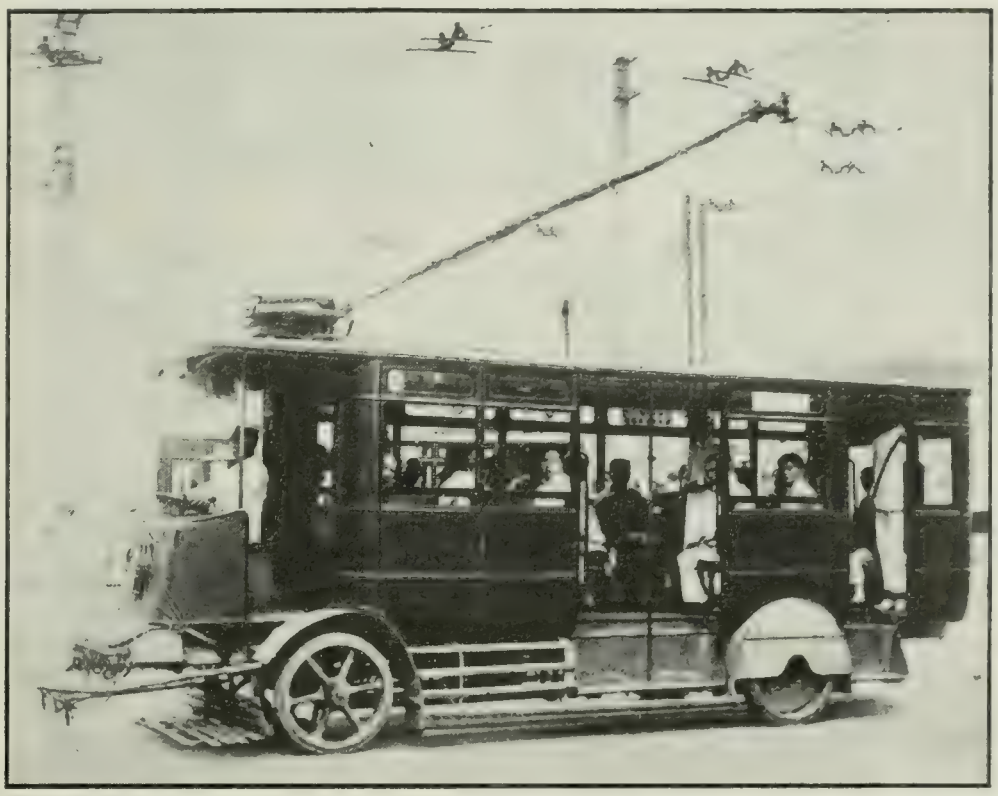


Photo by Galloway.

THIS IS NEW WITH US, BUT QUITE USUAL IN CHINA.

We have been making quite a stir about the "trackless trolley" systems that some of our more enterprising cities have just introduced. The system has been in use in China for some time. The fenders shown on the sides and in front and rear of the car are intended both to eliminate accidents and discourage would-be suicides.

The electrical industries are making rapid progress in China, we are told by J. W. H. Ferguson, secretary of the Chinese maritime customs, in *The Far Eastern Review* (Shanghai). A marked development in the use of electrical machinery occurred during 1920, he tells us. The demand for electric lighting in most cities altogether exceeded the supply, and existing plants were heavily overloaded. He goes on:

"It is now quite common to install units of 1,000 kilowatts and upwards, and it is reported that a large number of orders have been placed for privately owned power-stations for the purpose of supplying power to cotton and flour mills. This increase in the amount of machinery installed has of course stimulated the demand for electrical accessories, fittings and lamps."

Another interesting feature, we are told by a writer in *The Electrician* (London), is the increase in the sales of energy for cooking and heating. These amounted in aggregate to an advance of 30 per cent. over the previous year. He says:

"Tho the tariff for this supply is relatively high, it has had little effect in checking the demand for radiators, cookers, and other heating apparatus.

"As in Shanghai so in other districts there is a constant change-over of the cotton-mills from steam to the electric drive. This has resulted in orders for an amount of plant of satisfactory aggregate capacity, and this demand has been stimulated by the disinclination of the Chinese to use a common power-station even where two or more mills are located close together."

The Westinghouse Company, we are told by another writer in *The Far Eastern Review*, has opened its factories for the training of Chinese electrical engineers. A delegation of bright young engineers went from their factory to attend the last joint convention of the Science Society of China and the Chinese Engineering Society of the United States, held last year at Princeton University. We read:

"These two organizations are made up of Chinese graduates of engineering and scientific schools, their purpose being the furtherance of scientific experiment and learning. Knowing that the future development of their country depends largely upon the advancement of its people in engineering knowledge, Chinese students have seriously pursued these studies in the various colleges of the world. America, while leading in the number of young engineer graduates, has no monopoly in this branch of education.

"The convention was a good indication of the serious manner in which these Chinese students in the United States have been pursuing their scientific and engineering work in preparation for solving the industrial problems of their native land."

The lack of any real standards of measurement in China interferes with accuracy in the trades, we are further told by Mr. Foster in *The American Machinist*. Foot-rules used in different places vary in length from $12\frac{1}{2}$ to $14\frac{1}{2}$ American inches and are divided decimally. As a consequence exactness and interchangeability of part mean very little to the average machinist. Each part is made to fit a certain place on a particular machine, and can be used there only. However:

"Contact with foreigners is beginning to introduce Western scales and standards of accuracy in some of the trades. One small shop boasts an 18-inch Darling, Brown & Sharpe slide micrometer, obtained from a Peking looter in 1912. The proprietor of this particular shop, whose equipment consists only of a Japanese lathe and a hand-driven drilling machine, is making parts of telephones and other electrical apparatus, bicycles, large brass grease cups, jackscrews and a centrifugal pump of foreign design. His motive power was one husky coolie, who turned the crank attached to a large flywheel belted to the lathe."

Medicine is a science that dates in China from immemorial antiquity. The treatment of disease by the Chinese doctor, says Dr. William W. Cadbury in *The Scientific American Supplement* (New York), consists chiefly in the administration of drugs. Surgery has been an unknown art. Bullets are "removed" by plaster having magnetic power, which gradually draws it out through the same opening by which it entered. Dr. Cadbury continues:

"Perhaps in no line does the native practitioner show his

ignorance more than in the treatment of fractures. No attempt is made to reduce the parts. A special clay is placed in a wooden bowl. The heads of several chickens are cut off, while incantations are repeated and the blood is allowed to flow on the clay in the bowl. Blood and clay are now mixed together and applied to the fractured extremity. Bandages are used to bind on thin strips of bamboo. When the last turn of the bandage is being wound on, the blood of another chicken is poured on.

"The use of the acupuncture needle is another classic Chinese method. The theory on which it is based is that if one punctures the blood-vessels connecting different organs the disease will be aborted. Three hundred and eighty-eight points suitable for acupuncture are described. There is a mannikin at Peking pierced with holes at all the points suitable for acupuncture. Paper is pasted over it and students learn to find the proper holes through the paper. The needles vary from 1½ to 28 centimeters in length, and are made of gold, silver or steel. During the operation the patient coughs and the errant humors are directed back into their normal courses."

But despite the comparative backwardness of scientific medicine in China, the ancient Chinese were far ahead of their times, we are assured by Dr. Wu Lien Teh, writing in *The Survey* (New York). For instance, inoculation for smallpox was practised first in their country, even before Lady Mary Wortley Montagu introduced it into England, and medical statistics were published by the government during the Chou Dynasty, six hundred years before Hippocrates. Medical men were required to pass a state examination, and even the isolation of infectious disease was generally known. He writes:

"The National Pharmacopeia, handed down for nearly twenty centuries, is still very extensive, and includes not only important drugs known in the West, such as mercury, arsenic, iron, sulfur, camphor, aconite, castor oil, digitalis, etc., but other inert or repulsive substances, like insects, snakes' skins, tigers' claws, deer horns. The Chinese have a strong belief in all kinds of drugs, spells and charms. They also spend a considerable portion of their income on medicine.

"Organotherapy, that is, treatment of diseases with substances derived from organs similar to those diseased, has existed for a long time in China.

"But in spite of some excellent methods of treatment and useful drugs handed down from the ancients, until more lately nothing has been done to improve that knowledge or to keep abreast of the times. The result has been deplorable. The majority of native-trained physicians are completely ignorant of the true causes of most diseases, especially epidemic diseases, their methods of diagnosis and modes of prevention. Certain maladies, like cataract of the eye or malarial fever, are still regarded as incurable.

"In 1820, Robert Morrison, the first Protestant missionary to China, opened a dispensary in connection with his work in Canton. The first purely medical missionary was Dr. Peter Parker, an American, who established an ophthalmic hospital to treat the numerous cases of eye disease in that city. Dr. Parker was in 1852 appointed United States Minister to China.

"An equally important presidential mandate was issued on September 30, 1915, when Western medical science was officially recognized by the central government.

"In many respects the establishment of the Central Hospital in Peking, which is now in course of construction, is the best proof that modern scientific medicine has taken firm root in this ancient land. All the latest appliances known to medical science will be installed.

"In the awakening, so to say, of modern sanitary science and progressive medicine throughout China, American doctors and scientists have played and are playing a most important part. From its geographical position and greater facility of access, southern China had made greater strides, and in Changsha, the capital city of Huan Province, American and Chinese graduates of American colleges are working side by side for the advancement of science and the alleviation of suffering among the poor. Even in cold northern Manchuria there is now an American veterinary surgeon employed by the Chinese Government to study and prevent cattle disease. In the Plague Prevention Service, a young American bacteriologist, who has worked under Professor Zinsser, of Columbia, is giving most valuable assistance to his Chinese chief, a graduate of Cambridge, England, in the elucidation of plague problems."

Western medicine in China is still dependent on outside stimulation and support, we are told by Tyler Dennett, writing in *Asia* (New York). He says:

"While searching for evidence that the Chinese women as well as the men have caught the spirit of the new era I quickly discovered that the profession of medicine has given them, aside from teaching, almost the sole avenue for self-expression. The list of Western trained women physicians is already notable and their work has distinction.

"On the other hand, if all the medical missionaries or even all the American medical missionaries were withdrawn from China to-morrow, it can not be denied that the entire structure of modern medicine and surgery would collapse like a house of cards. Only the steadying direction of the missionaries and the constant inspiration which goes from them to the Chinese make possible the carrying forward of the work already initiated. Also the medical missionary stands between China and a medical quackery which would be almost as evil as the evils from which the nation is being delivered."

Some of the difficulties attending the transformation of China into a country of industries based on knowledge and appreciation of Western science appear from an article by W. H. Adolph, of Shantung University, contributed to *The Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry* (New York). According to Mr. Adolph, intelligent Chinese are all looking to us for inspiration and help in this matter. He writes:

"The situation in China divides itself into the recognition of two kinds of industries, with two kinds of industrial problems. In the first place are the old Chinese chemical industries, dyeing, glass, paper, etc., which had their origin in China's prehistoric days. In the second place are the chemical industries which are new to China, sulfuric acid, soda, tanning, which are now looked upon as the foundation stones of a modern chemical industry.

"The 'made-in-China' cry which accompanied the recent patriotic movement has taken a real place in the life of the country, and it has not turned out to be but a fleeting enthusiasm. High-school graduates, and ex-soldiers whose experience has been limited to the manufacture of soda-water and vending of opium pills, have set up as chemical manufacturers, and the desire to *make*, instead of *import*, will gradually affect the status of our commercial relationship with China."

The stages of foreign influence in China are interestingly summarized by a Chinese friend of Prof. John Dewey, as related by the latter in an article on "The New Culture in China," contributed to *Asia* (New York). First, military devices were thought to be the secret of Western power; then the weakness of China was attributed to her outworn form of government. The third period, was that of reliance upon technical improvements—railways, factories, steam and electricity. Next came a wave of moral reform, followed by one of advocacy of universal education, including the so-called "literary revolution"—an attempt to write and print in the vernacular. Later, the new ideas were turned full against ancient institutions and a social revolution was in full swing. And now, says Professor Dewey's Chinese friend, there are signs that the next stage will be that of interest in the methods of science as distinguished from its mere content. He goes on:

"The idea is gaining ground that the real supremacy of the West is based, not on anything specifically Western, to be borrowed and imitated, but on something universal, a method of investigation and of the testing of knowledge, which the West hit upon and used a few centuries in advance of the Orient.

"China has the alternatives of perishing, to the disturbance of the world, as well as itself, or of condensing into a century or so the intellectual, scientific, industrial, political and religious progress for which the rest of the world has taken several centuries. It can not, like the United States, make the change with plenty of elbow-room, but must accomplish it in a civilization crowded with traditions and superstitions as well as with people. Young China, especially Youngest China, shows an appreciation of this fact. At the end, one comes back to the sobriety, the industry, the fundamental solidity of the average common man. These qualities have weathered many previous storms. They will pull China through this one."

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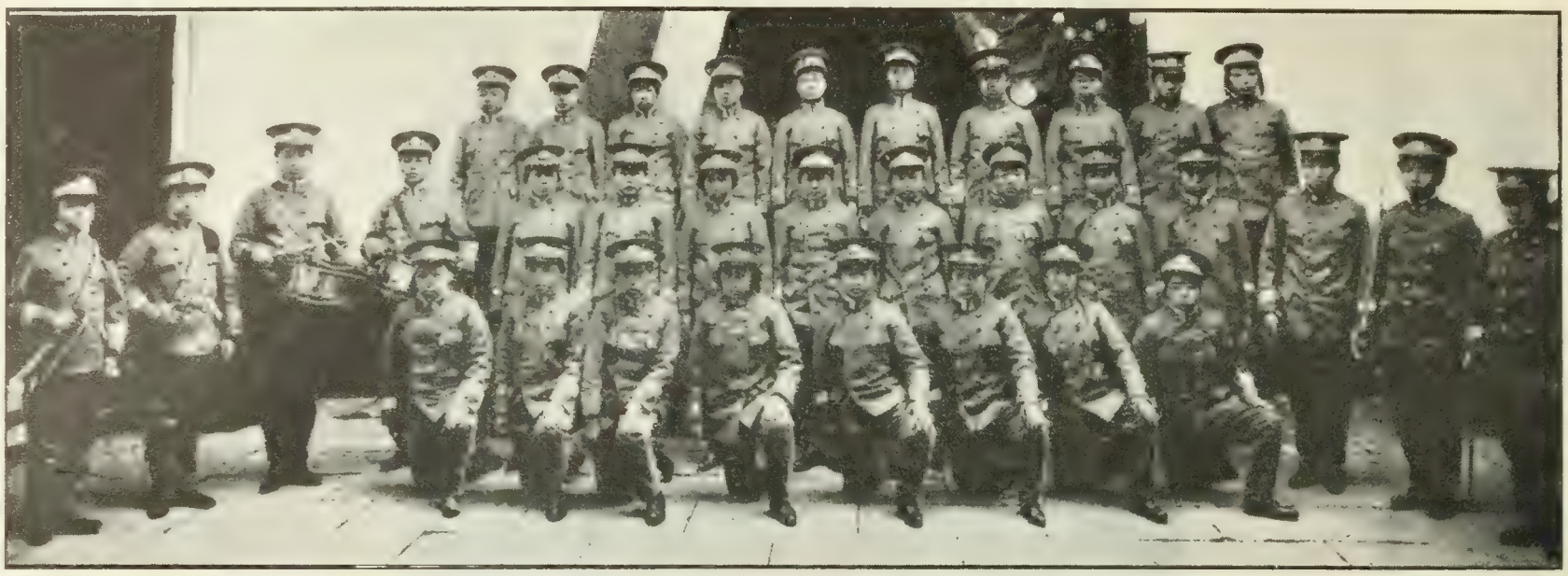


SOME "NEW WOMEN" WHO BROKE ALL THE TRADITIONS OF THE FLOWERY KINGDOM.

A number of Chinese girls, uncrippled by the foot-binding still common in China, formed a military corps during the rebellion that made China a republic. The most up-to-date "feminism" exists in a few of the more Europeanized parts of the country.

UNBINDING THE WOMEN OF CHINA

MOHAMMEDAN REBELS rose in the province of Kansuh a few years ago, relates a Chinese historian, and closed in on Lanchow, the capital, slaughtering everybody they met. The terrified countrymen fled for life to its protecting walls, but the women, hobbling along on their bound feet, fell behind and, failing to arrive before the gates were shut, were butchered at the very threshold. While the shrieking women beat upon the iron-bound doors, as they saw their pursuers drawing nearer, hundreds of husbands, fathers and sons, who had outrun their crippled wives, knelt before an English missionary, and begged him to urge the Governor to open the gates to let the late-comers in. The missionary explained how this would let the cut-throats in, too, and added: "You would have your wives small-footed, wouldn't you? Well, this is your punishment." Whatever the validity of the missionary's logic, a great revulsion against the common Chinese custom of foot-binding is reported from that province.

"The greatest undeveloped resource of China," writes Edward Alsworth Ross in his study of "The Changing Chinese" (Century), "is their womanhood." It is significant, he adds, that the Chinese have brought forth not one great man "since they took to binding the feet and the minds of their daughters," and he recalls that the mothers of Confucius and Mencius, two of the greatest men in Chinese history, had a great share in forming the characters of their illustrious sons. Against the common opinion that foot-binding has become practically obsolete in China, Mr. Ross quotes the opinion of Dr. Morrison, China correspondent of the London *Times*, and a recognized authority. After traversing the central provinces, not long ago, Dr. Morrison estimated that 95 per cent. of the females above the age of eight are still mutilated. Mr. Ross's own estimate is "at least 75 per cent." He comments:

That prince of diplomats, Minister Wu, used to stir his American audiences with the remark, "Yes, we bind our women's feet; but you bind your women's waists. Which is the worse?" And we would look guiltily at one another and say, "Now, there is something in that." The fact is, that with us tight lacing affected only the one in ten who would be fashionable; while in China foot-binding bore on nine out of ten. And tight lacing is self-imposed; while foot-binding is a mutilation forced on helpless children.

From "The Missionary Review of the World."

CRIPPLED TO IMPROVE HER CHANCES.

Girls without the small, bound feet, called "Golden Lilies" by the poetical Chinese, stand a very poor chance of matrimony, except in a few of the more modernized parts of China.

In Shansi and Shensi I saw the women wielding the sickle, not stooping—that would hurt their poor feet too much—but sitting, and hitching themselves along as they reaped. The women had to be carried to the wheat-field on wheelbarrow or cart, and their helplessness is such that most of them never in their lives get a mile away from the house to which they were taken as brides.

In the course of the morning we would meet perhaps a thousand men, but not three women. They can not get from town to town unless carried. They hobble about their village a little, steadying themselves by a hand on the house-walls, or leaning on a staff. They move stiff-kneed like one on stilts. In our walk there is a point in the stride when the weight of the body comes upon the ball of the foot and the toes, and at this moment the other leg is bent and swings forward. But in their case, the front part of the foot being useless, the other foot is brought forward sooner, and hence little knee action is necessary. This is why the woman seems tottering on pegs. This, too, is why the muscles of the calf never develop. From the knees down the legs are broomsticks, and there are folds of superfluous skin.

The Chinese have a saying, "for each pair of bound feet there has been shed a tubful of tears." The logical way of reducing

It's You, Madam

who are most concerned with Vitamines

YOU who cook, or supervise the cooking of the family's daily meals are most vitally concerned with vitamines.

For according to all modern authorities, they are prime essentials to good health, and you, madam, are the "health commissioner" of the home.

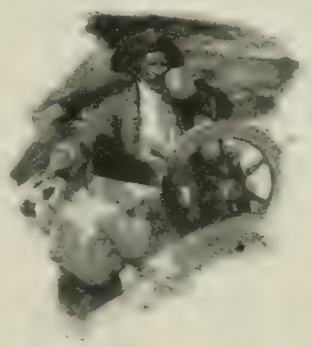
Your entire family and you, yourself, are in daily need of vitamines. And yet it's said that millions of meals daily in this country do not furnish adequate supplies of these necessary food accessories!

What should you do, what can you do to remedy this possible and probable deficiency in meals you serve?

Surely you owe an answer to this question, to those whose food you order and prepare each day.

Does Home Cooking Destroy Them?

IT is said some foods are naturally deficient in vitamine content, or that they lose vitamines in the process which prepares them for the market. From others, it is thought, the vitamines are lost during storage, or decrease with aging.



But more important *to you* is the testimony of experts that many of our *most common* foods lose vitamine value in the process of *home cooking*. "The value of potato decreases the longer it is cooked," says one authority.

"If one lived on cooked foods alone he would die within a year," is the startling suggestion of a member of the Academy of Sciences in Paris.

"Cooking, however, in most cases diminishes or entirely destroys the efficiency of the vegetable except when they (referring to carrots) are young"—from the report of a food authority of wide experience.

Much remains to be proved regarding the effect of cooking on the vitamine content of *all our foods*. But the value of vitamines to the entire family, in the daily diet, has been proved beyond a doubt.

And if your cooking does take from foods an element that's vital to good health, you are concerned, we feel sure, with ways to restore to your meals at least some of these vital factors, if not all.

This May Be "Vitamine Insurance"

ORANGES and lemons are accepted by all authorities as two great carriers of important vitamines.

Doctors, as you know, give orange juice to babies who must be fed on milk that's pasteurized. They do it to prevent scurvy or malnutrition caused by lack of Vitamine C. It's the process of pasteurization that eliminates from milk or makes non-potent a needed vitamine.

In olden days, a law was passed in England which forced ship owners to carry lemons to protect the crews from scurvy on long voyages.

But scurvy isn't the only trouble that lack of vitamine produces. It may be merely lassitude and depression; or general undernourishment which makes people more susceptible to disease of other kinds.

Two hundred thousand children in New York schools were found to be seriously undernourished in an investigation recently completed. And not all these children were among the poor. The investigators referred particularly to that fact.

We know, and so do all the scientists, that oranges and lemons furnish abundantly the important vitamine known to scientists as Vitamine C. Some say Vitamines A and B also may be present in these fruits. If so, why not serve them every day to offset some of the harm that cooking does to other foods and thus surely supply important vitamines with all meals.

A simple orange salad or dessert is easy to prepare, no cooking necessary. Lemon garnish on fish or meat, or lemon juice instead of vinegar in salad dressings improves the flavor and adds the necessary vitamines.

Lemons and oranges, although known as "acid fruit" have an alkaline reaction when taken into the system and are, therefore, valuable in offsetting excess acidity due to acid-producing foods.

Orange juice for breakfast or an orange for the child's school lunch—what easier, simpler, *more delicious* way to insure a safer and more healthful diet?

Ask Your Physician

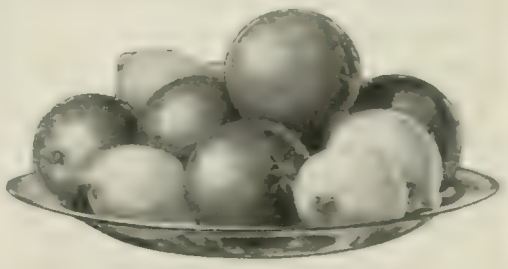
BUT in any vital question concerning diet your own physician should finally advise. Ask him if oranges and lemons are a source of vitamines and if they would thus, and for other reasons also, beneficially reinforce your meals.

We wish to make no statement that is not well within the facts. Show him this page and let him be the judge. Then use more oranges and lemons, or less, as he directs.

If he agrees, you'll welcome a reminder to paste in your cook book or pin on the kitchen wall.

We print one here.

Cut Out and Paste in Your Cook Book, or Pin on the Kitchen Wall



For Vitamines—

Delicious Oranges and Lemons.

Serve as follows:

- An orange salad
- Lemonade
- Desserts with oranges
- Lemon juice in punches and other drinks
- Orange juice for breakfast
- A whole orange in the child's lunch box
- Lemon garnishes
- Lemon juice instead of vinegar on salads and vegetables
- Whole orange at breakfast

An orange or lemon dish with every meal supplies fresh potent vitamines in most attractive form.

Sunkist Uniformly Good Oranges and Lemons

SEND FOR INFORMATIVE BOOKLET ON THE SUBJECT OF VITAMINES

California Fruit Growers Exchange, Div. 973, Los Angeles, Cal.

the number of these tubfuls by freeing the feet seems to have occurred to a great number of Chinese citizens in the last two decades. The wife of the Chinese Minister in the United States is credited, in a recent interview, with the remark that—

"Our ancient sage and philosopher, Confucius, who taught that woman was the inferior of man and that she should always occupy a subordinate position in the Chinese scheme of things, would be shocked indeed could he return to earth today and see a group of modern Chinese schoolgirls playing basket-ball, or see them later in life managing large hospitals, and doing work usually considered in the sphere of man."

Even tho these schoolgirls may constitute an infinitesimal fraction of the girlhood of China, "the great hope of the Chinese nation," observes the Pittsburgh *Sun*, lies in the new position which women occupy in that country. Mr. Ross, considering particularly the reaction of this new spirit on foot-binding, observes:

The upper classes seethe with rebellion against the senseless custom. Progressive ladies throw away bandages, massage their feet with oil, and vie with one another in recovering the natural foot. Think of a group of Chinese women eagerly comparing feet to see whose are largest! In China innovators must face insult and abuse. A girl with natural feet venturing on the streets of Wanhsien on the upper Yangste had her clothes nearly torn from her back. Even the wives of mandarins make ready stockings and shoes, but put off unbinding until they can find other ladies who will join them. So, for mutual support, the society people in a town frequently unite in a "Natural Foot Society," and pledge themselves to unbind and not to bind their daughters' feet. Broadly speaking, the reform has not reached further than the cities and the higher classes.

Along with the crippling of women and with the custom of killing or selling girl babies, as described in the article on "Men and Manners in China" in this issue, goes a general subordination of the whole sex, suggestive of the harem customs of other parts of the Orient. If in passing a Shenshi shop one looks for a moment at a woman who is not a grandmother, Mr. Ross tells us:

She turns hastily and slips back into the gloom of the women's apartment. To endure the glance of a man is immodest. Towards the close of a stifling day the village women come out of their houses and sit on a mat in front sewing and enjoying the coolness. If one of them sees a foreigner coming she scurries into the house as a frightened quail ducks and dodges into the stubble. Even girls of nine shrink away into the interior of the house if your eye lights on them. When the harvest is in full swing every hand is needed, and by dawn mothers and grandmothers, tads and tots, pile into a cart and are off with the men folks to the field. But never a female of from ten to twenty-five is to be seen, and one might suppose they had all been carried off by a plague.

A woman never thinks of shaking hands with a man. If a gentleman wishes to give a lady a fan, he does not hand it to her lest their hands touch, but places it beside her. This sort of thing was made so much of, that about the time of Aristotle a local prude asked Mencius, "If one's sister-in-law is drowning, ought she to be drawn out with the hand?" To which the sage sensibly replied, "It is wolfish not to draw out a drowning sister-in-law."

Women are married, as in Japan, according to the dictates of their elders, and their lives, in the vast majority of cases, only attain any degree of importance when they become mothers-in-law. The mother-in-law, by some curious hooks and crooks of custom and convention, is supreme in China. Therese Pernod writes of her, in the New York *Globe:*

I will admit that in many cases the mother-in-law is the tyrant and persecutor. But she is a necessary evil. What would become of the oneness of the Chinese family if she did not exist?

The position of the wife is not as definite as that of the mother. She may be a slave or a queen. Very often she is bought and placed beside the other wives who already rule in the house. Delicate little things, how often I have thought of you, as I watched the queer and noisy procession of your weddings. The tiny little red box wherein you were confined was rocked recklessly by the porters who chanted, I know not what melody, and you were going, not without apprehensions I am sure, toward the home of your new master, whom you did not know. Forsooth, are we better acquainted with our lords because we have seen them more frequently and we have imagined that we recognized their souls behind their faces?

In spite of his unfortunate matrimonial experience, Confucius has satisfactorily drawn up the relations that must exist between the Chinese husband and wife. "The husband, as master, has to command, the wife has to submit herself and obey, but both husband and wife are required equally to act in such manner as may best imitate and accord with the relations which exist between heaven and earth, by which all things are created. The basis of this common action should be reciprocal—tenderness, mutual confidence, and a scrupulous regard for each other's feelings."

How can these sentiments of tenderness and confidence exist with the concubinage which, if it is not the law, is at least practised by many Chinese families? This coexistence of several wives for the same husband is the first surprize to greet the visitor in China. I recall with amusement a certain day when races were held in Hongkong.

A winning ticket was held by a Chinaman, and the odds were high. The happy Chinaman received $34,000. He had no sooner counted his money than he ran to town to buy three wives. Some Chinese friends who told me the story looked upon it as the most natural thing in the world.

It would seem to us of the West that these extraordinary households must be maintained in harmony with difficulty. However, the difficulty is not as great as one would think. Should there be no mother or mother-in-law to represent the authority as previously described, it rests upon the legal wife, the first, or headwife, to whom the other wives of second rank owe obedience and respect till the day when a male heir is born unto them. From that day on they are more independent and treated with more respect.

Furthermore, the charming women who received me in their Chinese homes seemed to me to be living in perfect peace, and I have often seen the legal wives and the concubines show much kindness and love for each other reciprocally.

Photo from the "The Missionary Review" of the World

A NATIVE CARTOON AGAINST FOOT-BINDING.

The two women with natural feet are shown playing with their children, and standing at ease. The other three are shown in various positions of discomfort. A brief tract against foot-binding, pointing out the moral of the picture, accompanies the drawing.

"Ten minutes with the Gulbransen and I was enthusiastic"—

"I thought—as many people do—that a player-piano was simply a mechanical instrument that ground out tunes—*much as a machine turns out bolts!*

"But after the salesman had me sit down and play the Gulbransen, I changed my idea. I found the Gulbransen a *finished musical instrument*—a tremendous advance over the player-pianos I had known in years past.

"I became enthusiastic. I wanted it for my home."

* * *

"Now that I have it I am more pleased than ever. Between business and social duties I never had much time for music. But in a few evenings Gulbransen Instruction Rolls taught me to play—*well.* In fact, better than my wife, who has taken lessons for years.

"I bring out every shade of expression I desire—I do everything the pianist of ability does—without the tedious finger work."

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Gulbransen Player-Pianos are sold at the same prices everywhere in the United States. The Gulbransen can be played either by hand or by roll.

GULBRANSEN
The Player-Piano

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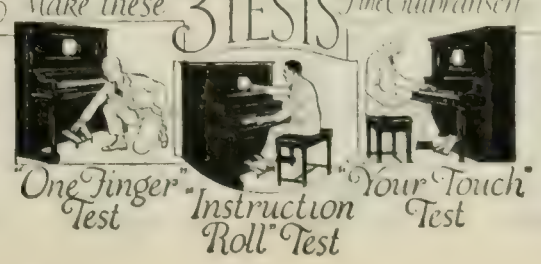

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☐ Check here if you want information about having a Gulbransen player action installed in your present piano (or player-piano.)

Write name and address in margin and mail to Gulbransen Dickinson Co., 3234 W. Chicago Avenue, Chicago.

1. Man

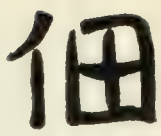
2. Man (old style)

3. Great

4. Heaven

5. Man (Combining form)

6. Field


7. Farmer

8. Mouth (old style)

9. Mouth (modern)

10. To speak (old style)

THE CHINESE LANGUAGE—OLD AND NEW

TO MOST OF US the Chinese may appear to be a very complex and mysterious people. This is due to various elements of difference between them and ourselves, amongst others doubtless to roundabout methods of thinking induced by the peculiar structure of their language, peculiar, that is, from our point of view. "As a spoken language," says Frederic Poole, writing in a recent issue of the Brisbane *Daily Mail*, "it is unique among human mediums of communication in that it is musical with a purpose. It is not so much the correct pronunciation of a Chinese word that makes the speaker intelligible as a proper intonation of that word, for the meaning of a word in Chinese is positively indicated by the tone in which it is uttered. One word may have as many as five different sounds, and these so fine in variance as to be scarcely detected by an unmusical ear. You ask your native servant to bring you your hat—'mow'—but you use the wrong inflection and he very properly brings you the cat, for 'mow' means cat as well as hat when uttered in another tone."

Mr. Poole gives a number of illustrative examples of Chinese characters, explaining their meanings. Thus we learn that the Chinese symbol for "man" consists of two strokes representing the legs of the lord of creation (1). This was formerly a more faithful portrait, showing the human biped with a head and outstretched arms (2), but has been "abbreviated" for simplicity's sake. The word "great" consists of the symbol for "man" with the numeral "one" written across it (3), "the inference being that man was the greatest thing ever created." By drawing the numeral "one" across the apex of this character the symbol for "heaven" (4) is formed, indicating that the Chinaman acknowledges something greater than himself.

There is another form for "man" (5) used in combinations, as, for instance, with the character for "field" (6), evidently a fenced and cultivated area. These two characters for "man" and "field" make up the single character (7) meaning "farmer," a very natural piece of association.

K. S. Latourette, in "The Development of China" (Houghton Mifflin Co., 1920) informs us that the ancient Chinese symbol for "mouth" was (8), now written (9). "To speak" was a mouth with a tongue in it (10), to-day written (11). Mr. Poole explains how, by combining this character for "mouth" with those for "field" and "man," the Chinese have made the word for "happiness" (12), since "the vision of a man with a mouth in close proximity to a rice-field is all-satisfying to the hungry Celestial." A man in a box provides the character for "prisoner" (13). The ancient Chinese symbol for the "sun" is a circle with a dot in its center (14), but for convenience the modern Celestial writes this as (15), thus literally squaring the circle. To indicate the horizon he has devised the character (16) showing the sun just above the rim of the world. To make the symbol for "brightness" (17) the Chinese combine the characters for "sun" (15) and "moon" (18), a very neat conception. In their symbol for "door" (19) we see the entrance and the ornamental grille at the top, while their character for "lock" shows a door with a bar drawn across it (20). A very natural symbol for "beggar" is a mouth at the door (21). "To listen" is aptly symbolized in the same way by an ear at the door (22). The character for a word is breath issuing from the mouth (23) and that for "honesty" is the very reasonable one of a man standing by his word (24).

Mr. Poole points out that the Chinese character for "woman" (25) is frequently found as a component of words having a doubtful or shady meaning. This is probably significant of the ignoble and inferior position of woman in China. However, the character for good (26) is made up of those for "woman" and "son" combined, a Chinaman's idea of bliss being to become the proud parent of a bouncing boy. The Chinese conception of a "quarrel," however, is seemingly feminine, two ladies illustrating the idea (27). By making a trio of this quarrelsome pair the Chinaman symbolizes his idea of "gossip" (28). To picture a happy "home" he places a pig beneath a roof (29), and to make bad worse his way of writing the word "marriage" is to add a lady to this weird combination (30). Woman comes out rather better in the Chinese character for "peace," for "peace" is typified by a woman under a roof (31).

Mr. Latourette gives some other interesting Chinese symbols in his "Development of China." Among these are a "tree" (32), a perfect picture of the trunk with its roots entering the ground; a "child" (33), a recognizable portrait of an infant; a "sheep" (34), where the curved horns are easily identified, now written (35); and a "heart" (36), a rude sketch of the organ with its ventricles, now written (37). He instances such clever combinations as the character for "east" (38), our old friend the sun rising behind a tree, evidently conceived in some primitive forest dawn; the verb "to sit" (39), made up of two men (40) seated on the ground (41), a common posture in China; and the verb "to bear," "to begin" (42), symbolizing a sprout (43) pushing out of the ground (41).

This picturesque, but enormously cumbersome method of writing now seems destined to pass into the limbo of forgotten things, for some genius has devised a phonetic script of thirty-nine simple characters, covering all the sounds in the language, that has been adopted by the government and is now being taught in the schools. With it a peasant can learn to read in four weeks instead of, as we suppose, about forty years, and a scholar can be taught in a few hours. If this script becomes popular in Chinese literary and commercial circles, as seems fairly probable, it will certainly mean a wonderful awakening in Chinese ways of thinking and doing.

43. Sprout

42. To bear

41. Ground

40. Two Men

39. To sit

38. East

37. Heart (modern)

36. Heart (old style)

35. Sheep (modern)

34. Sheep (old style)

33. Child

32. Tree

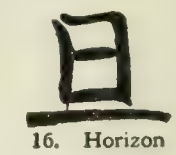
11. To speak (modern)

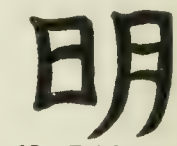
12. Happiness

13. Prisoner

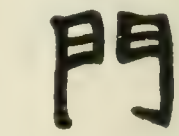
14. Sun (old style)

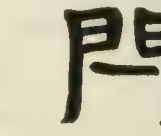
15. Sun (modern)

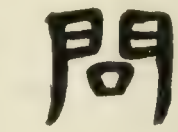

16. Horizon

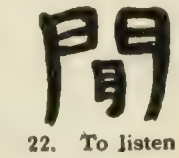

17. Brightness

18. Moon

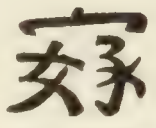

19. Door


20. Lock

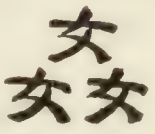

21. Beggar

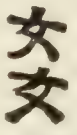

22. To listen

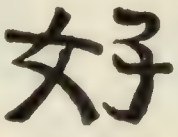
31. Peace

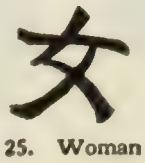

30. Marriage

29. Home


28. Gossip

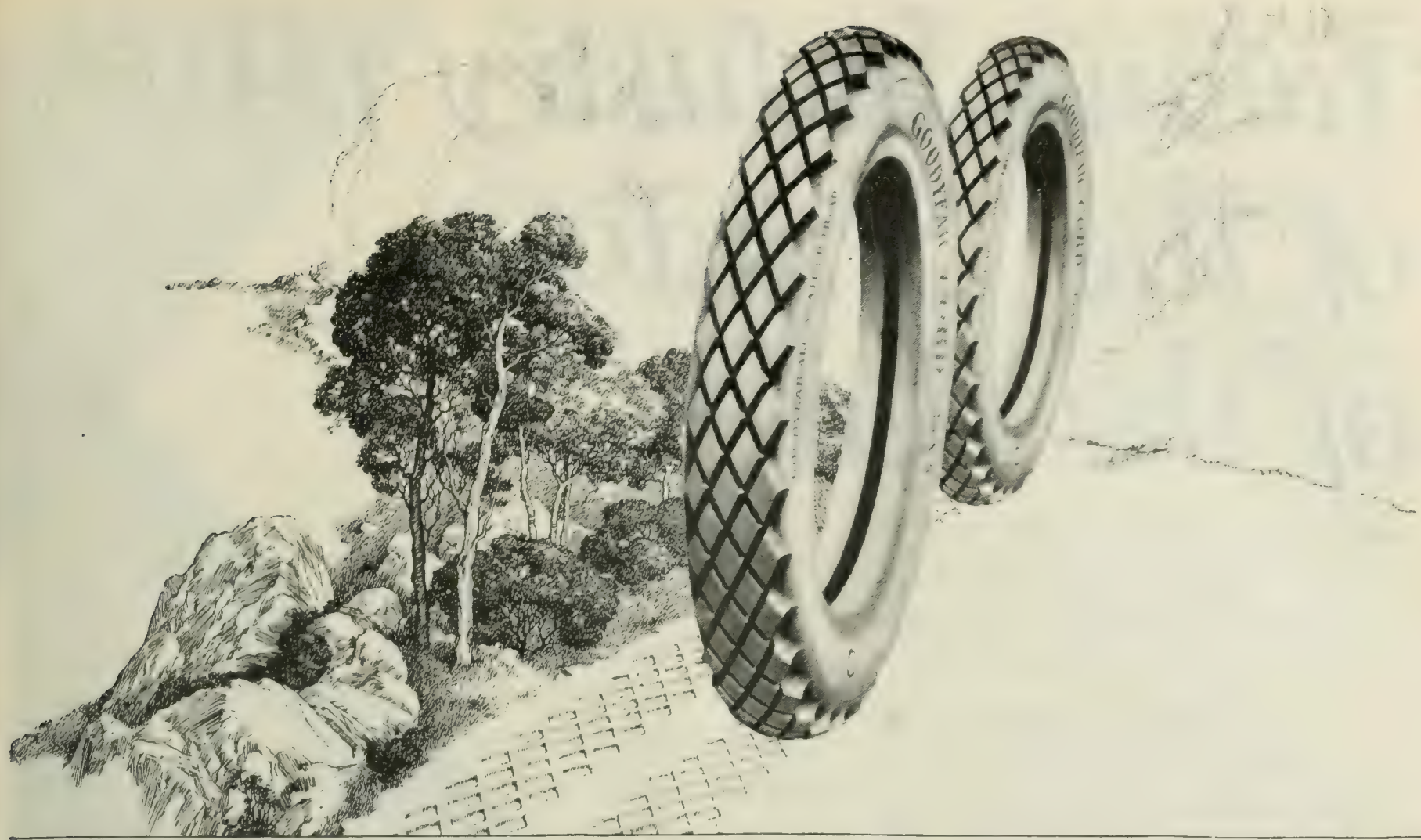

27. Quarrel


26. Good

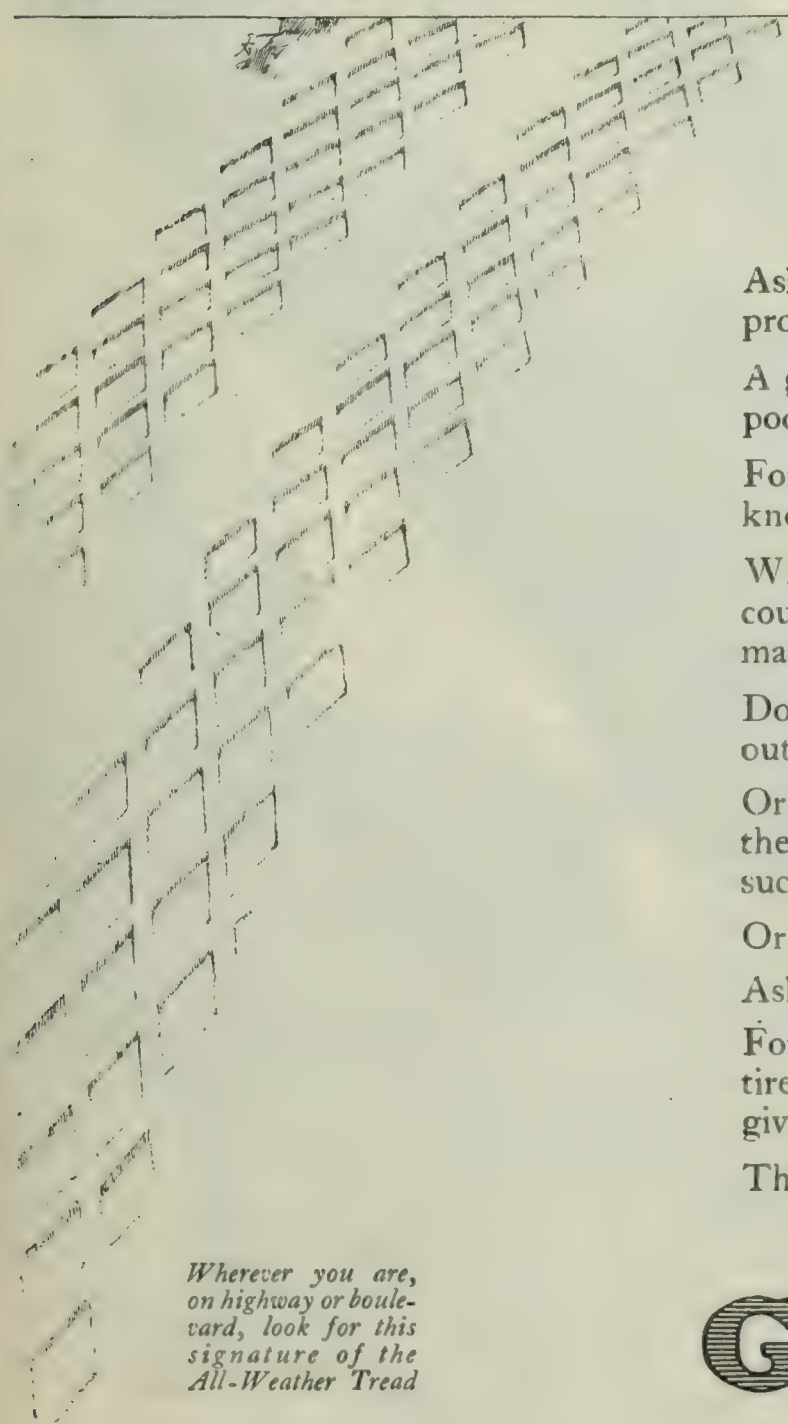

25. Woman

24. Honesty

23. Word



WHEN IS A TIRE LOW-PRICED?



Ask yourself which is the better proposition for you:

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For your own good, you should know.

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Does the dealer give it to you out of his profit?

Or does the manufacturer give the dealer an extra profit to cover such "discounts"?

Or does it come out of the tire?

Ask yourself these things.

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We believe you would rather buy a better tire than a lower price.

We believe you would rather buy mileage than "discounts."

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Wherever you are, on highway or boulevard, look for this signature of the All-Weather Tread

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Where books are kept by PEN, *there you will find business "under a shadow"*

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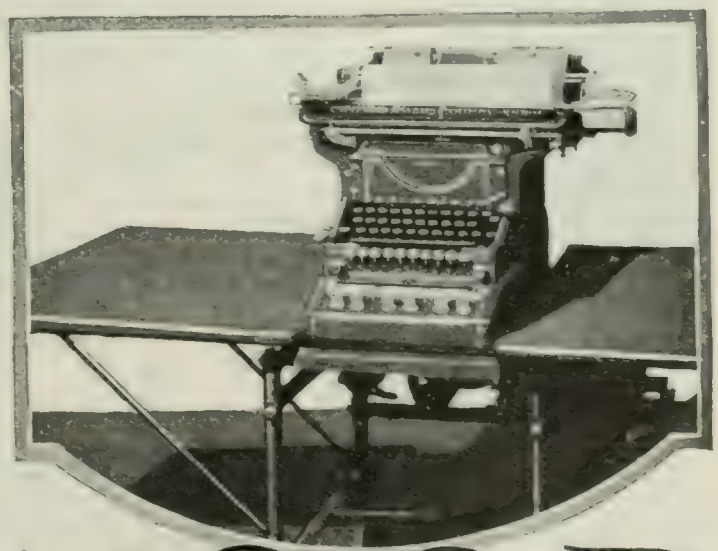

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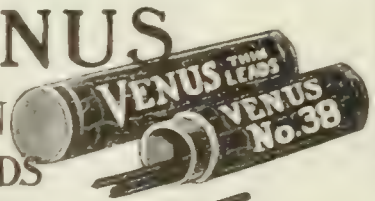

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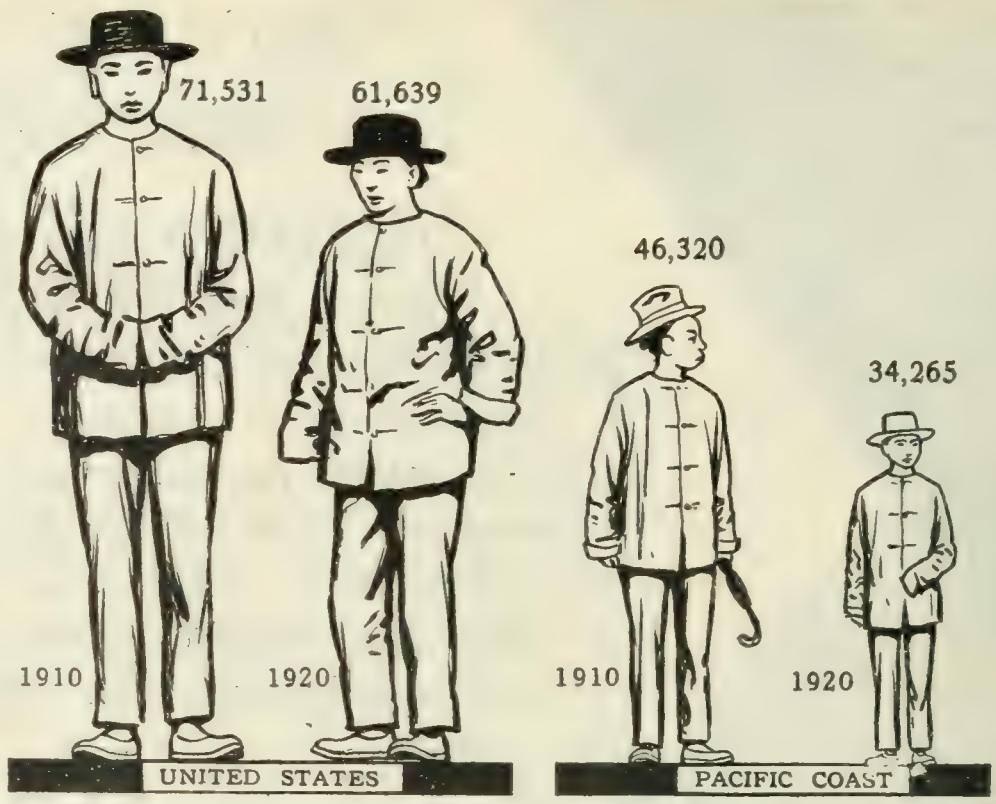

SHRINKAGE OF CHINESE POPULATION IN THE UNITED STATES

In addition, there were 23,507 in Hawaii in 1920, as compared with 21,674 in 1910; and 43,805 in the Philippines in 1918, as compared with 41,035 in 1903.

A BRIEF OUTLINE OF CHINESE HISTORY

THE ORIGIN OF THE CHINESE

THE origin of the Chinese is lost in the mists of antiquity, notes Mr. K. S. Latourette, in "The Development of China" (Houghton Mifflin Co.). Native historians believe them to have sprung from the soil and to have evolved their own civilization unaided. Western scholars are more inclined to trace a connection between them and the ancient Sumerians of the Tigris-Euphrates valley, some of whom may have migrated overland to China, bringing their culture with them. H. G. Wells in his "Outline of History" (The Macmillan Co.) tells us that there are evidences in Chinese annals of two prehistoric racial strains, one northern and one southern, that may have mingled their blood and their civilizations to produce the Chinese nation. Be this as it may, their culture is undoubtedly very ancient.

The synopsis of Chinese history here given is derived from various sources, including the two works already mentioned, the recent publications "Modern China," by S. G. Cheng (The Clarendon Press, Oxford), "The Foreign Relations of China," by Dr. M. J. Bau (Fleming H. Revell Co.), and standard works of reference such as "The Middle Kingdom," by S. W. Williams, "An Outline History of China," by H. H. Gowen, and the articles on China in the Eleventh Edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica.

THE EARLY DYNASTIES (B.C.2200 TO A.D.589)

Chinese histories begin with certain mythical heroes who discovered fire, invented the plow, and drained the land of a flood. The last founded the first, or Hsia dynasty (B.C. 2200-1766), which fell through misrule, as did the second, or Shang dynasty (B.C.1766-1123). This was the bronze age of China, during which the northern central race gradually extended its rule and culture, driving out the non-Chinese inhabitants. With the Chow, or third dynasty (B.C.1123-255) we touch history. Under them a feudal system grew up, commerce, art, religion and philosophy flourished, writing was introduced, and iron weapons and implements came into use. During this epoch lived and taught the sages Lao Tze (B.C.604?), Confucius (B.C.551), and Mencius (B.C. 372), whose writings have ever since formed the standard literature of China. Shih Hwang, founder of the Chin dynasty (B.C.255-206) that gave its name to the country, built the Great Wall as a protection against the fierce Central Asian tribes. He attempted to destroy the literature of the feudal period and established a highly centralized government. From the civil wars occurring after his death the Han dynasty (B.C.206-A.D.221) rose to power. It extended the empire to include Turkestan and Tibet and subjugated many of the nomadic northern tribes. Its monarchs restored the old literature, encouraged scholarship, and established a bureaucratic form of government that has controlled China ever since. Paper was invented in this age and Buddhism was first introduced from India. Four centuries of disunion and civil strife now ensued. A succession of short-lived dynasties arose. The empire broke into three parts, each struggling for the mastery. Foreign invasions from the north and west were temporarily successful, leaving an indelible mark on Northern China, and Buddhism grew to be a powerful force.

MEDIEVAL CHINA (A.D.589 TO 1280)

In 617 a victorious general established the Tang dynasty (A.D.617-907) which once more consolidated China and extended her rule westward over Central Asia and Mongolia to the Caspian Sea, and southward into Tongking and Annam. Literature and the arts were extensively cultivated and a considerable trade was maintained with India and the West. Numerous foreigners visited China, among them Persians, Arabs and Japanese. Another period of disunion followed the fall of this house, five ephemeral dynasties rapidly succeeding one another (907-960). China, weakened by internal strife, suffered attacks in the north and west from the Tatars and other warlike tribes.

Printing upon wooden blocks was invented during this period (953), antedating that of Europe by about five hundred years. Next followed the Suy dynasty (960-1280), brilliant in culture but weak in military defense. It fell before the Mongols, Central Asiatic invaders who broke the power of the Tatars in the north, established their capital at Peking in 1215, the year of Magna Carta, and finally conquered Southern China and captured Nanking (1280).

MONGOLS, MINGS, AND MANCEUS (1280 TO 1839)

Kublai Khan, the great Mongol ruler, now became Emperor of China, founding the Yuan dynasty (1280-1368). His empire reached from the Black Sea to the Yellow Sea and from Northern Mongolia to the Himalayas and Annam. During his reign, Marco Polo, the famous Venetian traveler, visited China, remaining some years at his court. Kublai is said to have built the Grand Canal of China. His successors were weak and his house was soon deposed by the Chinese leader Hung Woo, a former Buddhist monk, who founded the famous Ming dynasty (1368-1644), whose rule was marked by prosperity, artistic production, and commercial expansion. In 1517 Portuguese traders reached South China and established themselves in leased territory at Macao, which they still hold. They were soon followed by the Dutch and English. In 1640 the Manchus, a Mongol-Tatar tribe from the north, invaded China, deposed the Mings, and founded the Ta Ching, or "Great Pure" dynasty (1644-1911). After a struggle of some twenty years they completely subdued the Chinese, whom they forced to shave their heads and wear pigtails, the Manchu mode of hair-dressing. They had the intelligence to promote Chinese culture, learning and art. They once more extended the much diminished territory of China by subjugating Mongolia, Tibet, Chinese Turkestan, Burma, etc. They carried on a trade with the Russians by land, and by sea with the Portuguese, British and Americans, whose first ship reached China in 1784. This commerce was limited to a single port, Canton, and was much hampered by Imperial restrictions. Missions sent by England and other Powers to obtain better terms were treated as bearers of tribute and obtained no satisfaction.

THE FOREIGN DOMINATION (1839 TO 1912)

One of the chief imports into China was opium, grown by the British in India and brought thence by their ships. The Chinese Government disliked this trade and made an effort to end it in 1839 by seizing and destroying the stock of this drug held by foreign merchants. The British resented this and a war ensued (1840-42) in which China was defeated. By the Treaty of Nanking (1842) Great Britain obtained the island of Hongkong, which has since grown to be one of the greatest ports in the world, and exacted an indemnity from China. Five ports, including Canton and Shanghai, were declared open to foreign trade and a regular tariff was established. Following this treaties were made with France and the United States (1844), the latter calling for extraterritoriality, the removal of foreigners in China from the jurisdiction of the Chinese to that of their own courts, a very important concession in favor of the dominating white races. A great increase now took place in the trade with Europe and America, but friction was constant and culminated in a second war

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The *home* garden can supply you the tenderest, best flavored fruits and vegetables which *because* of their fineness will not stand transportation.

Consider seeds first— then garden tools, fertilizers, etc.

Seeds are no more uniform than dogs, rugs or cigars. Give to the selection of garden seeds one-tenth of the time spent in choosing garden tools, and you will find new joys in your garden—more highly flavored and tender vegetables, and more of them.

Reason points to planting Ferry's Seeds. You will like the "pure-bred" ideal. It means that Ferry's Seeds are from plants whose parents met rigid garden tests for sturdiness, size, color, flavor and ability to reproduce abundantly and true to name. It means that hundreds of thousands of plants were discarded in the search for these most perfect parent plants.

Size or color is not enough; the home gardener wants delicious flavor, crispness, melting tenderness. He gets them when he selects Ferry's pure-bred Seeds. Price, 10 cents per paper—the least expensive item on your garden list.

Ferry's Seeds are sold "at the store around the corner." Write direct to us for Ferry's Seed Annual. Tells what to plant; also how to cook and can the best fruits of the garden. Send early, that you may plan your garden early.

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The best is the cheapest. Ferry's Seeds cannot be had at half price.

FERRY'S pure bred SEEDS

A scene on Broadway, New York, in 1890, showing the density of overhead wires

The same scene after the overhead wires were replaced by underground cables

Improvements

The history of the telephone is a record of constant improvement. Only by numerous inventions and ceaseless research for new and better ways has the present standard been reached.

Two-score years ago the telephone could hardly carry the human voice across a city. Now it carries it distinctly across this great continent. The once familiar network of overhead wires in large cities has been replaced by systems of underground cables, each cable containing thousands of slender, sensitive wires.

Switchboards, once primitive devices, called upon to handle only a few connections and limited in their workings, have now become great and precise mechanisms through which the volume and complexity of telephone traffic is handled with mechanical perfection.

With the continued growth in the number of telephone users, there is a continued increase in the problems of speed, accuracy and speech transmission.

These are the problems forever before the scientists and engineers of the Bell System; and the solution of these problems, in advance of necessity, is the objective of this great body of specially trained experts.

The Bell System will continue the improvements necessary to maintain its standard of service, which is the best and cheapest telephone service in the world.

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One Policy, One System, Universal Service, and all directed toward Better Service

A BRIEF OUTLINE OF CHINESE HISTORY

Continued

with England (1856). The ostensible cause was the boarding by Chinese officials of a small vessel engaged in the opium trade under the British flag, but the growing foreign commercial pressure was really responsible. The French joined the English and captured Canton (1857) and finally the Tientsin forts commanding the approaches to Peking. Here a treaty was concluded (1858) between China, Great Britain, France, and the United States, calling for the opening of five more ports, the establishment of foreign legations at Peking, the revision of the tariff, and other concessions. Owing to China's delay in carrying out these terms the war was renewed (1859), Peking was captured by the Allied forces and the Emperor's summer palace burned. A new treaty was then signed (1860) ceding to England a part of the mainland (Kowloon) adjacent to Hongkong, making Tientsin an open port, and giving special rights to missionaries. An additional indemnity was also exacted. Russia, for her supposed good offices in this affair, demanded and received from China a strip of territory running southward toward Korea, on which she built the seaport of Vladivostok, later to become the terminus of the Trans-Siberian railroad. During this period (1850-1864) a rebellion was raging in Southern China known as the Tai Ping, or "Great Peace", a decided misnomer. It pillaged many cities, laid waste the country, and almost destroyed the Manchu dynasty, but was finally quelled with the aid of foreign leaders, notably the afterwards famous General Gordon. These disturbances gave the Powers a pretext to take over the administration of the Chinese customs, thus once more curtailing China's sovereignty. The Manchus were now tottering to their fall. For forty years the emperors were minors, the empress Tzu Hsi ruling in turn through her son and nephew, whom she dominated entirely. England and China had another clash in 1862 over the Burmese frontier, which ended by China's renunciation of all her rights in Burma and its annexation by the British (1866). More Chinese ports were also declared open to trade. Friction with Russia ended with the loss of more territory in the north and the payment of an indemnity (1881). In 1884 a war broke out between France and China over the French seizure of Tongking, a province of Annam. Annam appealed to her suzerain, China, which came to her aid but was defeated. By the treaty of peace (1885) China ceded to France all her rights in both Annam and Tongking. All this scarcely affected the people as a whole, who still despised the foreigners as "barbarians."

Now came the war of 1894-5 with Japan over the control of Korea. China was worsted, both by sea and land, and forced to sign a treaty (1895) acknowledging the independence of Korea and giving to Japan Formosa, the Pescadore islands, the Liaotung peninsula, including the fortified naval base of Port Arthur, and a huge indemnity. Russia obtained for China the return of the Liaotung peninsula, for which service she asked and received permission to carry her Siberian railroad across Northern Manchuria. France and England, not to be outdistanced, demanded revision of the Annamese and Burmese boundaries in their favor and got it. In 1897 Germany, on account of the murder of a missionary, obtained from China a

99-year "lease" of Kiaochow, dominating the rich province of Shantung. Russia then insisted upon the "lease" of Port Arthur, thus securing practical control of Manchuria. Great Britain and France also demanded concessions, the former obtaining the "lease" of the fortified port of Wei-hai-wei and an extension of her mainland territory opposite Hongkong, and the latter getting the "lease" of Kwang-chow-wan, a port in Southern China. Even Italy made demands on China, but was actually refused.

The scramble for so-called "spheres of influence" now began. Exclusive privileges in commerce, mines, railroads, etc., in a certain area were granted by China to each Power. England obtained these rights in the rich Yangtze Valley, Russia in the territory north of the Chinese Wall, France in South China, and Germany in Shantung. England was also confirmed in her control of the Chinese customs. The Powers also obtained railroad concessions of various kinds, building lines in competition with one another for the trade of the interior. The United States remained aloof during the rush for concessions, altho American capitalists took a small part in one railroad-building contract.

In 1899 Secretary Hay suggested to the Powers that they observe in China the "open door," or equal opportunities for all foreigners. As trade rivalry had already broken into their exclusive spheres, all the Powers except Russia agreed to this in 1900. Her defeat by Japan had opened China's eyes and in 1898 the progressive party induced the young Emperor to issue edicts calling for the reorganization of the government on a modern basis. At this the reactionaries asserted themselves and the Dowager Empress seized the reins of power, forced the Emperor into retirement, and canceled all the proposed reforms. Now came the Boxer uprising against foreigners, endorsed by the conservative faction. Scores of missionaries and thousands of Chinese Christians were killed and the foreign legations in Peking were forced to stand a siege of two months. Joint action was taken by the American, British, German, Russian, French, and Japanese troops and after some hard fighting Peking was taken and looted, the court flying westward for safety. China was compelled (1901) to execute justice upon the Boxer leaders, to permit the permanent establishment of foreign troops in her capital as guards for the legations, to raze certain coast defenses near Peking, to forbid anti-foreign societies, and to pay an indemnity of $300,000,000 gold. The United States returned a considerable portion of its part of this payment, the money being set aside by the Chinese government for the education of Chinese students in America. Russia now began to press for complete control of Manchuria, but failed to secure this on account of protests from Great Britain and Japan. She persisted, however, in claiming special commercial rights, which so threatened Japan's interests in Korea that a war followed in 1904-5, which was won by Japan and resulted in the transfer to her of all Russia's rights in Southern Manchuria, including Port Arthur and the Russian railroads. Manchuria, still ostensibly Chinese territory, was now occupied by Japanese instead of Russian troops, whom China was helpless to remove. In 1910 Japan finally annexed Korea, thus putting an end to China's hopes in that quarter.

THE CHINESE REPUBLIC (1912—)

A remarkable growth in national feeling now manifested itself in China. Partial

The Strange Story of an Arab Merchant

There is a tale in the Arabian Nights of an Arab merchant who, returning from a pilgrimage, seats himself by a spring in the desert to eat dates, the stones of which he throws in the air.

It so happens that one of these stones kills the son of a genie, and when the poor merchant is charged with the crime, he is overwhelmed. He had not imagined one could do so much harm with a date stone. This story, weird as it is, illustrates an every-day truth.

How few of us give sufficient thought to the consequences of our acts.

For instance, how many housewives realize the danger there may eventually be for husbands, children and themselves in the tea or coffee they serve at meal-time?

Any doctor can tell you that tea and coffee contain drug properties whose influence is to stimulate nerves, often producing sleeplessness, nervous irritation, and a general slowing down of efficiency.

Yet people are not dependent on tea or coffee for their meal-time drink. Thousands of former tea and coffee drinkers now use Instant Postum. They like the rich, full-bodied flavor of this pure cereal beverage and its freedom from harm, and they can make it in a moment in the cup by simply adding boiling water.

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Made by the Postum Cereal Company, Inc.
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Sold by good grocers everywhere!

For Children

Of 50 nations—extra-flavory oats

This is how we won the world to the use of Quaker Oats.

We made this brand of super-grade—made it from queen grains only. All the small grains were discarded. Only the rich, plump, flavory oats were flaked. We got but ten pounds from a bushel.

The delicious flavor won millions of homes in America. Then we sent it abroad. Gradually oat lovers all the world over were won by these flavory flakes.

Quaker Oats soon came to dominate everywhere. The true oat lovers of nearly every race sent over seas to get them.

You get this grade at any store when you ask for Quaker Oats. It costs no fancy price.

It helps to foster the love of oats, and that is what you want.

The oat is supreme food for children—almost the ideal food. Each pound of Quaker Oats supplies 1810 calories of 16 needed food elements.

Make this dish doubly inviting. Serve these fragrant, flavory flakes.

Quaker Oats

Just the cream of the oats—in flakes

5 dishes 2½c

The large package of Quaker Oats—the family package—makes 60 liberal dishes.

The price is 30 cents, save in distant sections. In such economical food, why serve less than the best?

Packed in sealed round packages with removable covers

A BRIEF OUTLINE OF CHINESE HISTORY

Continued

reforms were instituted and modern commercial and educational methods began to be employed. Railroads, post-offices, telegraphs, etc., were built and operated. The opium trade was reduced to a minimum and in many places stopped entirely. A political reform started with the death of the Dowager Empress in 1908. A national assembly met in 1910 and in 1911 a rebellion against the Manchus broke out that swept them from the throne in 1912. Early in that year the young Emperor abdicated and China was declared a republic with Yuan Shih Kai, a well-known general, as its first President. Sun Yat Sen had already been elected provisional President of Southern China, but resigned in the interest of unity. The radical Southern party now engaged in much protracted bickering with the conservative Northerners, led by Yuan. In 1913 the latter accepted on his own responsibility a large foreign loan from England, France, Germany, Russia, and Japan, the interest to be guaranteed out of China's revenues. The increased political control contemplated kept the United States out of this arrangement, which was not endorsed by South China. An attempt was now made to depose Yuan on the ground that he had sold his country to the foreigner, but it was suppressed. Yuan then forced through the national assembly his election as President for five years (1913) and then dissolved the assembly, leaving himself virtually dictator, backed by the army. In 1914 a convention controlled by him increased his term to ten years and made him the dominating power in the government. In 1915 he prepared to declare himself Emperor, but desisted on the advice of the Powers, led by Japan. A rebellion broke out against him in 1916. Most of the Southern provinces fell away and anarchy threatened. Then occurred the sudden death of Yuan. He was succeeded by Li Yuan Hung, the Vice-President, who was able to compose the differences between the contending factions. The outlying dependencies of China had seized upon her internal troubles as their opportunity to shake off her yoke. Both Tibet and Mongolia became practically independent for a time. The European Powers saw their chance in this. Great Britain made encroachments in Tibet and Russia in Mongolia. China's protests were met by the offer of a nominal suzerainty in both regions if she ceased to interfere in their internal affairs. She agreed in the case of Mongolia, but was still undecided over Tibet when the World War broke out in 1914.

CHINA AND JAPAN (1914 TO 1921)

This gave Japan an opportunity to obtain a hold over her huge neighbor that her allies would later be forced to recognize. She drove Germany out of her holdings in Shantung and occupied the leased territory, taking over Germany's railroads, mines, etc., while China protested in vain. She then, as the price of her aid to China, made on her the famous twenty-one demands (1915), which, if agreed to, would have given her a free hand both in the internal and foreign affairs of the young republic. China was at first disposed to resist, but on a Japanese ultimatum (1915) agreed in part to the demands. A very bitter feeling was thus created against Japan. In 1917 the latter obtained the secret promise of Great Britain and France to support her claims to the German rights

in Shantung. China, invited thereto by the United States, and influenced by Americans in Peking, broke off diplomatic relations with Germany. In the meanwhile Chang Hsu, a Chinese military chief, made an unsuccessful attempt to restore the deposed Emperor. President Li resigned in a panic and was succeeded by the Vice-President, Feng Kuo Chang, who at once formally declared war against Germany (August 14, 1917). China sent no troops to Europe, but contributed 175,000 men as laborers for the Allied armies.

Washington, which had protested to Japan in 1915 against the twenty-one demands, now made the so-called Lansing-Ishii agreement with her (November, 1917), which acknowledged her "special interests" in China but emphasized the principle of the "open door." Peking considered this a virtual abandonment of China and issued a statement declining to be bound by agreements among other Powers. China was now rent by civil strife, the North and the South being arrayed against each other and various military governors, or tuchuns, taking the field on their own behalf. Tho the country appeared to be splitting apart a new President, Hsu Shih Chang, was elected in 1918 at Peking, but he was not recognized by the Southern leaders. Japan came to the aid of the struggling republic with various loans on the security of railroads, mines, forests, etc., thus still further cementing her power.

At the Versailles Conference Japan was given the German rights in Shantung, in spite of the protests of China, whose representatives refused to sign the Treaty of Peace with Germany (June, 1919). A wide-spread boycott of Japanese goods in China followed this decision. In 1919 an international financial consortium was organized, largely through the efforts of Americans, by which all the major Powers agreed to assume control of further loans to China, thus preventing renewed threats and loss of her independence. Japan tried to exclude Manchuria and Mongolia from the area of operations as the price of her agreement, but the United States would not hear of this and in 1920 she joined the consortium unconditionally.

China as a whole is now beginning to show the results of all these changes. Foreign methods have evidently come to stay. Liberty and democracy are in the air. The old aristocratic caste is passing. Male suffrage is an accomplished fact and the South has already granted it to women. New ideas are spreading everywhere. A phonetic script has been invented and is making good headway. Telephones and telegraphs are helping to bridge over the distances and railroads to expedite travel and encourage commerce and social intercourse. Hatred of Japan seems to be unifying the people, in spite of their many local differences.

What the future holds for China it is impossible to predict. The Washington Conference of 1921 indicates that there is a strong feeling that many of her more obvious wrongs should be righted. Various concessions seem about to be abandoned by the Powers. Japan has practically agreed to the surrender of her claims in Shantung and the other nations, under the lead of the United States, appear disposed to restore to China much of the sovereignty of which she has been gradually despoiled. If this can be effected and she can be helped to develop a stable and genuinely representative government, there is practically no limit to her possibilities for progress.

The Safe Course in Dental Hygiene

COLGATE'S RIBBON DENTAL CREAM

does these *important* things:

1. **It cleans teeth *safely* and *thoroughly*.**
2. **It polishes the tooth surfaces, so that deposits are less likely to adhere to them.**
3. **It helps to maintain a normal, healthy degree of alkalinity in the mouth.**

This fact also should be kept in mind: Colgate's contains nothing to injure the tooth structure, the gums, or the delicate mouth membranes.

It is not enough to know that the dentifrice you are using whitens your teeth. Be sure that it does them no injury, and that it does not cause dangerous conditions to develop in your mouth.

Chalk and Soap the Logical Tooth-Cleansing Combination

THE principal constituents of Colgate's Ribbon Dental Cream are fine precipitated calcium carbonate (chalk) and pure vegetable edible oil soap.

When the precipitated chalk is brought into action by the wet tooth-brush it loosens deposits upon the teeth.

At the same time, *thorough* washing is effected by the pure soap ingredient.

Instead of digesting debris in the mouth, Colgate's washes it out.

How Colgate's Promotes Normal Mouth Conditions

ACID is the chief immediate cause of tooth decay. Deposits that are permitted to remain upon the teeth become breeding places for bacteria, which generate lactic acid. This acid eats into the substance of the teeth, and decay is begun.

In addition to its effectiveness in *loosening* and *washing out* the deposits in which bacteria germinate, Colgate's Ribbon Dental Cream is mildly alkaline, due to the pure vegetable oil soap content.

Where a normal degree of alkalinity is maintained, acid is neutralized, and bacterial activity suspended.

Since the alkalinity of Colgate's Ribbon Dental Cream corresponds to that of the normal, healthy mouth, it follows that the use of this superior dentifrice tends to prevent the development of disturbing or dangerous acid conditions.

Depend Upon Colgate's and Your Dentist

BRUSH your teeth twice a day with Colgate's Ribbon Dental Cream, and have them examined twice a year by your dentist. This is the safe, common-sense course for the prevention of tooth troubles.

Where it is difficult to get children to adopt the healthful habit of cleaning their teeth night and morning, start them with Colgate's. Its delicious flavor makes care of the teeth a treat, not a task.

Colgate's is recommended by more dentists than any other dentifrice.

GOOD TEETH – GOOD HEALTH

These Cigars Won't Cost You a Cent if You Don't Like Them

With the average smoker, the matter of liking or not liking a cigar is not a matter of price. It's a matter of taste. A man gets used to a certain cigar and prefers it to others costing double the price.

Taking that fact into consideration, we make cigars that thousands of men like—not because of the price, but because of the cigar.

Incidentally in selling them by the box direct to consumers, we reduce the cost to one handling and one profit. That means we can sell you cigars at 8c by the box that would otherwise cost you up to 15c each.

We employ only skilled adult cigarmakers. And every cigar is hand-made.

Our El Nelsor is a 4¾-inch cigar—all long Havana and Porto Rico filler. Genuine Sumatra leaf wrapper.

Here's our offer: Let us send you a box of 50 cigars, postage prepaid, now. Smoke ten at our risk. If, after smoking ten cigars, you decide the box isn't worth $4.00, return the 40 unsmoked cigars within ten days and we will consider the incident closed. You risk nothing.

In ordering, please use your letterhead or give reference. Also tell us whether you prefer mild, medium, or strong cigars.

We make several other brands, including clear Havana cigars, which you can also order for trial next. *Send for our catalog.*

Shivers' El Nelsor EXACT SIZE AND SHAPE

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23 Bank Street, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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A double-hung window; 100% ventilation, disappearing screens, weatherstripped, glazed, hinged, hung and completely assembled. Shipped ready for instant install into any wall. Write for full detail.

100% Opening

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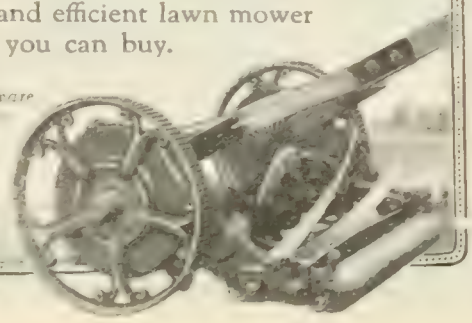
PENNSYLVANIA QUALITY LAWN MOWERS

When your hardware man says "buy a Pennsylvania Quality Mower" it's because he knows from past records he is offering you the most economical and efficient lawn mower that you can buy.

At Hardware Dealers and Seedsmen



BOOKS ON CHINA

The following are perhaps the best available books on China. The list is made up from library collections, and includes most of the titles mentioned in the so-called "five-foot shelf" on China, which received the first prize from *Millard's Review of the Far East* (Shanghai) for the limited list of the best books on China and its various phases of life and development.

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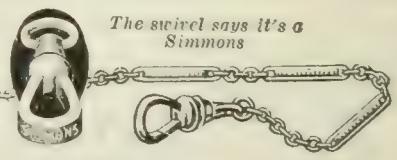

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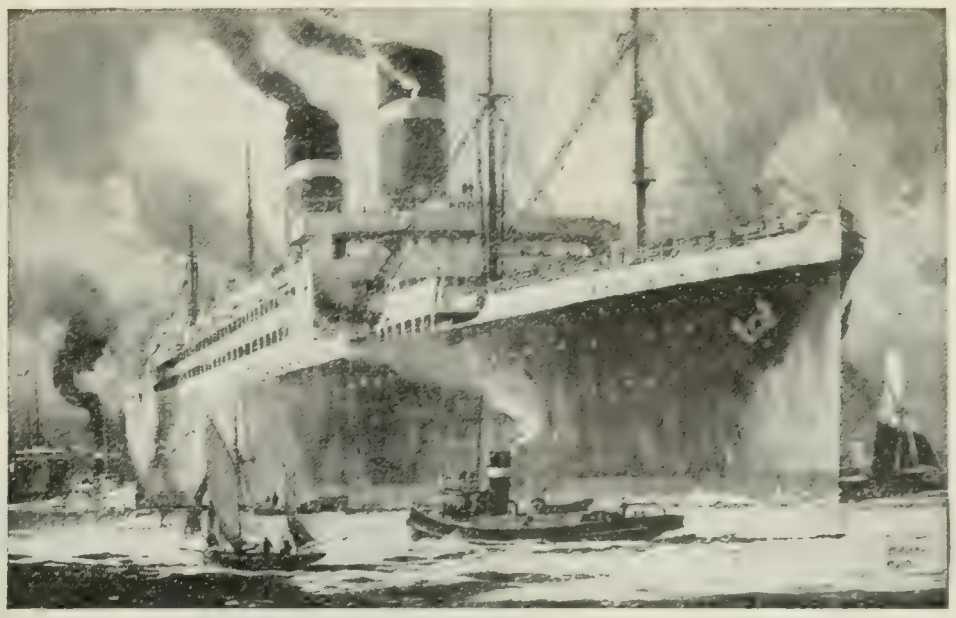

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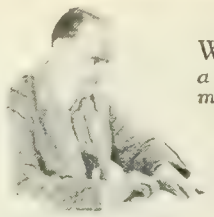

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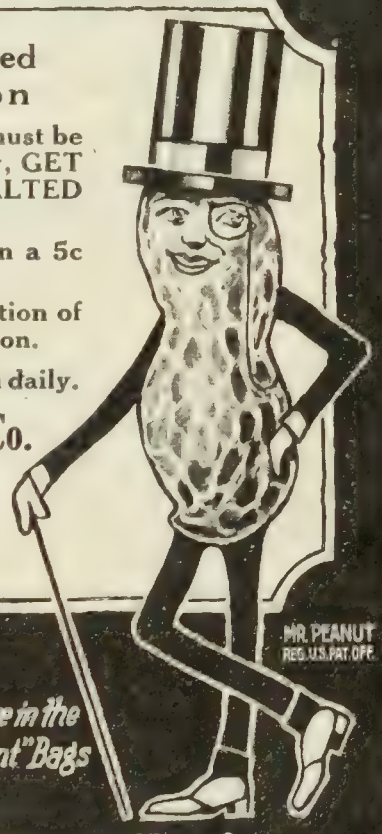

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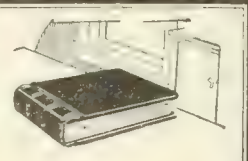

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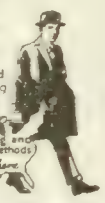

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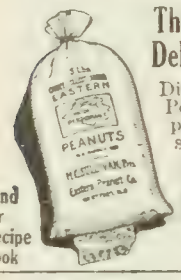

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THE ANIMISM OF CHINA'S RELIGIONS

An article on "The Influence of the Foreign Missionary in China," which complements this account of the native Chinese religions, has unfortunately been crowded out of this issue. It will appear, with other Chinese material, in next week's issue.

STEEPED in a superstition which endowed the very stones with life but acknowledged no Supreme Being, the Chinese, we are told by various writers, indulged for centuries in ancestor worship and propitiation of a multitude of deities before Confucius gave them a code of ethics, before Gautama Buddha gave them the doctrine of absorption into Nirvana, and before Christianity gave them the hope of personal salvation. So long has ancient superstition been imbedded in the Chinese character that all the later faiths were tinctured by it, and even converts to Christianity are said occasionally to revert in secret to the rites their fathers practised before Christ was born and before the torch of civilization was carried into Europe.

Three religions, according to the "Statesman's Year Book," are acknowledged by the Chinese to be indigenous and adopted—Taoism, a form of philosophy founded by Lao-tse 500 years before the Christian era; Confucianism, with which Taoism is somewhat commixt, and Buddhism. Confucianism, the chief moral code indentifiable with China, has little outward ceremony, with the exception of the practise of ancestor worship, which is everywhere observed throughout the country and was commended by Confucius. The study and contemplation and attempted performance of the moral precepts of the ancients as set forth by Confucius and his disciples constitute the duty of a Confucianist. No ecclesiastical hierarchy is maintained at the public expense, nor is any priesthood attached to Confucian observance. A proposal to make it the state religion was defeated in 1912 and 1917 by the Constitutional Committee, who, however, agreed that Confucianism should be the basis of the ethical teaching in national education.

Taoism and Buddhism present a very gorgeous and elaborate ritual, Taoism—originally a pure philosophy—having abjectly copied the Buddhist ceremonial on the arrival of Buddhism 1,800 years ago. Probably, it is said, all the Chinese, except the Mohammedans and Christians, practise all three religions. The bulk of the people are Buddhists, according to the "China Year Book," tho the Chinese conception of Gautama's doctrine is much mixed with primitive ideas. Probably a more correct statement of facts would be that China, apart from the monastical professions of Buddhism, merely recognizes one religion based on a belief in the animation of the universe with good and evil spirits, which finds expression, as one writer has said, "in countless acts of propitiation or exorcism, all designed to preserve or restore the proper balance of power between good and evil," and that in this religion are included (1) ancestor worship, "the very core of the religious and social life of the people"; (2) Confucianism, a moral code rather than a form of worship; (3) Taoism, a pure philosophy, and (4) Buddhism; the last two supplying the form of ritual or outward observance without calling for any corresponding degree of religious faith.

The primeval form of the religion of the Chinese, and its very core to-day, writes Dr. J. J. M. De Groot in "The Religion of the Chinese" (Macmillan's), is Animism, the same element which is found to be the root of many primeval religions which eminent thinkers have regarded as the beginning of all religion, of whatever kind. Dr. De Groot, who is professor of Ethnography in the University of Leyden, Holland, writes that in China this primitive religion is based on an implicit belief in the animation of the universe, and of every being which exists in it. The oldest and holiest books of the country teach that the universe consists of two souls or breaths, called *Yang* and *Yin*, the *Yang* representing light, warmth, productivity, and life, also the heavens from which all these good things emanate; and the *Yin* being associated with darkness, cold, death and the earth. "The *Yang* is subdivided into an indefinite number of good souls or spirits, called *shen*, the *Yin* into particles or evil spirits, called *kwei*, specters; it is these *shen* and *kwei* which animate every being and every thing. . . . The universe being in all its parts crowded with *shen* and *kwei*, that system is, moreover, thoroughly polytheistic and polydemonistic. The gods are such *shen* as animate heaven, sun, moon, the stars, wind, rain, clouds, thunder, fire, the earth, seas, mountains, rivers, rocks, stones, animals, plants, things—in particular also the souls of deceased men. And as to the demon world, nowhere under heaven is it so populous as in China. *Kwei* swarm everywhere, in numbers inestimable. It is an axiom which constantly comes out in conversing with the people, that they haunt every frequented and lonely spot, and that no place exists where man is safe from them." All these gods require sacrifice and propitiation, the good spirits that they may prevail against the evil, and the evil that their malignancy against mankind may be appeased. Noise is the chief agent against the evil spirits, for "the conviction reigns that all noise whatever, the louder the better, is a mighty defense against demonry. The rattling of drums, the clashing of cymbals, the thundering of gongs resound throughout China every day, especially in summer,

when mortality increases, compelling the people to redouble their devil-expelling energy. Noise-making is in China a work of merit, frequently performed gratuitously by benevolent people for the sake of private and public weal and health."

Ancestor worship enters into the life of the Chinese as a religion in a more real form than any other system, we are told, the spirits of ancestors being worshiped, and attempts to merit their good-will and kindly offices being made more conscientiously than in the dealings with the numerous deities incorporated with Taoism and Buddhism. The worship of ancestors, according to the "China Year Book," is a natural corollary to Confucianism, tho antecedent to it. Confucius, born 551 B. C. and died 479 B. C., is not worshiped as a god, but sacrifices are offered in his name by the State, and in numerous temples throughout the country by the officials. The cult, however, is said not to appeal to the masses, the temple observances being confined to the official classes and literati. At the same time Confucianist ideals of life and conduct permeate the whole people.

Taoism is theoretically the development of a philosophy—the doctrine of the right way, the "return" to which represents the consummation of supreme happiness—enunciated by, or rather attributed to, Lao-tse. As practised to-day in China, Taoism is "a debased ritual embodying a polytheistic hotchpotch of witchcraft and demonology." According to R. F. Johnston, in "Lion and Dragon in Northern China" (John Murray, London):

"Most of the Taoist temples (in the territory of Wei-hai-wei) are poor in outward appearance, and their interiors are often dirty and evil-smelling; while the images of the numerous Taoist deities are of cheap manufacture and tawdry in ornament. . . . It is only the larger temples that have resident priests. . . . The official duties of the priests consist in very little more than looking after the temple buildings, seeing to the repair of the images when their clay arms and legs fall off (this is a duty they often shirk), and calling attention of the deities to the presence of visitors who have brought offerings and desire to offer up prayers.

"Their services as magicians and retailers of charms are also invoked from time to time by private persons. . . . Apart from these (occasional) visits, the temples are usually deserted except on one or two annual occasions, such as the celebration of a local festival. The temple then becomes one of the centers of attraction, and its precincts are thronged from morning to night by crowds of well-dressed men and women and children, eager to register their vows or make petitions. The worshipers knock their heads on the ground as acknowledgment of humility and powerlessness, while the priest strikes a tinkling bronze bowl with a view to awakening the god from his slumber.

"In front of every image stand jars containing sticks of burning incense. . . . The courtyard resounds with fire-crackers and bombs which are supposed to frighten away spirits of evil. . . . In front of the temple stands the open-air stage where a group of masked or painted actors perform. . . . Popular Taoism provides deities

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THE ANIMISM OF CHINA'S RELIGIONS
Continued

or spiritual patrons for all the forces of nature, diseases (from the devil-possession to toothache), wealth and rank and happiness, war, old age, death, childbirth, towns, and villages, trades, mountains, and rivers and seas, lakes and canals, heaven and thunder, every separate part and organ of the human body, and, indeed, for almost everything that is cognizable by the senses, and a good deal that is not."

Buddhism in China proper, where it was introduced from India during the first century of the Christian era, is said to bear little resemblance to the religion in its purer forms. If it exists anywhere in China as a pure faith, it will be only, we are told, in some of the great monasteries, and even in these monkhood is "almost a degenerate class." As a religion of the people it is hardly distinguishable from Taoism, whose deities it has had to borrow largely in order to popularize its own temples. It is estimated officially that Mohammedanism is the religion of from 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 people in China, to be found chiefly in Chinese Turkestan, Kansu, Shensi and Yunnan. The first Mohammedans entered China overland in the 7th century. Tho no disabilities are placed upon them for their religion, the Mohammedans are marked off from the rest of their fellow countrymen almost as distinctly, it is said, as if they were of a separate nationality.

Christianity, as far as available records go, was introduced into China by the Nestorian priest Alopen in A. D. 635. This belief rests on the authority of the Nestorian monument, discovered at Sianfu in 1625, the inscription on which purports to describe the diffusion of the Christian religion through the Middle Kingdom. It was not, however, until after the Treaty of Nanking, we are told, that Protestant missionary work in China made any conspicuous headway. Religious liberty is now guaranteed under treaties with the chief Powers. In 1919, according to the "China Mission Year Book," the Roman Catholic Church was represented by 52 bishops, 1,372 European priests, 936 Chinese priests, 1,954,693 members, and 387,680 catechumens. Protestantism, according to statistics prepared by the China Continuation Committee, 1918-1921, is thus represented: Ordained foreign ministers, 1,299; ordained native ministers, 1,058; unordained Chinese evangelistic forces, 10,129; missionary stations, 1,021; organized congregations, 6,374; evangelistic centers, 8,831; communicants, 344,974; total Christian community, including baptized non-communicants and those under instruction, 617,194; Sunday-school pupils (not included in the preceding figures) 220,883. The Y. M. C. A. is said to have made immense strides in China during the past few years. It now has thirty Associations in various cities, and 174 School Associations. The membership of the former is 41,699, and of the latter, 29,639.

CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

January 4.—Eamonn De Valera issues a statement warning the Irish people against the Anglo-Irish peace treaty.

Premiers Lloyd George and Briand meet in Cannes, France, to discuss means of bringing accord between France and Great Britain, and to plan for the economic restoration of Europe.

January 5.—A "Peace Committee" appointed for the purpose fails to compose the differences between those in the Dail Eireann who favor the Anglo-Irish peace treaty and those who oppose it.

American relief workers now place the number of probable deaths this winter in the Russian famine area at between 5,000,000 and 10,000,000. Typhus is reported to be increasing, and at several places frozen bodies are awaiting burial.

January 6.—Eamonn De Valera resigns as head of the Irish Republic, and then withdraws his resignation on condition that the Dail Eireann take a vote on the Anglo-Irish treaty within forty-eight hours.

The Allied Supreme Council, meeting in Cannes, France, calls an international conference to be held during March in Genoa, Italy, to undertake the problem of reconstructing Europe. Russia and Germany are invited to attend the conference.

January 7.—The Dail Eireann ratifies the treaty with England, establishing the Irish Free State, by a vote of 64 to 57.

The Allied Supreme Council requests the German Government to send representatives for consultation with the Supreme Council on the question of reparations.

January 9.—Eamonn De Valera resigns as President of the "Irish Republic," and fails of reelection by a vote of 60 to 58.

The Economic Committee of the Allied Supreme Council authorizes the establishment of a British corporation with a capital stock of £2,000,000 sterling as the parent body of foreign subsidiary companies whose object will be the development of trade in those countries where economic conditions render aid necessary.

The Russian Soviet Government officially accepts the invitation of the Allies to attend the international conference at Genoa.

January 10—Arthur Griffith, founder of Sinn Fein, is elected President of the Dail Eireann.

The opening session of the Council of the League of Nations is held at Geneva.

DOMESTIC

January 4.—The Japanese and Chinese delegates to the Washington Arms Conference resume direct negotiations on Shantung.

January 5.—The five naval Powers represented at the Washington Arms Conference agree not to use submarines as commerce destroyers.

The Committee on Pacific and Far Eastern questions agrees to a provision for increasing China's revenues by $156,000,000 silver, annually, by a revision of her tariff, and to call for a diplomatic

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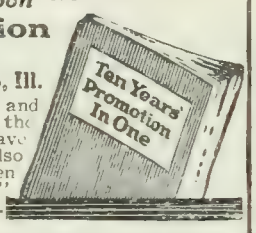

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CURRENT EVENTS
Continued

convention in Peking looking to the withdrawal of all foreign troops.

President Harding informs two wounded soldiers that he has no intention of issuing any executive order placing public health physicians on a civilian status.

January 6.—The House adopts the Treasury bill appropriating $9,250,000 for enforcement of liquor and narcotic laws, the increase of $1,750,000 over last year's allowance providing for 828 additional agents.

Direct negotiations over the Shantung question between the Chinese and Japanese delegates to the Washington Arms Conference are formally broken off, Japan refusing to enter into any terms for surrendering her alleged rights in Shantung within the next five years.

January 7.—The five major naval Powers represented at the Washington Arms Conference agree to outlaw gas and poisonous liquids as weapons of war, and invite world adherence to the prohibition as a rule of international law.

The General Council of United Labor Bodies is organized in New York, its aim being to amalgamate all radical labor groups into one general labor movement.

January 8.—The naval committee of the Washington Arms Conference adopts a resolution declaring it is not at present practicable to limit the numbers or characteristics of aircraft, either commercial or military.

January 10.—Secretary Hoover calls representatives of the large railroads and of the railway brotherhood and other railway unions into a series of conferences, "in an effort to avert any possible controversy between railroads and their employers."

Bootleg liquor, made with wood alcohol, kills seven more men in eastern New Jersey.

A "tentative agreement" for an investigation of wholesale and retail prices throughout the country, to be carried on by the Department of Justice, Commerce Department and Department of Labor, is reported by Attorney-General Daugherty.

Five soldiers testify, before a Senate Committee investigating charges that American soldiers had been hanged without trial in France, and that an army major shot some of his own men during the fighting around Verdun.

Governor Edward I. Edwards, of New Jersey, recommends to the Legislature the repeal of the "dry" law in New Jersey.

Amenities.—Mollie came home after a visit for the afternoon with five-year-old Nellie.

"Oh, mother!" she cried, "Nellie was rude and cross all the afternoon. She just quarreled and quarreled!"

"Well," said mother, "if a little girl had treated me that way when I was a little girl, I should have come home."

"Well, *I* didn't," said Mollie. "*I* just slapped her face and stayed."—*Life.*

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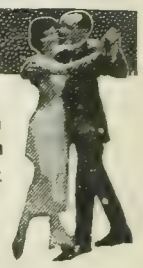

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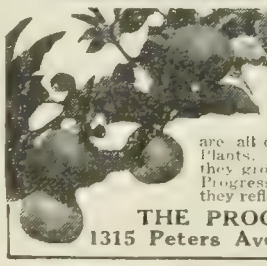

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SOME CHINESE SPICE OF LIFE

(Translated in Verse by Arthur Guiterman, for his volume, "Chips of Jade," Copyrighted by E. P. Dutton & Co.)

A Hero, fallen, strives to stand
Himself, and asks no Helping Hand.

Eight Sailors; Seven want to steer.
That Junk won't come to Port, I fear.

Who owes no Debt for Crust or Crumb
Can sleep within a Beaten Drum.

The Starveling Cat maintains the Firm Belief
That every Well-fed Cat must be a Thief.

Each Sect has still its Truth, tho many shame it,
And every Truth a Prophet to proclaim it.

We scheme, we toil, we pray
In wretched plight,
For what?—Three Meals a Day,
One Sleep at Night!

Should half the Plaintiff says be true,
Beheading's much too good for you.
When you, in turn, have had your say,
The Case looks all the other way!

In Talk he's a Wonder,
But Small are his Gains.
How loud is the thunder!
How little it Rains!

The Heron sought to sup his fill
Upon the Clam who caught his bill
And held him fast, till, nothing loath,
The Hungry Fisher bagged them Both.

How small the Heavens are, the Frog can tell;
He's seen them!—from the Bottom of the Well.

In Eighty Years to dwell on Earth,
Expect not Thirty Thousand Days of Mirth.

Man's High Resolve has made the World his own,
But Woman's Smile has overturned a Throne.

Fame is the Dew on the Jasmine Stalk,
Fame is the Scream of a passing Hawk,
Fame is the Foam of the Vessel's Keel,
Fame is a dying Thunder Peal,
Fame is the Scent on the Mountain Moss
Left when the Musk Deer bounds across.

Within the Home where fewer Servants dwell,
With greater Speed the Daily Work is done;
One Man will bring Two Buckets from the Well;
Two Men, between them both, will carry One.

Make friends with Merchants—and your Wealth will grow;
Make friends with Nobles—and your Wealth will go;
Make friends with Boors—and learn to use your Fists;
Make friends with Priests—and sign Subscription Lists.

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Think of the floors that are thirsting for paint and varnish—of the good furniture that is going to pieces for lack of surface protection—of the windows and doors that are warping and buckling, because of the dampness, which paint would keep out—of the cornices and fire escapes and screens that are rusting away!

You know whether or not your property needs painting. Get an estimate on the painting you ought to have done. See your local painter or paint dealer about it. Every day you put off painting costs you money. Do you believe in thrift? Good! Back up your belief. Do something about it.

TODAY it costs less to paint than it did. The cost of materials has led in the downward economic trend of manufactured products. But no matter what it costs, the fact remains that it always costs more not to paint than to paint. Rust and rot go on till you check them. The logical time to paint and varnish is NOW.

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SOME CHINESE SPICE OF LIFE
Continued

The Petty Rascal's Fetters clank;
The Wholesale Robber starts a Bank.

Your Arm is broken? Do not grieve
Aloud, but Hide it in your Sleeve.

Who seeks the Tiger's Cubs, must dare
The Peril of the Tiger's Lair.

When Monkeys fight they scatter Dirt;
When Tigers battle, One gets hurt.

One Kind Word keeps the Heart aglow
Through Three Long Months of Ice and Snow.

Fish see the Bait alone; and is it stranger
That Men should see the Profit, not the Danger?

The Needy Student reading late at night,
Bored through the Wall to steal his neighbor's Light.

Oh, when the Whale is floundering in the Shoal,
How all the Minnows laugh to see him roll!

As Ripening Cornfields dread a Blighting Breeze,
Old Age fears Penury with trembling knees.

Search thrice thy Heart and thrice thy Soul again;
Thus shalt thou know the Minds of Other Men.

Who trusts Too Many often ends
By losing trust in All.
Lend not your Pillars to your Friends
Or else your Roof may fall.

Since Riches lead to Vice,
And Poverty to Theft,
Outside of Paradise
Is any Virtue left?

You have Muscle, he has Wealth:
Spending these for Wine and Bread,
He gains Illness, you gain Health;
Which one blither goes to bed?

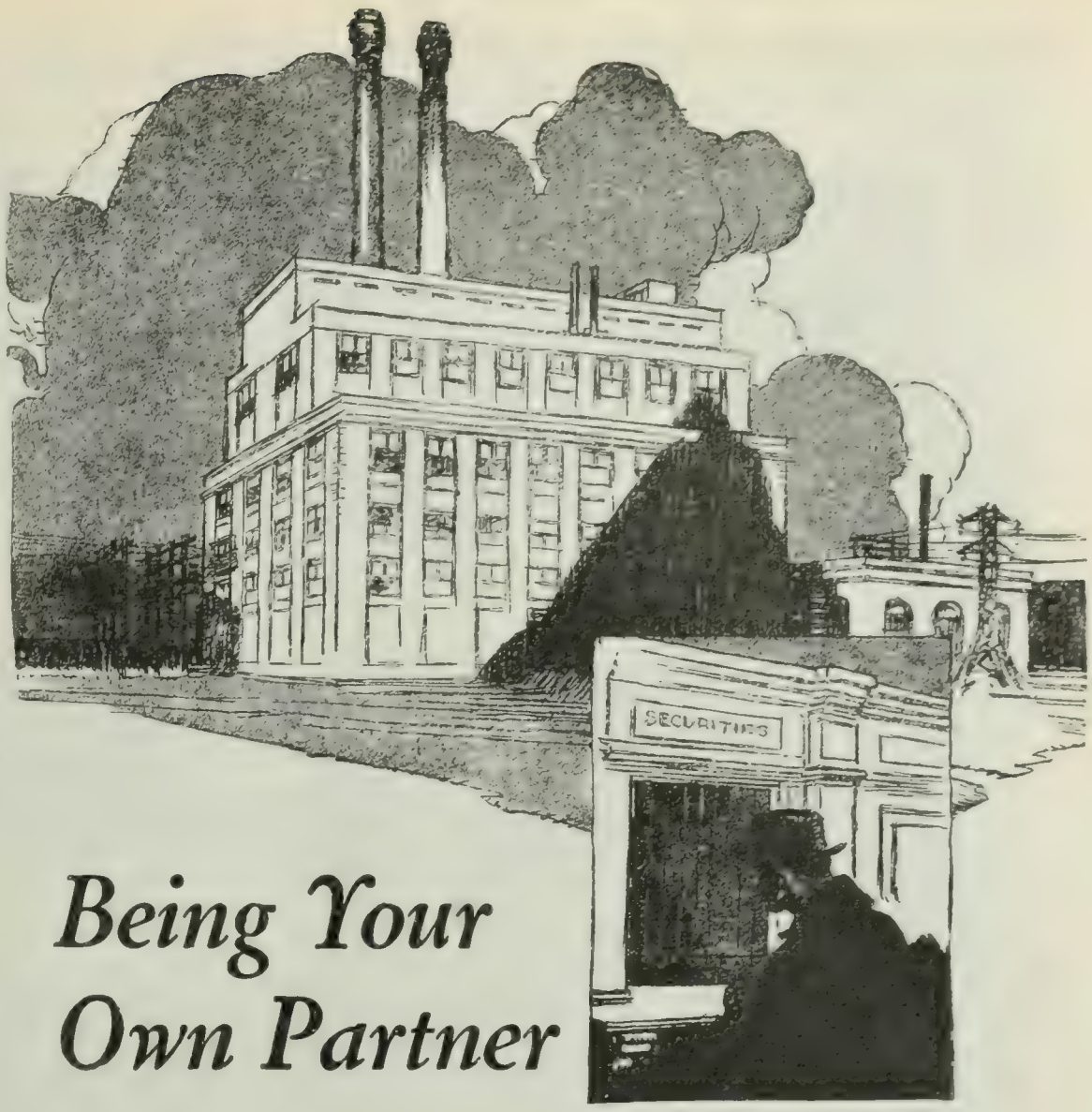
The Ox plows the Plain,
The Fowl eats the Grain;
And some bear the Pain,
And some keep the Gain.

In Babbling, Gorging Food, or Quenching Drouth,
All Mischief comes through Opening the Mouth.

Up, Farmer! Toil
While Dawn is hazy!
The Good Brown Soil
Is never lazy.

Teach your Son a Trade before he's twenty,
Whatsoe'er his Powers.
Plant your Fields with Rice and Beans aplenty—
Not too many Flowers.

The Good Man's Course is straight and true
As that of him whose feet
A Frightened Little Pig pursue
Along a Narrow Street.



Being Your Own Partner

A GROWING industry requiring the additional investment of Seven Hundred and Forty Million Dollars a year is a good thing to be interested in!

At least that much new capital will be required each year for the next five years to keep pace with the growing demands for electric service, the installation of adequate generating units and distribution systems for the extension of such service not only to the 10,375,200 customers of today, but to an average of 500,000 new customers a year! During 1921, an exceptional year, more than 1,000,000 houses were wired, thus creating an unprecedented demand for this class of service.

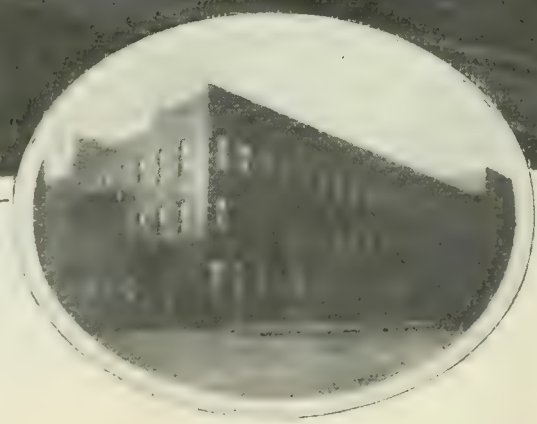
Investment in this industry will always earn a safe and reasonable return.

The man who owns securities of an electric light and power company and who directly or indirectly uses that light or power, uses his own electricity. As a customer-owner he helps to bring about a fair return on his own money, and sees his investment increase in importance, as the industry grows. As long as life is to be lived and work done, he is sure of an endless demand for the product in which he has thus become financially interested.

Obviously, it is only when he is both an investor and a customer that a man is truly his own partner.

NATIONAL ELECTRIC LIGHT ASSOCIATION

The Western Electric telephone plant at Chicago today



The whole manufacturing plant in 1877 (two upper floors only.

Where your Bell telephone came from

It is forty-five years since a handful of men began making history and telephones on the top floor of the modest building at the right.

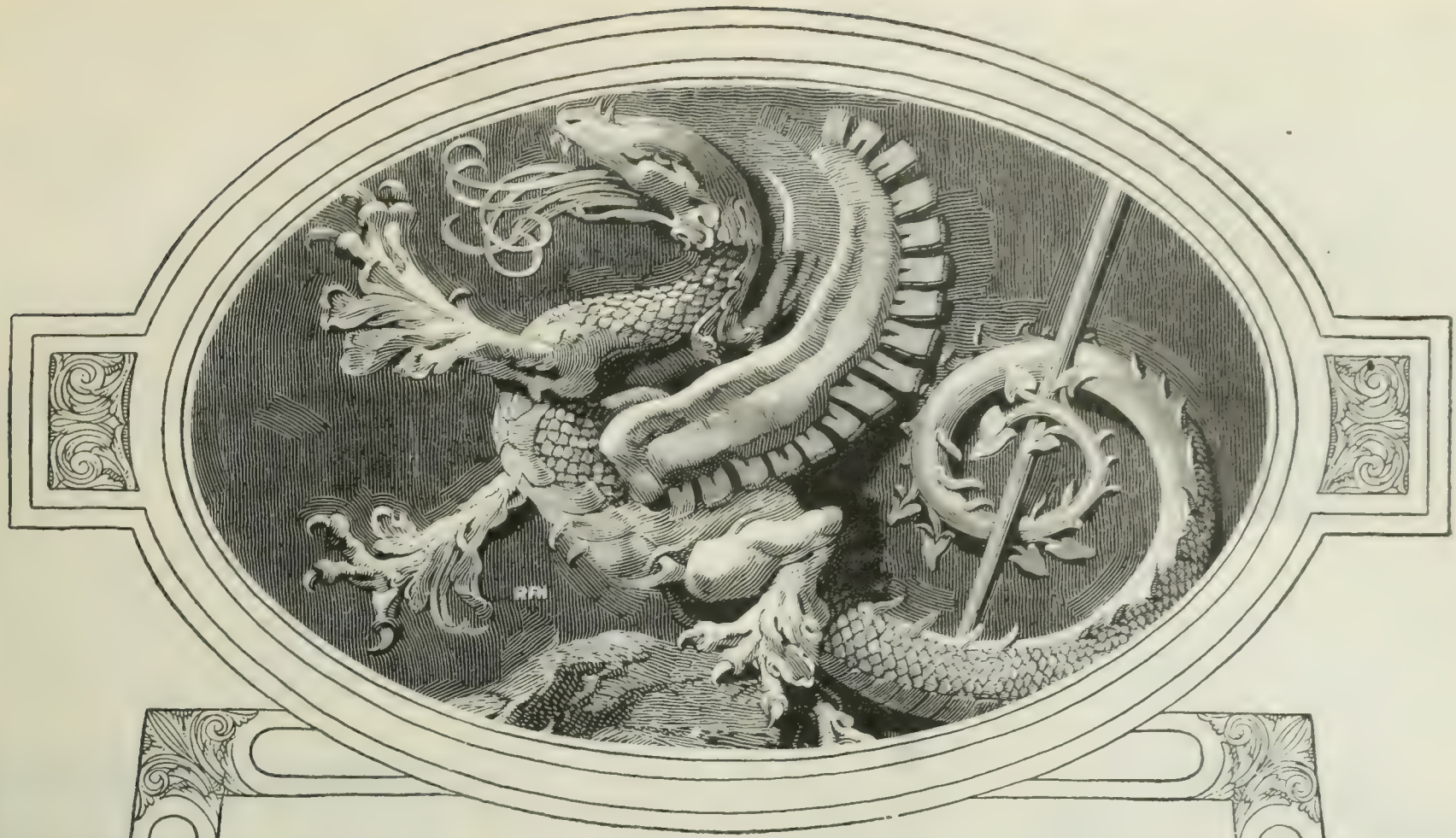
Today a plant which covers 200 acres and employs 38,000 people is needed to meet the demands of your telephone service.

The Western Electric works at Chicago now produces more than 2500 telephones a day, against a dozen a day in 1877. This increasing responsibility, moreover, has brought with it a need for more and more accurate equipment, which this Company has been able to supply only because of its constant touch with the problem.

The history of Western Electric is a record of experience in making telephones unique among electrical manufacturers.

Western Electric

Since 1869 Makers of Electrical Equipment



A monster that spoke with a thousand tongues would

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Volume 72
No. 4

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1922

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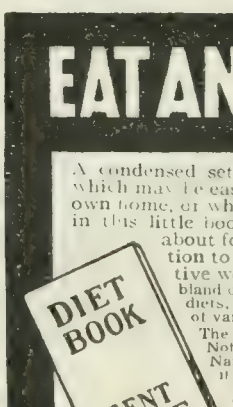

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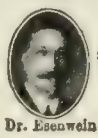

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Handsome residence of A. B. Headley, Esq., Rochester, N. Y.—Architects, Foote-Headley & Carpenter. Bishopric Base used on all exterior stucco walls. Stucco gives to this house the greatest artistic touch; it is a harmonious link between the dwelling and its surroundings—upon every hand we see these picturesque homes of stucco.

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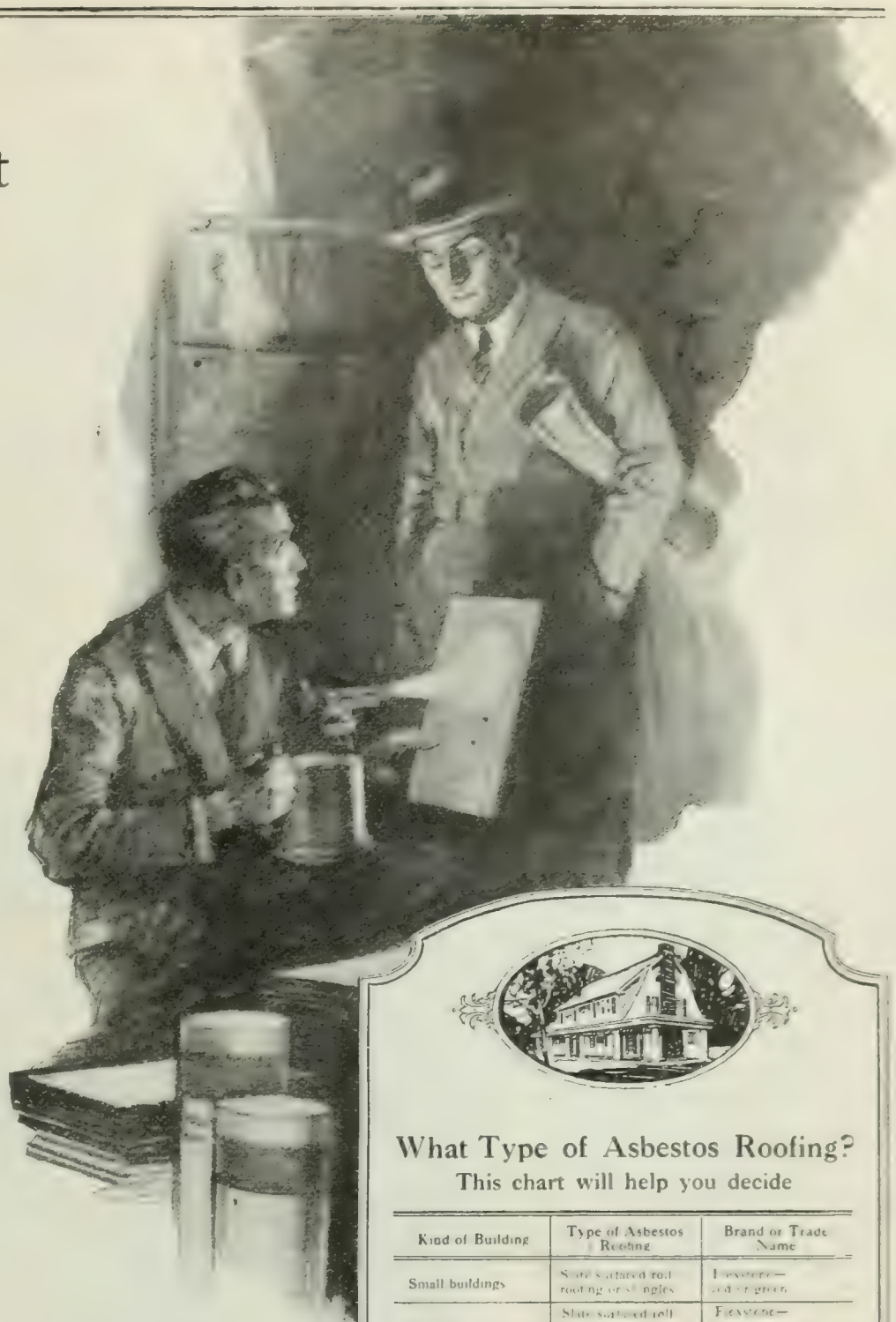

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Dwellings $7,000-$25,000	Rigid asbestos shingles	Standard or extra-thick—red, brown, gray or blended
Dwellings $25,000 upwards	Rigid asbestos shingles	Coonbrande—[illegible] or [illegible] red or gray [illegible]
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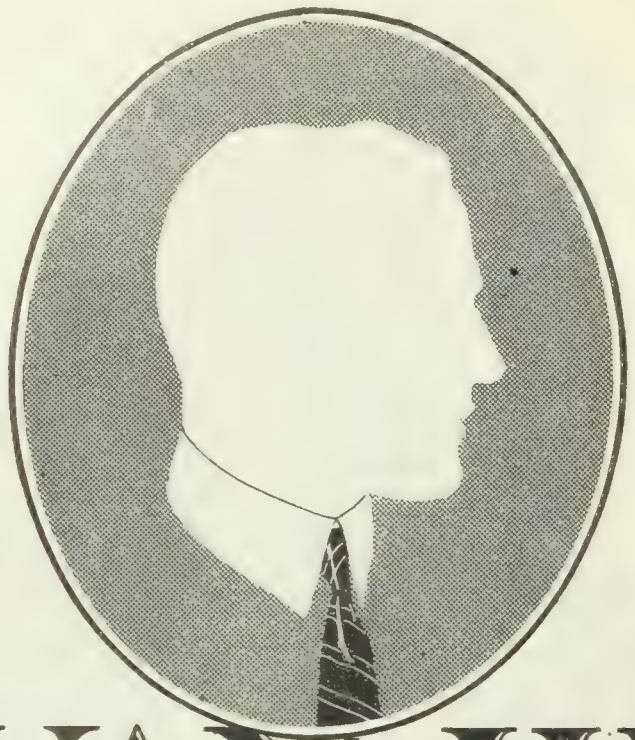

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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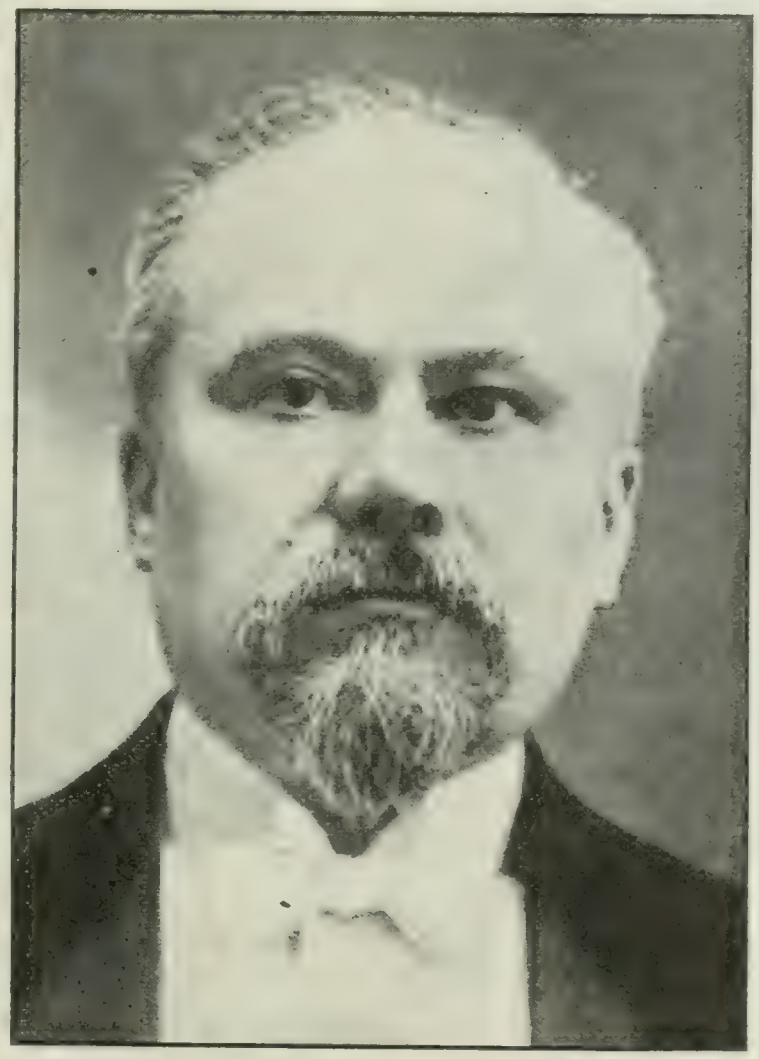
TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

(Title registered in U S Patent Office for use in this publication and on moving picture films)

WHAT THE NEW FRENCH GOVERNMENT PORTENDS

GERMANY'S IMPLACABLE FOE, who has always insisted that she pay to the last penny, Raymond Poincaré, takes the reins of government in France at the moment some British and some American observers believe French irreconcilability is holding back recovery and reconstruction not only in Europe, but in the world. In England even the Northcliffe papers, which have been accused of being "more French than the French," are reported by a correspondent of the New York *Times* to have abandoned their championing of French policy since Premier Briand's dramatic resignation and Poincaré's succession to the leadership. "Poincaré," writes another *Times* correspondent, "is the leader of that faction in French politics which thinks that France should control the continent of Europe; which thinks that France is entitled to use force to gain her rights under the Versailles Treaty; which thinks France should in nothing occupy a position subordinate to that of any other country on the face of the earth." "Militarism Takes Charge in France" is the heading of a New York *World* editorial on the Poincaré Ministry. Here we find the new Premier characterized as "a consistent and destructive reactionary," and the triumph of his political group described as "a most menacing event." To quote further:



THE NEW LEADER OF FRANCE.

Under Raymond Poincaré's leadership, declares a Paris paper, "France is going to be heard and listened to instead of being told what she must do."

"It was Poincaré who in 1916 negotiated with the Czar's Government one of the most infamous of the secret treaties, containing a bargain which sold out the Poles to Russia. It was he who at the Peace Conference stood for bringing the French frontier to the Rhine. Around him are clustered all those who are determined to make France the dictator of the Continent, who flouted America at the Peace Conference, who are flouting Great Britain and Italy to-day, who have been merciless to Russia, who believe in a permanent vendetta between Germany and France, who want the biggest army in the world, an immense fleet of capital ships and a staggering submarine program. . . .

"If words have any meaning, this is not a Government desiring only justice and security for France; this is a Government poisoned by militarism, which is exploiting to very dangerous ends the legitimate French desire for reparation and safety. The reactionaries are in power. Europe has not yet passed the danger-point. The hopes raised at Cannes are dim. Reckless men are at the helm."

"The move of the militarist bloc in unhorsing Premier Briand because he would not ride hard and fast enough for their chauvinism is a disquieting omen to thoughtful friends of France," remarks the Atlanta *Journal*, which asks apprehensively: "What if the larger hopes of the Disarmament Conference are turned away by saber-rattlers at Paris, and the world's future redarkened just when clouds of hate and war were lifting?" "The return of Poincaré to power means the rise of the most uncompromising section of French imperialism," avers the Socialist New York *Call;* and the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* describes the statesman to whose guidance France has now intrusted her future as "an apostle of force, a denouncer of compromise, a preacher of chauvinism." This Cleveland paper goes on to say:

"It can scarcely be denied that the French upheaval must have detrimental if not disastrous effects on the work of the international leaders who have been striving for cooperation. France will cooperate if the other nations admit the justice of the French contentions. Otherwise she will stand alone. The elevation of Poincaré is France's notice to the world. It amounts almost to France's defiance of the world."

Recent French policy "has a tendency to prevent cooperation among the great Powers, including the United States," admits the Washington *Post*, a journal reputed close to the counsels of the Administration. But it goes on to say, tempering reassurance with a hint of admonition:

"The United States recognizes the fact that the people of France are friendly and peaceable at heart. They have been badly shaken, and the mistakes of the Paris Conference left them skeptical. The politicans who have been manipulating French policy have managed to stir up bitter feeling against the United States, but this is a passing phase, based upon erroneous information. Just now the French press is inveighing against the steps

which the United States is taking to adjust the foreign debts. 'Is America trying to intimidate France?' is the question asked by a leading Paris journal—a question that indicates how difficult it is for Paris to understand America. But the American and French peoples are friends, and will remain so. The maneuvers of French politicians can not destroy that friendship. Briand or Poincaré, it is all one to Americans. They would like to see Mr. Poincaré retrieve some of the mistakes made at the Washington Conference by Mr. Briand and his advisers, but perhaps that is too much to expect, unless the advisers are superseded by Frenchmen who actually understand the United States; and whose advice will be heeded by the French Government."

Under Poincaré's leadership, avers a Paris paper, "France is going to be heard and listened to instead of being told what

A BAD CASE OF NERVES.

—Kirby in the New York *World*.

she must do"; and another rejoices because "Paris is no longer to be an annex of London and Washington." But a Paris correspondent of the New York *Times* quotes Anatole France, France's most distinguished living author, as saying:

"What is not sufficiently understood here is that the fate of France is bound up with that of Europe as a whole. France can not be prosperous in a Europe which is suffering. We are faced with a great danger to-day of a France isolated in the midst of a Europe which is not yet pacified."

But pessimism is not the only note sounded in editorial discussions of France's new government. Premier Poincaré, the New York *World* admits, "has friends who say that in spite of appearances he is a very moderate man, a very able man, and the best-informed man in French politics." And even if events prove that the extremists are in the saddle, adds the same paper, "sooner or later France will come back into the family of nations, her militarism discredited, the ideals of the republic restored." "It gets us nowhere in particular to speak of the advent of Raymond Poincaré as a triumph of militarism and of the policy of Continental domination," remarks the New York *Evening Post*, which reminds us that—

"Militarism and domination are policies that require long years in the working out, and there is certainly no such permanency about French Cabinets and parliamentary majorities as to force us to believe that France is committed to a strategy of ruthlessness. For one thing there is the fact that Briand might have rallied a majority to his support if he had been so inclined. To be sure, it would have been a precarious majority, but it is to-day a very respectable minority. And just as the Poincaré minority was a check on Briand's progressive policies, so the Briand minority to-day is a safeguard against Poincaré's going off the handle, even if he has that desire and intention.

"One thing the arrival of Poincaré does mean. The question of German reparations will not be allowed to be blanketed by the question of European reconstruction. It is the Poincaré contention, to which French sentiment subscribes, that for the rehabilitation of Europe the restoration of France is a more immediate necessity than the return of Germany and Russia into the comity of nations. It is the Poincaré contention that revived Germany offers no better guaranty of a desire to pay reparations than Germany to-day offers; and it is Germany's lack of willingness to pay that the Poincaré view-point stresses. In France the opinion is strong that Germany is a debtor engaged in concealing assets."

Briand's unexpected resignation, thinks the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, "is opening the eyes of France with a great suddenness to the dangers of isolation that will make France of the next generation a second-rate Power." "It is inconceivable," declares the St. Louis *Star*, "that France shall permanently work toward the unenviable position held by Germany before the war." "No one questions that Raymond Poincaré has been selected as Premier of France because he stands for an extreme nationalist policy, and that his supporters include the Gallic chauvinists," remarks the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*. "But they include also," it goes on to say, "the saner thinkers who are opposed to softening the Versailles Treaty, but who are at heart neither jingoes nor imperialists." "They may discover," it adds, "that Poincaré 'in' is somewhat different from Poincaré 'out.'" And in the New York *Globe* we read:

"M. Poincaré seems to be in the position of a rather overfed lion who has done a good deal of roaring in his time, but on being suddenly released isn't quite sure what he has been roaring about. Last Friday it was easy to believe that he was about to break up the entente, invade the Ruhr, fill the North Sea with submarines, and, in brief, make France Ueber Alles the new motto of the French state. But this was an exaggeration."

"All told, the indications are that French foreign policy will not be violently wrenched away from what it was before," remarks the New York *Times*, which in another issue goes on to say:

"Already the supporters of the new French Government are deprecating the inferences drawn from the ousting of Briand by Poincaré. Americans, especially, are asked not to believe that the change of Cabinet means that France has military dreams or imperialistic visions."

Premier Poincaré defined his policy in his address to the Chamber of Deputies last week. The essence of this policy, according to a United Press dispatch from Paris to the New York *Sun*, is that France will enter into no agreement with any nation in which she receives favors or protection as a weaker Power. He announced also that the reparations problem dominates all others, and that if Germany fails to fulfil her undertaking, the French Parliament must resort to measures to enforce fulfilment. The first of these measures, he said, would be the establishment of serious and efficacious control of Germany's budget, her issuance of paper money, and her exports. He declared that other clauses of the treaty of Versailles, such as disarmament, and the punishment of war criminals, must be fulfilled. On the subject of reparations, he said, as quoted by an Associated Press dispatch:

"We ask nothing but observance of the treaties which the Parliament has ratified . . . treaties bearing, alongside of Germany's signature, the signatures of France and all her allies. We ask nothing but payment of what is due us. Upon such a vital question, how can France ever recede?

"The Government considers that an essential condition to general economic reorganization is the restoration of the devastated provinces, especially in the two countries which were first attacked by Germany—Belgium and France."

"France will make it a point of honor," he went on to say,

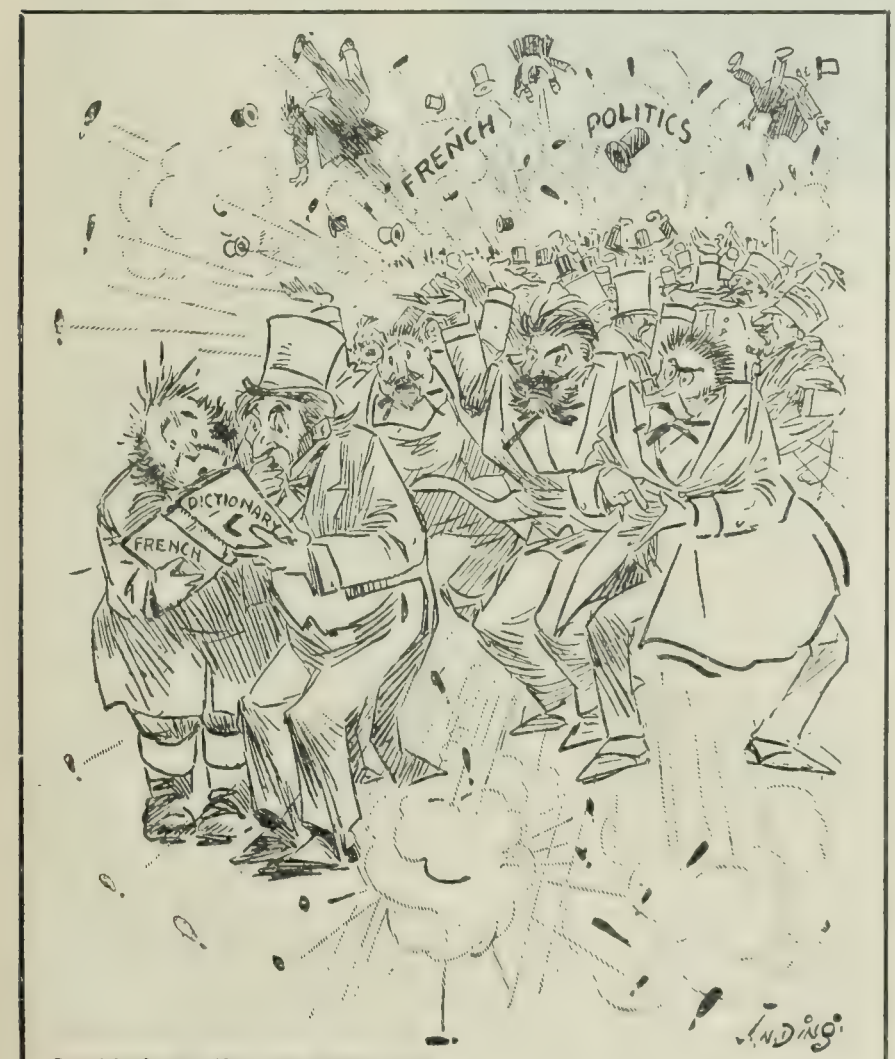
"to continue the most active participation in the League of Nations." Referring to the relations between France and the United States he continued:

"We do not need aid. We seek to maintain the strongest and most friendly relations with all the peoples who fought on our side for the rights of humanity, and especially with the United States, whose cooperation contributed so greatly to the common victory, and which has just given us at the Washington Conference such striking proof of noble sentiments."

He predicted the consummation of an Anglo-French treaty "on a basis of perfect equality"; and referring to the Genoa economic conference he said:

"We insist that the conditions of the Cannes protocol be accepted or rejected by the delegates prior to any discussion, so that none of the stipulations of the treaties can be debated, even indirectly. Unless we have precise guaranties on this point, we shall be compelled to retain our liberty of action."

The conditions here alluded to, explains the New York *Evening Post*, include the stipulation that Governments of countries desiring foreign credit must "recognize all public debts and obligations which have been or may be undertaken or guaranteed by the state, by municipalities, or by other public bodies, as well as the obligations to restore or compensate foreign interests for loss or damage to them when property has been confiscated or withheld." This condition, so far as France is concerned, notes *The Evening Post*, applies particularly to Russia, since "the French Government and French individuals and corporations hold millions of dollars' worth of bonds of the old Russian imperial régime, which the Soviet Government so far has failed to recognize."



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IT'S BECOMING JUST A LITTLE DIFFICULT TO CATCH THEIR MEANING.

—Darling in the New York *Tribune*.

Prior to his statement in the Chamber of Deputies, Premier Poincaré had informed reporters that he intends to conduct France's foreign affairs less through the medium of the Allied Supreme Council and more through the medium of ambassadorial negotiations. Of this the Brooklyn *Eagle* says:

"The doings of the Allied Supreme Council have been much more in the open than ambassadorial negotiations ever were in the past. There is in M. Poincaré's demand something more than a suggestion of preference for the old style of hole-and-corner diplomacy as opposed to the better system developed since the war. What does M. Poincaré fear from the Supreme Council? Does he dread coming into too frequent contact with Lloyd George, who has shown a singular ability to impose his own views upon the Council? Whatever the reason for his repudiation of the Council and his preference for the ambassadorial system, the net result of this policy would be to delay rather than expedite international business, and to envelop the business with the old veil of secrecy. There is no method of negotiation possible to ambassadors which can so quickly arrive at decisions as the method adopted when the responsible heads of governments meet together in conference. The old method is indirect because it involves reference for sanction to a higher authority. The new method is direct because the high authorities are themselves immediately concerned. The condition of affairs in Europe does not yet indicate that the Supreme Council can be safely dispensed with."

WILL SHE SPILL THEM BOTH?

— Pease in the Newark *News*

Premier Poincaré is "a man of sober judgment as well as of large experience in European politics," avers the New York *Tribune*, which reminds us that—

"Before the war—in 1912-13—M. Poincaré headed a French ministry—'the Ministry of All the Talents'—which sensed the German danger and prepared, at least partially, to meet it. From January, 1913, to January, 1920, he served as President. He was an admirable war executive. Since 1920 he had been a Senator. He is an Academician as well as a statesman—perhaps the most distinguished figure in French public life to-day."

"M. Poincaré has looked on the Council proceedings at Boulogne, Hythe, Spa, San Remo, Paris, London and Cannes as whittling away France's just claims to military security and financial reimbursement. He has written and spoken with scorn of the 'Poor Germany!' plea, and denounced the Reich's self-promoted bankruptcy as fraudulent.

"Poincaré and Millerand reflect the opinion of many Frenchmen that it is superfluous to talk of taking measures for the economic rehabilitation of Germany and Russia while France remains unrehabilitated."

HENRY FORD'S BID FOR MUSCLE SHOALS

NEXT TO NIAGARA, say engineers, there is nothing in the entire United States like the Muscle Shoals project in northern Alabama, with its vast hydro-electric possibilities. "When it is pointed out that 600,000 horse-power can be developed here, and that the total water-power developed in the United States is only 8,000,000 horse-power, an idea of the magnitude of Muscle Shoals can be gained," explains a Kansas City *Star* writer, who recently inspected the site which Henry Ford wishes to buy from the Government. Whether Mr. Ford's bid will be accepted by Congress remains to be seen. If it is, points out the *Star* writer, "the completion of this vast work will mean the establishment of a manufacturing and industrial area that may come to equal any in the United States." "But no matter who may finish the Muscle Shoals project, the day it starts making air-nitrates will be a red-letter day in the annals of American agriculture," believes Frederick Simpich, writing in *The Nation's Business* (Washington) We read on in *The Star*.

Photo from "World Wide Photos." Copyrighted by Akers Airphoto Corporation

THE NITRATE PLANT HENRY FORD WANTS

As the plant at Muscle Shoals looks from a plane 2,000 feet in the air.

"The big thing at Muscle Shoals is the proposed plan of manufacturing fertilizer by taking one of its principal ingredients, nitrogen, from the atmosphere by the cyanamid process of fixation.

"For operation of the nitrate plant in the manufacture of fertilizer only 100,000 horse-power would be required, thus leaving a surplus of half a million for the use of towns and cities within three hundred miles of the plant. Within this territory there are the thriving centers of Memphis, Birmingham, Nashville, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Montgomery, and scores of smaller cities and towns. Memphis alone, it is estimated, could use 50,000 of the horse-power developed, and at a cost of 50 per cent. less than the power now available for that city.

"Secondly, Muscle Shoals means, when completed, the operation in time of peace of a fertilizer plant that may revolutionize farming in the South, and much of the East, and aid eventually the farming regions of large parts of the West. Southern farmers believe that if the cost of fertilizer is reduced, as both Ford and Edison believe may be done by operation of Muscle Shoals, something like 75 million dollars may be saved each year in the production of an average cotton crop at current prices, to say nothing of other crops, which in the South and in increasing areas of the country elsewhere, can not be successfuly cultivated without artificial enrichment of the soil.

"Finally, there is the national security that would be offered by Muscle Shoals in time of war. The nitrate plants for fertilizer could be reconverted to use for manufacture of explosives within three weeks, and there would then be available the most stupendous plant for the making of war materials yet designed."

Completion of the project would also open up navigation to a fertile and prosperous area east of Muscle Shoals for a distance of several hundred miles.

"If Muscle Shoals should be sold to Mr. Ford, it would be a new kind of deal for the United States Government," writes Arthur Brisbane in the New York *American;* "for once in its life the Government would get some real money for a war investment." The Government already has spent a total of $110,500,000 on the Wilson dam and the three plants that make up the project. The offer which Mr. Ford makes is thus summarized by the Kansas City paper:

"Ford has offered, in brief, to buy the nitrate plants outright for the sum of five million dollars. He offers to pay the interest on nearly thirty million dollars in the property and to have the debt amortized in a period of one hundred years; he offers, further, on completion of the Wilson dam and the building of dam No. 3, sixteen miles upstream, to lease the power plants thus developed for one hundred years and to operate them, chiefly in the manufacture of fertilizers, at a profit not to exceed 8 per cent. to himself. Any profit above this amount would go to the reduction of fertilizer prices and to the benefit of the farmers in a good part of the country.

"Ford's proposition is based on estimates of his engineers that the work remaining to be done will cost a total of approximately forty-two million dollars. The army engineers who have supervised building of the Wilson dam, and who now have it in charge, find this cost will be fifty-three million dollars. It is this difference of eleven million dollars that is holding up action by Congress."

Then, too, Mr. Ford's financial plans concerning the immense project come in for their share of criticism. These, to say the least, are revolutionary. Arthur Brisbane, however, says that to the ordinary man they sound rather sensible. As Mr. Brisbane explains:

"Ordinarily, to finish the plant the Government would borrow fifty millions at five per cent. interest, which would cost taxpayers two and a half millions a year. The Government, which issues its own currency with gold back of it, would go into the market and borrow its own money at high interest. It ought to stop that foolishness.

"Ford's suggestion is to build this plant with currency issued, not against gold, but against the plant itself, which is worth every dollar. The Government would issue its currency, with Muscle Shoals plant and the whole country back of it. The Government would pay no interest for borrowed money to build the plant, and Ford would pay the Government 4 per cent. interest on the money it puts in, and that would cost the Government nothing."

"If Henry Ford obtains possession of the Muscle Shoals project," says an Associated Press dispatch from Detroit, "he

will take immediate steps to make that part of the South one of the industrial centers of the country." Discussing charges that he could not make fertilizer at Muscle Shoals on a profitable commercial basis, Mr. Ford declared that "Thomas A. Edison says we can." And he went on, according to a dispatch to the New York *Times:*

"Why, if we can't make a good cheap fertilizer down there, why does the fertilizer trust flood Congress with statements that if we get Muscle Shoals, we'll wreck the monopoly? We're going to the mat with them and make them prove, before Congressional committees, every statement they make.

"We have never needed Muscle Shoals. The Government invited us, altho we did not think we wanted it, to make a bid for the property. And we finally did bid because, as we saw it, it gave us an opportunity to awaken the whole American people to what they can do if they will only study and utilize the water-power possibilities of the country. And the more we investigated the thing the more we saw the great wastes going on. We believe it is our duty to remedy, if we can, some of these wastes."

Mr. Edison declares that Congress should complete the project and lease it to Mr. Ford, for three reasons—

"First—The capacity of power here and the industrial plants built make this the greatest munitions plant in the country. Its possibilities for providing quickly and in tremendous quantities all sorts of war materials is almost incomprehensible. It would be the greatest insurance against war that we have.

"Second—To get the property is one thing, to operate it successfully is another. Ford is known as a great manufacturer, with great conceptions, who moves rapidly to their realization. He is the one logical man to do this thing.

"Third—The whole country has an abiding faith that Ford will not operate it to get every dollar possible out of it for himself. He will make it an American institution, doing the greatest good for the greatest possible number."

Richard H. Tingley, writing in the Sunday New York *American*, declares that it is Mr. Ford's intention to manufacture potash from a deposit of almost pure alunite, which is found only in the Tushar mountain range of Utah. Alunite, says Mr. Tingley, is a pinkish rock of volcanic origin, and there are practically inexhaustible deposits of this solidified lava in Utah which could be shipped to Muscle Shoals. Alunite, Mr. Tingley tells us, contains 12 per cent. of potash, 38 per cent. of sulfuric acid, and 37 per cent. of aluminum, and it is his opinion that the extraction of potash from alunite would be so profitable that the sulfuric acid and aluminum could be produced without cost. In any case, asserts the Memphis *Commercial-Appeal*—

"It will make no difference whether the water-power developed by the completion of the project be used for the making of nitrates, steel, automobile parts, aluminum, or what not, the whole country will derive the benefit from the lessened cost of production and the cheaper prices that should result."

"Mr. Ford offers to convert into an asset what is at present a tremendous liability to the Government, and should his bid be refused, the Administration will have a hard time making an explanation to the agricultural interests of the country," points out the Birmingham *Age-Herald*, while it is the opinion of *The News* of that city that "Congress will not dare in this emergency to reject the Ford offer unless a better one is made." As the Fargo (N. Dak.) *Courier-News* puts it, "the country needs the power, the fertilizer, the water transportation on the Tennessee and Mississippi rivers, the employment of thousands of men in construction and operation, and the other things that the project stands for. Let Henry do it." Also, we are reminded by the Brooklyn *Eagle*, just as another coal strike threatens:

"A possible direct result of the proposed development is even more important than reducing the cost of nitrates. Mr. Ford views it as a model for converting water-power into electrical power, and thus reducing the use of coal. In view of the extent to which manufacturers have been hampered in recent years by the high price of coal, no industrial change is more important to the country as a whole than this development of water-power now running to waste."

Photo from "World Wide Photos." Copyrighted by Akers Airphoto Corporation.

THIS IS NOW THE BIGGEST DAM IN THE WORLD.

The Wilson dam at Muscle Shoals, one and one-quarter miles long, 133 feet high, 160 feet wide at the base. Still unfinished it has already cost $17,000,000.

"Mr. Ford has submitted a bid to take over the plant at fairly definite terms," notes the New York *World*, editorially. "The Government has not received any other offer worthy of serious attention. If the Ford bid is rejected, is the plant to be allowed to go to ruin? If not, the only other course would be to operate the plant at Government expense, and for this there can be no excuse. Instead of going deeper into business, the Government should so far as possible withdraw from business."

Practically the only opposition to the Ford offer at this time is found in a series of articles in the New York *World's* news columns by Rowland Thomas, altho the Springfield *Republican* predicts that "there will be bitter attacks upon the bid in the Senate." Mr. Ford's offer for the exclusive use of the water-power, after it is developed by the Government, is figured out by Mr. Thomas to be $3.39 per horse-power per year, whereas the lowest market price, avers Mr. Thomas, is $18. The interest return to the Government on its actual investment, states Mr. Thomas, would be 3.8 per cent. under the Ford terms. These returns to the Government are too small, declares this writer. Besides, he asserts, Mr. Ford could not make fertilizer at Muscle Shoals "until he had remodeled both plant and processes. Even then he could make only one fertilizer ingredient, and he could not make that cheaply."

WHAT HAYS CAN DO FOR THE MOVIES

WHAT THE MOVIES can do for Mr. Hays may be measured with an approximation to accuracy—$150,000 a year for three years, and relief from the burdens of political office. What Mr. Hays can do for the movies is a matter of more wide-spread conjecture in the press. It might be said in passing that editors in general are not inclined to be very critical of the Postmaster-General for accepting the offer from the moving-picture people; they think he has made good in his present office, and feel he carries the good-will of the people with him to his new task. As the Republican Manchester *Union* observes, "even Democratic journals like the New York *World*, which seldom toss bouquets to eminent and active Republicans, wish Mr. Hays well in his new undertaking." Rather exceptional is the view of the Albany *Knickerbocker Press* (Rep.), that Mr. Hays will probably "lose caste with the American people through accepting this job."

THE VAMP

—Thomas in the Detroit *News*.

"Film-master," "movie-man," "Landis of the films," are some brief characterizations of Mr. Hays's new rôle. The moving-picture magnates say that they have secured the man they "know to be the one best fitted to direct the industry to its predestined place of importance in the civilization of to-day and to-morrow," and that he has been secured "in order to raise to the highest point the educational and moral value of our great industry."

Mr. Hays himself believes that the purpose of the new association which he will head "will be to attain and maintain the highest possible standard of motion-picture production and to develop to the highest possible degree the moral and educational value of the industry." And President Harding strest this emphasis on the moral and educational aspects of the Hays engagement when he announced the release of his Postmaster-General to serve "the highest public good." A Michigan paper, the Adrian *Telegram*, agrees that the management of the moving-picture industry is just now more important to the people of this country than the management of the Post-office Department. "That is because it is much more than a mere industry; it is a moral, civic, artistic, and social influence of the utmost importance. And what is more, it is in a bad way from certain points of view, and urgently needs the work of high minds as well as strong hands." Therefore, if Mr. Hays "can bring genuine American ideas and ideals to dominate the moving-picture field he will benefit society more than as tho he founded a dozen universities." The Lord's Day Alliance, it should be mentioned, has written Mr. Hays congratulating him upon "this new opportunity for rendering a notable public service."

The man who "humanized the Post-office" ought to be "able to humanize the movies," remarks the New York *Times*, but, it adds, "this is a formidable task" in view of the existence of censorship boards in half a dozen States, and the "fly-by-night producers" of films, who are willing to dramatize crime, passion and bloodshed on the screen. So "Mr. Hays may be the man to fumigate the movie business," the Louisville *Courier-Journal* comments, and it goes on to quote a newspaper report of what is expected from Mr. Hays in the position which he will assume next March:

"Mr. Hays is a deacon in the Presbyterian Church. He knows what the right-thinking folks of the country believe ought to be the limits on the screen. The moving-picture leaders themselves know it. What they fear is that without regulation some of their own number may overstep the bounds of propriety and here and there involuntarily start the machinery of censorship. What they want of Will Hays is to take hold of the whole thing and regulate the movie producers as well as handle the public relations of the industry."

The character and high reputation of Mr. Hays will be a valuable asset to the moving-picture people in their fight against State and Federal censorship, we read in the Brooklyn *Eagle*, but "only on one condition—that they cooperate heartily and effectively with Mr. Hays in cleaning up their films and in making sure that nothing goes out that deserves to be censored." And yet, *The Eagle* adds:

"So far as can be yet seen, the movie men's idea is just the reverse of this. They seem to expect that Mr. Hays's high character, plus his political influence, will be sufficient to check the demand for censorship and allow them to go on turning out the same kind of films which originally brought down the wrath of the church people upon them. That game won't work. The censorship was passed, in this State at least, because the films were suggestive and corrupting to the morals of the young, who make such a large part of movie audiences. So long as the films are corrupting, the demand for censorship will continue, Hays or no Hays.

"If Mr. Hays is to help the movies the indicated employment of his time should be changed. Instead of running around to State capitols where censorship bills are dreaded, he should put in his time for the present in studios in New York, Los Angeles and elsewhere, making directors understand that smut will not go under his authority. Once that idea is firmly fixt in the producers' minds, the demand for censorship will relax and the moving-picture men will not be vexed. The whole trouble has come from their refusal to recognize their obligation to observe ordinary standards of decency when money was to be made by violating those standards. If Mr. Hays can teach them that lesson, his $150,000 a year will be well invested. If they have put up their money with the idea that he can help them to pull the wool over the eyes of their critics, their money will be wasted. Will Hays is able, even big. But the sense of decency of the American people is a great deal bigger, and Mr. Hays is too wise a man to attempt to 'buck' it."

As *The Eagle's* Washington correspondent further explains what is expected of Mr. Hays:

"He is to have power to clean up the films before they reach the public. This does not mean so much an editing of films after their production, but the establishment of a policy which will prevent the filming of offensive subjects. It is declared that Mr. Hays will have powers resembling those of Judge Landis in the baseball world. If the Postmaster-General is successful in removing all offense from the films and establishing a higher code to govern productions, he will probably be found soon thereafter engaged in an effort to bring about the repeal of such censorship laws as now exist."

Commenting on the announced "high purposes" of the new motion-picture association the Charleston *News and Courier* says unsympathetically:

"The only purpose of the motion-picture industry so far discernible has been a purpose to make money. To that purpose the industry has been entirely faithful and it has subordinated everything else, including art and morals, to that end. Have

THEY HAVE GIVEN A NEW TWIST TO LABOR LAW AND ARE SHIFTING NEW YORK'S CENTER OF GRAVITY.

New York garment workers have so thronged the sidewalks of lower Fifth Avenue at the noon hour as to obstruct retail trade, and are therefore largely responsible for the "Save New York" movement, the city zoning system and the building up of a great "Garment Center capital."

the movies now taken a New Year resolution to live no more this purely mercenary existence but to become an agency of uplift and enlightenment? If so, it is welcome news—at least to some—and the godly will wish Mr. Hays well in his efforts to forward this great reform, which will doubtless include the banishment of 'vamps' from the films, the wearing of more clothes by most of the movie queens, and the moral regeneration of Hollywood."

But there is more for Mr. Hays to do for the movies than lending them his "moral support," repressing unscrupulous producers and leading in the fight against censorship. The Post-office Department was a business proposition. So is the new job. Mr. Hays, as the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* notes, "is confronted by a task of extraordinary magnitude in trying to coordinate the operations and activities of producing companies that aggregate $250,000,000 in their invested capital as well as regulating the distributing agencies which serve some 20,000 exhibitors. What he may accomplish in minimizing waste in the studios is a matter of universal interest, because the public must pay for the mistakes of producing companies." The New York *Herald* hears that from the business standpoint "Mr. Hays's chief service will lie in reorganizing distribution methods." In the film industry, it seems, "this is looked upon as the main source of financial leaks in big overhead charges." One film expert estimated that $1,000,000 a month is lost through duplication and conflict in the distributing systems of various companies. The Manchester *Union* cites a leading motion-picture magnate as authority for the statement that three groups have been forming in the industry to the sacrifice of harmony. One is described as the "mass producers still clinging to the factory system." The second group includes exhibitors fighting for "equitable rentals and the right to exercise the selective principle in booking." Then there is a third group made up of individual producers, directors or stars offering their product directly to the exhibitors. Mr. Hays, says the Manchester paper, "will be looked to to bring order out of disorder in what some of the people in interest describe as a highly critical period for a very great business."

A representative of the Motion-picture industry, in the person of President W. W. Hodkinson of the W. W. Hodkinson Corporation, is quoted as saying:

"The motion-picture business to-day is in a critical stage where it will either take permanent form or disintegrate. In taking its permanent form, however, it is going to diverge sharply from the old form of waste and inefficiency which characterized its early days. Mr. Hays has a big job ahead of him."

THE INJUNCTION'S OTHER EDGE

DOUBLE-EDGED is the injunction weapon, and the hitherto unused side of the blade must henceforth be reckoned with in labor controversies, say a number of the editors who point out the significance of the judicial decision in favor of labor which ended the garment workers' strike in New York the other day. Organized labor has long been fighting the employers' use of the court injunction to restrict strike activities, as witness the hostile nickname, "Injunction Bill Taft," and the epigram, "In case of the injunction in labor disputes, contempt of court is respect for law." For years workers have heard our courts denounced by their leaders as the seat of "government by injunction." Labor on its part, as the New York *Globe* notes, "has refrained from seeking injunctions. Consistency, a belief that on the whole the courts were prejudiced against them, poverty, and unfamiliarity with the resources of the law have, with other factors, explained the reluctance of the unions to go into the courts." But now, remarks the New York *Herald*,

"The workers find themselves in possession of one of those dreadful injunctions. It enjoins their employers from further abrogating the broken contract. It opens the way for an employees' suit to recover damages. It shows the men and women of organized labor that they may find in the courts the justice which never can be attained through violence and disorder."

Considerations like these lead many a newspaper to look upon the issuance of the garment strike injunction by Justice Wagner of the New York State Supreme Court as, in the New York *Evening World's* phrase, "a milestone in the development of labor law in the United States." The facts in the case can be stated briefly. The Cloak, Suit, and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association in New York have a three-year agreement with the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, covering wages and working conditions, which terminates June 1, 1922. In October the employers, who wanted to hold their markets as against other cities, and, as the Brooklyn *Eagle* notes, saw no way of doing so "except by less slacking, longer hours, and the piece-price plan," tried to introduce hours and rates inconsistent with the agreement. The strike ensued. A temporary injunction in another court was made permanent by Justice Robert F. Wagner of the New York State Supreme Court on January 11. Justice Wagner calls upon the employers to cease from "taking or continuing in any concerted action involving the violation or

repudiation" of the existing agreement with the union. He says of the union's request for an injunction:

"It is elementary and yet sometimes requires emphasis that the door of a court of equity is open to employer and employee alike. It is no respecter of persons; it is keen to protect the legal rights of all. Heretofore the employer alone has prayed the protection of a court of equity against threatened irreparable illegal acts of the employee.

"But mutuality of obligation compels a mutuality of remedy. The fact that the employees have entered Equity's threshold by a hitherto untraveled path does not lessen their rights to the law's decree.

"Precedent is not our only guide in deciding these disputes, for many are worn out by time and made useless by the more enlightened and humane conception of social justice. That progressive sentiment of advanced civilization which has compelled legislative action to correct and improve conditions which a proper regard for humanity would no longer tolerate, can not be ignored by the courts. Our decisions should be in harmony with that modern conception and not in defiance of it.

"It can not be seriously contended that the plaintiffs have an adequate remedy at law. That the damages resulting from the alleged violation of the agreement would be irremediable at law is too patent for discussion. There are over 40,000 workers whose rights are involved and over 300 defendant organizations. The contract expires within six months, and a trial of the issues can hardly be held within that time. It is unthinkable that the court should force litigants into a court of law. A court of equity looks to the substance and essence of things, and disregards matters of form and technical niceties."

The issuance of the Wagner injunction was followed by the calling-off of the strike and the agreement of the employers to reinstate the week-work system and the forty-four-hour week. President Benjamin Schlesinger of the Garment Workers' Union declares that the decision "will be hailed as important by organized labor throughout the whole length and breadth of the country, and will set a valuable precedent for all similar cases." Samuel Untermeyer, counsel for the union, is persuaded by the decision that his own belief in "the justice, wisdom and efficacy of the injunction in labor disputes" is vindicated. Morris Hillquit, another attorney for the workers, considers the decision "an important moral victory for organized labor as a whole." It is an act of "poetic justice to hurl one of such missiles against its inventors"; but, he continues, "organized labor will not become reconciled to the use of injunction in labor disputes because it may occasionally serve its own ends." In fact, Mr. Hillquit hopes that the decision will "tend to make injunctions less popular with employers," and "will lead to a radical limitation and eventually the complete abolition of judicial interference in labor disputes by the mean of injunctions."

The Socialist New York *Call*, which has been strongly behind the garment workers, trusts that Justice Wagner's sentiments "will be read by his fellow judges throughout the United States." This decision, it goes on, "opens the way for other judges to put themselves on record that in dealing with living things the dead and musty past shall not be allowed to tyrannize."

SENATOR NEWBERRY'S INNOCENCE

DIVINE LOVE is said to "love the sinner, but hate the sin." This fine quality of discrimination and discernment is apparently also exercised by the Senate of the United States, which vindicates Senator Truman H. Newberry (Rep., Mich.) of any guilt in his election and seats him in the Senate, but in the same resolution "severely condemns and disapproves" the methods used in his campaign as "contrary to sound public policy, harmful to the honor and dignity of the Senate, and dangerous to the perpetuity of a free government." Some papers take the high ground that doubtful methods were justified to defeat Henry Ford. Others uncork the vials of their wrath at the Senate. "Dollar-sign Senators said Senate seats were for sale," remarks the alliterative editor of the Springfield *Illinois State Register*. The Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger*, however, maintains that the Senate merely has reaffirmed the right of a legally elected candidate to hold office, and characterizes as "partizan flapdoodle" the clamor that has arisen. "Mr. Newberry was legally elected by the voters of Michigan," this paper tells us. "The Senate was asked to unseat him because a large sum of money had been spent in bringing about the nomination and election, yet a dangerous precedent would have been set up if Mr. Newberry had been unseated for any such reason." "Michigan," mathematically explains the New York *Tribune*, "has a voting population of 600,000, and an expenditure of $190,000 is but thirty cents per capita. Carrying on a State-wide primary campaign is expensive."

AFTER HIS VINDICATION.

Truman H. Newberry leaving the Capitol after the Senate had confirmed his election.

Senator Newberry's case, we are told in a New York *Times* résumé, is the third in the past sixteen years in which the charge of corruption has been raised. During and after the primary campaign in 1918, supporters of Henry Ford, Senator Newberry's political opponent, charged that Newberry adherents had spent more than $250,000 in the race for the nomination. In the November election Newberry won over Ford by a margin of 5,000, which fell to 4,334 when a recount was ordered. Mr. Newberry then took the oath of office in May, 1919, whereupon Mr. Ford filed additional charges of illegal expenditures and conspiracy in the primary. In November of that year Mr. Newberry and 134 other men connected with the campaign were indicted on the charge of conspiracy to violate the Corrupt Practises Act, which limits the expenditures of a candidate for Congress. Senator Newberry and sixteen others were convicted in the trial which followed, but the Supreme Court held the Act unconstitutional, and set aside the conviction.

For the first time in nearly three years of accusation and criticism, Senator Newberry took the floor of the Senate in his own defense on January 9 and emphatically denied personal knowledge of the collection or expenditure of the campaign fund of approximately $195,000; the campaign in Michigan was carried on by his friends while he was an officer in the Navy, he

declared, and the enormous collections and expenditures were made entirely without his direction or even his knowledge. Said Senator Newberry:

"I did not know what amounts were given to the campaign. I did not know by whom these amounts were given. I did not know either their source, their amount, or their use. I have never agreed, either directly or indirectly, to repay, or in any way to reimburse such contributions, nor have I directly or indirectly repaid or reimbursed such contributions. I have never made any agreement to do so nor have I any intention of so doing.

"I knew, as a matter of fact, that a campaign of publicity was being extensively carried on, and I realized that such a campaign must necessarily cost a considerable sum of money, but I did not have the faintest idea as to the amount of money that actually was expended until after the report was made public. The cost of the campaign was about $195,000 according to the report, and when I learned of this amount I was at once filled with astonishment and regret."

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THE VERDICT!

Cassel in New York *Evening World*.

Three days after this declaration of innocence, the Senate, by a vote of 46 to 41, adopted a resolution declaring the Michigan Senator entitled to his seat. "A change of three votes would have vacated his seat," observes the Syracuse *Herald*. The 46 Senators who voted to seat their colleague were all Republicans, while nine Republicans and all the Democratic Senators voted against this procedure. The resolution reads as follows:

"1. That the contest of Henry Ford against Truman H. Newberry be, and it is hereby dismissed.

"2. That Truman H. Newberry is hereby declared to be a duly elected Senator from the State of Michigan for the term of six years, commencing on the fourth day of March, 1919, and is entitled to hold his seat in the Senate of the United States.

"3. That whether the amount expended in this (Michigan) primary was $195,000, as was fully reported or openly acknowledged, or whether there was some few thousand dollars in excess, the amount expended was in either case too large, much larger than ought to have been expended. The expenditure of such excessive sums in behalf of a candidate, either with or without his knowledge and consent, being contrary to sound public policy, harmful to the honor and dignity of the Senate and dangerous to the perpetuity of a free government, such excessive expenditures are hereby severely condemned and disapproved."

"Much of the horror exprest by the Senators over the amount of the Newberry campaign fund was hypocritical," avers the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger;* "there is not a Senator who does not know that it is impossible to carry a hotly contested primary election without the expenditure of money." Besides, contends the Buffalo *Commercial:*

"There is no allegation in this case that the money was corruptly spent. Some assertions have been made that such a huge amount could not have been legally expended, but that conclusion is by no means justified. The half-million dollars put into the presidential campaign of General Wood by a Cincinnati man did not imply that a single cent was wrongfully spent. In fact, the evidence at the investigation was all to the contrary. So, in the case of Senator Newberry, it appears that his business friends raised a large sum of money which was used to advertise Mr. Newberry. It was no doubt needed to counteract the great amount of publicity that Henry Ford had obtained."

So there still remains a question for the people to solve, as the Adrian (Mich.) *Telegram* sees it: "How are we going to give a candidate a fair chance against an opponent who happens to enjoy political power, personal fame or prestige, or the gratuitous help of influential friends?"

In the case of Newberry, however, asserts the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, "he knows, as everyone knows, that he got into the Senate as a result of a large amount of money having been spent shamelessly. The course of a man of honor, in such circumstances, would be to admit the fact and give up the seat." Even the Republican New York *Herald* admits that "the victory, tho ending in favor of the Senator, is a hollow one: it could be nothing else, with so many of his own party voting against him." Furthermore, declares Senator Underwood (Dem.) of Alabama, "the Democrats will carry the Newberry issue to the people in the next election." Some three dozen Senators, and the entire membership of the House of Representatives are to come up for election next fall, notes one Washington correspondent. Other editors recall the Lorimer case, which, according to Senator LaFollette, was not "as bad as the Newberry case, for Lorimer merely corrupted a Legislature." "How many Senators can afford to go before the voters next November after having supported Newberry?" asks the New York *Evening World*, which reminds us that Lorimer was expelled from the Senate after the majority had on one occasion voted to seat him. An election intervened, we are told, and all the newly elected Senators voted against Lorimer, thus turning the tide

"Newberry," notes the Detroit *News*, "was 'filled with astonishment and regret,' when he learned the truth: so was the State of Michigan. So was the whole country." "But Mr. Newberry's astonishment and regret have not raised any doubt in his mind as to his moral right to claim his seat in the Senate," observes the New York *Globe*. "Senator Newberry hails the Senate vote as a 'vindication and exoneration' of himself, but we can not believe that it will be so regarded by the American people," declares the New Orleans *Times-Picayune*. As for Senator Newberry, certainly "no man has sacrificed a finer national reputation," notes the Grand Rapids *Press*, which reminds us that he was a participant in two wars, Assistant-Secretary of the Navy, and finally Secretary of the Navy under Roosevelt.

"Could this director in important corporations, this ex-Cabinet member, have remained completely ignorant of the financial arrangements of his campaign?" asks the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*. "He did not go to Michigan once during the campaign," notes the Philadelphia *Record*, "while other officers of the Army and Navy got leaves of absence occasionally. But Newberry did not; he was establishing an alibi."

"The Newberry case is not settled any more than was the Lorimer case after the first refusal of the Senate to seat him," declares the New York *Evening World*. "The incident may be closed in the Senate," admits Governor Cox's Dayton *News*, "but it is not closed in the country."

THE DRAGONS' NEST —Brown in the Chicago *Daily News.*

TOPICS IN BRIEF

JAPAN emphasizes the "shan't" in Shan'tung. *Asheville Times.*

DRINKING shellac is one way of seeing your finish. *Wall Street Journal.*

IT seems like the Irish chautauqua for De Valera.—*Indianapolis Star.*

WHY not take the poison gas out of peace, too?—*Chicago Daily News.*

A FOUR-SIDED alliance to insure world peace is all right if it's square.—*Manila Bulletin.*

THE Germans should get credit for starting this scrapping of warships. *Brooklyn Eagle.*

RUSSIA is beginning to learn that the proof of political theories is in the eating.—*Muskogee Phœnix.*

MORE people are looking for positions than jobs, and more are after jobs than work.—*American Banker.*

THE thing that worries the boss, however, is the number of unemployed still on the pay-roll.—*Warren Chronicle.*

THE germ that causes swell-head usually lodges in one that has empty parking space.—*Oklahoma City Times.*

IT will be observed that the stuff stolen from Elihu Root's cellar was not root beer.—*Pittsburgh Gazette-Times.*

DRESS reformers hold man responsible for feminine styles. So do the dressmakers, financially.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

THE sound of the Irish harp will seem a little strange now that they are no longer harping on the same string.—*Marion Star.*

ONE Broadway theater is to have a smoking room exclusively for women. All we need now are some good plays.—*New York Evening Post.*

WOODEN cars were responsible for many holiday deaths in New York. Wood alcohol for more. Wooden heads for still more. —*Syracuse Post-Standard.*

THE world is becoming more efficient. In the old days before bootleggers, drinking one's self to death was a long and painful process.—*Coatesville Record.*

IT's a queer system that provides Marines to guard the mail cars from robbers and leaves passengers to take a chance at the ticket office. *Bethlehem Globe.*

THE slogan is raised, "Stop making a joke of prohibition!" While directed at the paragraphers, does it not apply to the prohibition agents?—*Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

THE critical public is complaining about the new peace dollars because the bas-relief design on them prevents the possessor from piling them up. That has been the trouble with any old kind of dollars I ever owned.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

PACT prevents impact.—*Greenville Piedmont.*

POWWOWS may save the world from the bowwows.—*Asheville Times.*

HAIL Irish Free State! Hail and fare well.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

IS Germany really poor or merely poor pay?—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

THE Germans complain that theirs is a hard lot. Well, so are they.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

IT is evident that, in the matter of reparations, Germany thinks mite is right.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

WELL, buying the farmer's corn for Russia is one way to let charity begin at home.—*Eugene (Ore.) Daily Guard.*

THE nation most likely to defeat limitation of armament plans is procrastination.—*Medford (Ore.) Mail Tribune.*

CHINA feels that if it can be protected from its friends it can take care of its enemies.—*Chicago Daily News.*

THE capture of Will Hays may prove the biggest mail robbery the movies have yet staged.—*St. Paul Pioneer-Press.*

YOU see, we must teach Haiti a lesson. What does she mean by being so small and helpless?—*Zanesville Times-Recorder.*

THE Black-and-Tans are hiking home from Ireland. After this it is to be merely a family quarrel.—*Philadelphia Record.*

THE United States will save a billion in ten years through the naval plan—provided Congress doesn't spend it.—*Indianapolis Star.*

IF you ask us about it, our opinion is that the Unknown Soldier is in the streets hunting a job. And he hasn't found it yet.—*New York Call.*

GERMANY is privileged to snicker a bit when she hears nations argue that battleships are wicked while subs are essential.—*Steubenville Herald-Star.*

SOMEHOW the abolishment of poison gas from the series of war tricks seems incomplete without the outlawing of propaganda in peace time.—*Kansas City Star.*

PRESIDENT HARDING knows how to take advice, says an admirer. But sometimes it's just as important to know how to reject it. —*Charleston News and Courier.*

THEY say our Wild West movies astonish Europe. Well, well; if the old Wild Westerners could see them, they would be astonished, too.—*Harrisburg Patriot-News.*

WE would feel worse about the fact that librarians report that Americans are reading fewer books if we didn't know what kind of books they read when they do.—*American Lumberman (Chicago).*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

"OH, HATEFUL, HAUGHTY AMERICA!"

PROFESSING TO WORK for the peace of the world, America invited the nations to the Washington Conference, where she has "tricked them one and all." This seathing reproach of the Tokyo *Yorodzu* gives the intensive form of a feeling of disillusion about the Washington Conference that is revealed in some sections of the Japanese press. "Hateful and haughty," indeed, is America, the *Yorodzu* goes on to say, picturing Uncle Sam as "an international boor" toward whom "we entertain a grudge" and "have no reason to show good-will." If America had known "what courtesy is, and if she had a particle of international conscience," we read further, "she should have first apologized to the world for not having joined the League of Nations." But she uttered no word of apology, "as if she had forgotten altogether about her breach of faith," and this newspaper adds:

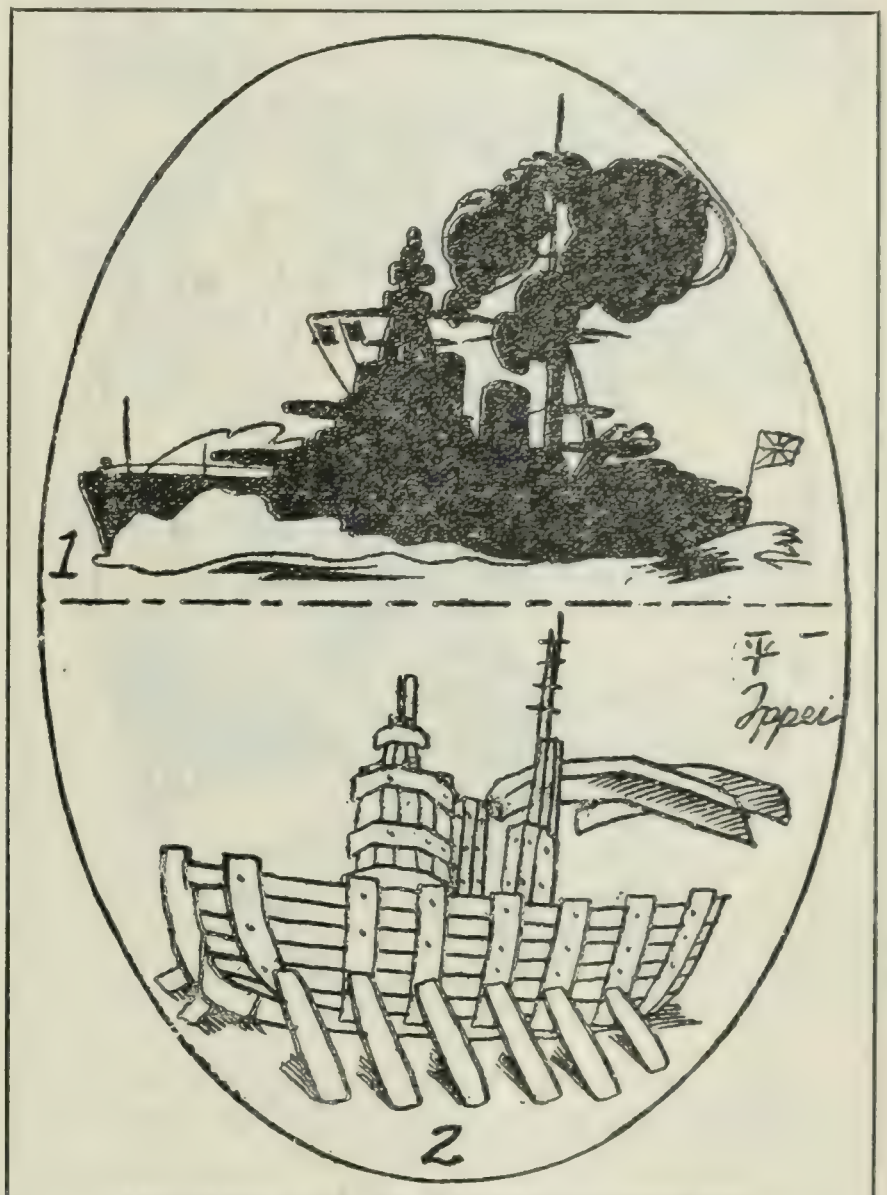
"When America issued the invitation to the Washington Conference, our foolishly honest Government replied by acceptance of the invitation and sent our delegates to far-away Washington. When the Conference was opened, America introduced her selfish proposals and forced our country to accept the proposals blindly. If our delegates had valued the dignity of the Empire and the honor as an independent nation, they should at once have refused to accept the proposals and left the Conference. Yet they did otherwise. They simply accepted the proposals as America wanted them to do. Can our people who have a glorious history of 3,000 years endure this indignity? We love peace, but the peace we love is a peace of liberty. Without liberty, why should we love peace? Limitation of armaments may be a step toward peace. But a limitation of armaments agreed upon under such circumstances is an ignominy.

"A peace thus brought about is a peace without liberty, a slavish peace. Do the Japanese people wish for such slavish peace, after Japan has been kicked and trampled down by America? We are firmly resolved to reject such a slavish peace."

Mass meetings to express indignation at the turn of things in Washington have been held in various places in Japan. On one Sunday two notable gatherings were held, the first of which was conducted by the National Young Men's Association on American Issues, an organization of recent inception, and the other by the National Federation. The Young Men's meeting, we read in the Tokyo *Japan Advertiser*, was engineered by a group of journalists, supported by Diet members, mostly of the opposition, by scholars, retired military men, and others. The National Federation's meeting was managed by "ronin," former naval officers and students. This newspaper tells us that "neither meeting represented a great mass of Japanese people, or even an influential minority, but the sentiments exprest at the gathering illustrate the state of mind of the 'ronin' and more excitable student classes, and indicated a revival of the anti-foreign show during 1919, which was so impressive that its influence was felt at Versailles." We are told further that all the speakers "dwelt more or less on the injustice and unfairness of the American attitude, claiming that America has been notoriously aggressive in her policy toward foreign countries in the past and at present." And we read that one of the speakers—

"Mr. Yamada—gave an account of impressions which he gathered while traveling in America and Europe during the war, and went into historical recitation as to what America has done. He placed strong emphasis on the spirit of 'Yamato Damashii' of the Japanese nation. He ridiculed the American way of enrolling soldiers and sailors for war vessels, who are induced, in his opinion, by the fact that they can get a more comfortable living in than outside the service. He assured the audience that the negroes in America would rise against the Americans should a war break out between a 'certain country' and another 'certain country.' Japan, he assured them, need not be afraid even if America should build a large number of war vessels or build other means of offensive warfare."

Lieutenant-General Horiuchi, the *Japan Advertiser* goes on to say, was introduced with his military title, but said he had come



ANOTHER CASE OF EXPERT INACCURACY.

"America's naval experts thought the *Mutsu* was only a framework under way, when really she was in all points a completed ship."

—*Asahi* (Tokyo).

simply as a Japanese subject. Long ago he had advocated a total abolition of armies and navies—long before Japan's most famous anti-militarist, Mr. Yukio Ozaki, had started a similar agitation. But he differed from Mr. Ozaki in this, that Mr. Ozaki completely ignores the subject of how to feed the 70,000,000 people of Japan, which was the thing of first importance. Nor does Mr. Ozaki tell how wars arise, and the general advised his audience to postpone for ten more years jubilation over the coming of the peace of the world "because the immediate future is dark for the Empire." General Horiuchi is quoted further as saying—

" 'When the rising sun shines brightly, the evil genii will not appear at large. But when the stars appear in the heaven at night, the evil spirits hover over the world to work damage upon humanity.'

"This parabolical statement by the aged general appeared to

sink into the hearts of his listeners, who echoed with murmurs of approval and hand-clapping. He said that a peace celebration can wait for ten years. Now is the time when the nation should gird its loins tight to prepare for emergencies that may arise at any moment in the near future."

There were a dozen other speakers, we are told, who spoke similarly and a "song of chastisement" of America was to have been distributed, but the police authorities confiscated the copies of it at the printing office. Nevertheless, we are told that the meeting was a peaceable one, as was that managed by the "ronin," former naval officers, and students. At this meeting Dr. Soyejima said that the Japanese-American war was already

THE TAILOR WHO MAKES HIS OWN STYLES.

"It's the same old League of Nations coat, but Uncle Sam cuts it the Association way."

—*Asahi* (Tokyo).

begun in the Washington Conference, and that America has won a first battle without even appealing to arms.

Among newspapers more moderate in tone, but none the less "undeceived," the Tokyo *Kokumin* says that Japan's position at the Washington Conference has become "very disadvantageous" and while Japan has been "prest to the wall" since the European War, she is now reduced to such a state that she "can not move her hands or feet." This daily believes that no one should object to a limitation of armaments that conduces to the peace of the world, but if the limitation is "to weaken certain nations while strengthening certain other nations, it will by no means help to increase the peace of the world," and we read:

"Our Navy will not have more than 60 per cent. of the American naval strength hereafter. We must think of some way of improving our relations with America. Our Government and delegates have brought forth a quadruple agreement, replacing the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. It now becomes clear that Japan's claims will not be granted in future without a judgment by the four Powers. Altho there are four nations, England is now in a state so that she can not oppose the will of America. Any decision in a trial of the court of four Powers will be rendered as America sees fit.

"Under the circumstance, no Japanese, however optimistic, will have the heart to be optimistic of Japan's future. No one will be able to deny that Japan has her hands and feet cut off in Washington.

"We do not advocate pessimistic views by choice. If there be any material by which we can be optimistic, we like to know what it is. If Japan's position has been improved in any way by the Washington Conference, we like to be informed of it. Reflecting upon Japan, which was thus reduced to a state of blockade on all sides, we can not but deeply sigh with despair."

Wonder is then exprest whether there was any use in sending a "daimyo procession" to Washington merely to listen to what America had to say; and on the subject of the Pacific Pact this newspaper observes:

"American public opinion makes it believed that benefits have been conferred upon Japan. Japan was in a position wherein she was obliged to abandon the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. In place of the Alliance, a quadruple agreement was given to Japan. Thus America has saved Japan's face, American public opinion claims.

"By virtue of the quadruple entente, Japan decided not to make an issue out of a race discrimination in America. Our Government and delegates are so magnanimous that they would not raise an issue out of the race discrimination which is insulting to the Japanese race. Nay, our governing classes are never magnanimous. They have never been magnanimous to our countrymen. They are magnanimous to Western peoples. Because they are afraid of Western peoples, they feign to be magnanimous. While being governed by such weak-kneed statesmen, the Japanese race can not expect to rise above water."

But not all Japan is so disgruntled with the Washington Conference, as we may judge from the widely circulated and influential Tokyo *Jiji*, which says:

"Because of the claim for saving the *Mutsu*, the principles of scrapping uncompleted vessels and of the naval holiday were impaired, as England and America will build two more vessels each. But such step on the part of the two nations was necessary on their part because of the need of maintaining a proper ratio proposed after the *Mutsu* was recognized. The two nations will have to expend money for war vessels even after the agreement was made, which Japan needs not do, as she will only shift one completed vessel for another. There will be no change in the situation as far as Japan is concerned between the present agreement and an acceptance of the original Hughes proposals. The increase in the tonnage of the vessels exchanged was a natural result of the exchange.

"Naval reduction can not be called at once a localization of war. But it is a necessary step toward it. The League of Nations made provisions for limitation of armaments. But the League could not put the matter into practise. Now the Washington Conference has actually put the idea into practise. We should congratulate ourselves on the success of the Washington Conference. It will not be too much to call this success a great undertaking to save to the world. We therefore express our undivided sense of congratulation and at the same time thank the government authorities at home and abroad for their efforts to bring about the success."

The *Jiji* goes on to say that of course it regrets that the Japanese delegates had to withdraw their amendment to the Hughes proposal of ten to six ratio, but admits that in order to bring about a naval agreement this was inevitable, and it adds:

"Whether the agreement was perfectly made or not, was not the point on which the interests of the world depended, so that the question of the little difference in ratio was only a matter of minor importance. The question of fortifications in the Pacific was one which was inseparable from the question of naval limitation. The question was settled by maintaining the existing status quo. It was a satisfactory settlement. The official version of the agreement as published by the Foreign Office uses the words 'in the direction of the Pacific,' and exempts Hawaii, Australia, New Zealand, Japan proper and America and Canada proper, which means that the agreement will apply to Hongkong, the Philippines and the rest of the western Pacific. That agrees in a rough way with the original intention."

CHINA AND THE PACIFIC PACT

INEVITABLE STRIFE in the Far East is forecast by some British organs in that region, because China is not included in the Quadruple Entente of the Pacific, for China is the "world's chief bone of contention" and unless an enlightened China policy emerges from the Conference, all the schemes for limitation of armament and other panacea are only temporary alleviations. The Kobe *Japan Chronicle* says that in coming to an agreement with regard to China, without consulting her, the Conference delegates practically follow the lines of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. The pact "does not include China or India within its scope," and "if any British subject feels it an indignity to have the Powers condescending to exclude India from their parleys, he can only thank the framers of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, which makes little distinction between the relationship of India to Britain, and that of China to Japan." In fact, this journal believes that "everything China feared with regard to the Washington Conference has happened," and the biggest victory for Japan is that America was induced to advise China to negotiate directly with Japan over Shantung. Altho it may be held that China seems to be in the way of "getting a better settlement of the Shantung question than she would have got had she consented to settle the matter before the Conference," still—

"All that Japan concedes here is little compared with the advantage gained by the confirmation of the principle that affairs between Japan and China are to be settled without the intervention of other Powers. It has been stated on behalf of China that the conversations between her and Japan are not conclusive, and that she still has the right of appeal to the Conference, but that is worth very little. She has failed, thanks to the ministrations of Mr. Balfour and Mr. Hughes, to get a hearing at the Conference on the conditions that existed, and if she refuses the better conditions that Japan offers, she is unlikely to get any better hearing. The whole development is a deplorable one from the point of view of international justice.

EVERYBODY'S DOING IT.

"Not only in China, but everywhere, the chase of the dollar goes on, and the Peking politicians are only following the fashion."

—*Shun Pao* (Shanghai).

The League of Nations failed China. It was easy enough to get a Chinese chairman, but impossible to get a Chinese hearing. China's hopes were thereafter pinned to the Washington Conference, but here, too, she has failed to find any effective Court of Appeal. . . .

"China has got something by going to Washington. She has got—or has the promise of getting—some slight recoveries of former losses by encroachment. She has no assurance for the future—except that there is no court to which she can appeal in her difficulties."

THROWING A SCARE INTO FRANCE

FRENCH SUSPICION that there is a well-defined movement among certain American elements to frighten France out of what the Germans and pro-Germans call her "militaristic policy" takes definite expression in the semi-official Paris *Temps*, in its comment on United States Senator McCormick's resolution calling upon the State Department for information about the financial affairs of European governments. This daily notes that the information required from Secretary Hughes concerns the sums each country spends on its army, and also the amount of the annual interest due to the United States by European countries, and it wonders whether certain people are using Mr. McCormick's resolution as a pretext to "try and intimidate France." The *Temps* gives us a new picture of the world as containing some states "whose capital increased during the war, and states whose capital decreased." If instead of financial language one were to use socialist terminology one would say that to-day there are capitalist states and proletariat states, and we read:

THE ONE THING ON THEIR MIND.

"Old and new members of the bogus Peking Parliament can think only about their annual cash subsidy from the war lords."

—*Sin Wen Pao* (Shanghai).

"On the European Continent there are few states whose capital increased, and the fate of the majority of these is not very enviable. It is, on the contrary, on the other side of the Atlantic that gold reserves have been piled up. And now where are the proletarian states? They are all, without exception, on the European Continent. Their list includes the victors or vanquished of all the nations which fought in the war.

"The question is not very complicated. The exaggerated expenditure of European nations has been caused by three principal reasons. Certain states do not receive the sums for reparations to which they have a right. Other states, which owe reparations, have seen their exchange depreciate to such an extent that the price of living has ceaselessly increased, entailing increases of salaries for the state.

"On the other hand, the non-payment of reparations and the state of exchange have engendered such mutual suspicion that certain states have been forced to increase their armies in order to maintain peace."

Organization of some kind of financial solidarity among the Allied and Associated Powers after the war would have saved the European situation from the present grave stage, according to the *Temps*, which explains:

"If these powers had pooled in common the debit and credit left them by the war—compensation, debts and loans—guaranteeing among themselves the payment of reparations and helping each other with loans, there would reign to-day in Europe a feeling of security which would long ago have resulted in political stability and economic prosperity."

FRENCH CHAGRIN AT WASHINGTON

AS SEEN FROM PARIS the Washington Conference is disappointing in the main, altho the French regard as a signal diplomatic triumph their participation in the quadruple entente of the Pacific. This they consider excellent and the "one tangible result that France has obtained." So writes the Paris correspondent of the London *Westminster Gazette*, who points out the contrast between British and French diplomacy, and we are told that among publicists and politicians who have returned from Washington "there are heard to be acknowledgments that the situation of France has not been improved." The remarkable demonstrations of friendliness towards France which were exprest in America were cheering and encouraging, "but demonstrations of this kind produce no lasting impression." We read then:

THE USUAL GERMAN JIBE.

BRIAND: "We must have submarines to study the flora of the English coast, and we need guns to shoot the sparrows from London roofs."

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

"The French say that we are far better at the business of propaganda than they are. They envy us our management of the press—the bonhomie of Lord Riddell bandying words with the American journalists, so different from the diplomatic frigidity and official correctness of whoever performs the same function for the French delegates. The British, too, have language on their side, and language carries with it mutual understanding and quick apprehension of the nuances of the American temperament. To French eyes the British seem to have an unfair advantage on American soil."

Nevertheless, while England enjoyed advantages on this point, the writer informs us that he has heard "much of the unconvincing figure that France cut on account of what she considered to be her proper policy." There was much applause we are told, for the French statement of her fears and the "attempted justification" of her policy of vigilance was not openly controverted, nevertheless—

"There is now little doubt that M. Briand was not well advised to insist so strongly upon the military needs of France. In taking up the thesis of M. André Lefevre he misjudged the American temperament and represented the Continental situation in such colors as to discourage any possible intervention of a cooperative kind on the part of the United States in European reconstruction. It is emphatically bad to lay stress upon the European feuds. M. Briand may or may not be right in his view of the conditions in the Old World, but it is now certain that it was undesirable to present the problem from this angle."

French journals tell us that if France keeps her army ready to-day, it is not for purposes of aggression against Germany, but merely to force Germany to respect the signatures she wrote on the Treaty of Versailles and subsequent agreements. In the Paris *La Revue Hebdomadaire* Deputy Paul Reynaud, who is a member of the Committee of Foreign Affairs, gives further reasons as follows:

"It is to protect the new young nations whose life is as frail as the life of children. It is to command respect for the prohibition against deposed sovereigns remounting their throne. It is, above all, to see that we receive the reparations that are our due. That is why, in spite of ourselves, we keep part of the youth of France under arms. In Germany there are some reasonable elements which favor a more or less complete execution of the treaty. What is their principle weapon against their opponents? Is it the sworn word? Is it the wish not to break the wings of hope? By no means. They threaten their opponents by saying that the French army will occupy the Ruhr. At this hour our army is the steel instrument that serves for the bringing up of the new Germany from infancy. . . .

"*The Daily Chronicle* tells us that France, which was formerly the leader of political thought in Europe, has become the champion of a former state of things in diplomacy and in politics which the war is supposed to have ended. In truth, we French are realists, if you mean by realism that we wish to keep a clear understanding of the meaning of the realities in order to attain the ideal of justice of which the first condition is the restoration of part of the ravages of the German invasion. Have a care, O Astronomer of *The Daily Chronicle*, lest you fall into the well while you are staring at your star! And pray cease to speak of the continent as if you were looking at it from Sirius."

AS VIENNA PICTURES FRANCE.

"Remember, Marianne, one must not merely appear great—one must be great!"

—*Die Muskete* (Vienna).

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

THE MISSING LINK STILL MISSING

AMONG THE EXTINCT SPECIES of men represented by prehistoric remains unearthed during the last century, there is none deserving to be called the "missing link" between man and the apes. At any rate, R. I. Pocock, discussing the latest discovery of such remains in Rhodesia, Africa, writes in *Conquest* (London, January) that in his opinion all of them are distinctly human, altho their characteristics point to a much more brutal and ape-like type of man than any now existing. A real "missing link," he asserts, should be such that it is impossible to class it as either ape or man. Before distinctly stating this conclusion Mr. Pocock explains briefly the state of our knowledge about the extinct species of man. First he mentions some of the more striking differences between the most man-like of the apes and the existing species of man. He says:

"In an article on man's descent, published in February, 1920, I laid all the stress I could on the importance of man's foot, pointing out that it differs essentially from that of the apes in having the great toe unopposable to the others and bound closely to them so that the foot is as functionally perfect as may be for swift bipedal running in the erect position. This modification of the foot is accompanied by long, strong, straight legs, a back hollowed above the loins and a head poised on a vertical neck. In the apes the head is not poised in that way, the back is not hollowed, the legs are short, weak, and bent at the knees, and the foot, instead of being formed for running, is of the climbing type, the great toe being opposable to the others and freely movable.

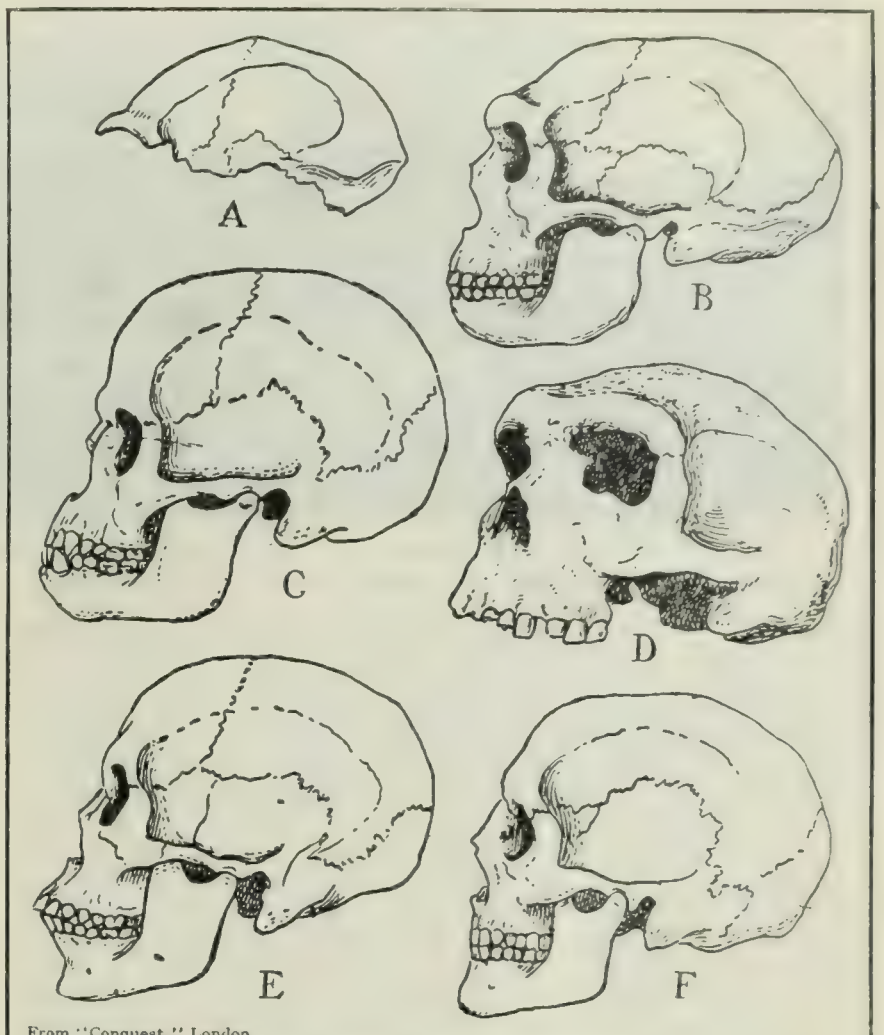
"But there are other differences present in the skull and teeth. In existing men the brain-case is capacious and highly arched from the brows backwards, the ridges over the brows are absent or comparatively small; the face is small, the jaws protrude but little or not at all, and the chin projects; the palate is short, wide, curved and hollowed above, the teeth are all in contact, and the canines are short, so that the jaw is capable of moving from side to side, like a cow's, during mastication. In the apes, on the other hand, the brain-case is comparatively small and but little arched from the brows backwards, the brow-ridges are massive, the jaws are large and projecting, and the chin recedes; the palate is long, narrow, straight-sided and flatter above; the canine teeth are long, and the jaws are incapable of moving sideways, mastication being effected by upward movement of the lower jaw. There is, however, one point connected with those differences which I wish to impress upon you. Existing races differ from each other considerably in the size and shape of the brain-case, the development of the brow-ridges, the projection of the jaws, the size of the teeth, and the shape of the palate; but, so far as I am aware, they do not differ appreciably, if at all, in the structure of the spine, of the legs and of the feet, the parts subservient to exclusively bipedal progression in the upright attitude.

"Now the so-called 'missing link' should be an animal so partaking of the characters of the ape and man, so intermediate between the two, that he could not be definitely assigned to either. Let us now see if that claim can be made for any of the extinct forms of man hitherto recorded.

"A great many fossil men have been discovered who do not differ in any essential respects from men of the present day. These show that our species is of great antiquity; and there is evidence that he inhabited Europe in mid-Pleistocene times, and overlapped both in time and distribution, and no doubt exterminated another species called Neanderthal Man from the locality where his first remains were discovered in 1857. Since that year other skeletons have been unearthed in Gibraltar, Croatia, and elsewhere, and we have a tolerably good idea what these men were like. Professor Huxley, in 1890, wrote of them: 'They were short of stature, but powerfully built, with strong, curiously curved thigh-bones, the lower ends of which are so fashioned that they must have walked with a bend at the knees. Their long, deprest skulls had very strong brow-ridges; their lower jaws, of brutal depth and solidity, sloped away from the teeth downwards and backwards.' To this we may add that there is very little doubt that this man walked with a much more shambling, slouching gait than we do. Nevertheless, his brain was far larger than that of any ape.

"Our knowledge of other extinct forms of the human family is much less complete. One which was, and is still, the subject of much controversy is the famous Piltdown man, whose remains were discovered in Sussex just before the recent war. Anthropologists admit the skull to be genuinely human and of a much higher type than that of Neanderthal man on account of the more rounded top of the head. Nevertheless, this man was geologically older than Neanderthal man. The lower jaw is not like a man's but a chimpanzee's, and some of the ablest American osteologists claim it to have belonged to a chimpanzee, and therefore deny its connection with the brain-case. English anthropologists, on the other hand, believe the jaw and the brain-case to have come from the same individual. There the matter must rest until further discoveries settle the question under dispute.

"Difficulties of a somewhat similar nature beset the determination of a third species, known as *Pithecanthropus* (the ape-man), which was found in Java in 1894. The brain was inferior in size to that of any known man, living or extinct, but



From "Conquest," London

HOW HUMAN SKULLS VARY.

A. Skull-cap of the Javan ape-man. The attempts that have been made to reconstruct the face of the species are futile and misleading. B. Skull of Neanderthal man. C. Skull of Piltdown man, according to Sir Arthur Keith's restoration, assuming that the lower jaw belongs to the upper part of the skull. According to Dr. Smith Woodward's restoration, the jaws are more prominent, the forehead more sloping, and the crown lower. D. Skull of Rhodesian man, copied from a photograph published in the *Daily Mail*, and taken before the skull was cleaned. E. Skull of a negro, and F. Skull of a Kalmuck Tartar, representing existing species of a man (after Huxley). Note the prominent chin in both.

surpassed that of any ape. Near this skull-top were discovered a few teeth and a thigh-bone, the latter resembling so closely the thigh of modern man as to leave no reasonable doubt that if the skull-top and thigh-bone were owned by the same individual, this Javan species walked erect as we do; and since that is usually assumed to be the case we see that the human type of leg was perfected before the skull in human evolution.

"From another source we now know this to have been so; and that source is the fragmentary skeleton of Rhodesian man recently discovered buried in a cave at Broken Hill, in Rhodesia. In this man the leg bones were typically human, but the top of the skull is very little vaulted and shows scarcely a trace of forehead, a defect partly due to the immense development of the brow-ridges. The face is very broad across the eyes, and very high from the edge of the orbit down to the lower margin of the jaw bone, which is massive and prominent. Nevertheless, the palate and teeth and other cranial features are human in type.

"An answer can now be given to your question: 'Have researches into the past history of man revealed the existence of a species combining to such an extent the characters of apes and men as to deserve the title "Missing Link"?' The answer is emphatically 'No.' Admittedly, every one of the species above enumerated shows in a varying degree ape-like characters more or less lost in existing man; but so far as the material available warrants an opinion, they all belong unmistakably to the human family. Even the so-called ape-man of Java, which has the most ape-like skull-top of all, must be classified as a man on account of the structure of his legs. The same would apply, in my opinion, to the Rhodesian man, even if his skull and teeth were much more ape-like than they are.

"Altho it is probable that none of the extinct men above mentioned stands in the direct line of our descent, being our 'cousins' rather than our ancestors, it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that the progenitor of existing man must have been a hideous, brutal-looking being judged by our standard of beauty. You can visualize him without my help. You may see traces of him cropping up as reversions in all sorts of people, and perhaps it may interest you to know what are 'high and 'low' characters in the people you meet and amuse you to detect them in your friends. You may, generally speaking, regard as 'low' characters: a retreating forehead with thickened brow; eyes small and deeply sunk; nose with low bridge, thickened at the end and expanded round the nostrils; cheek-bones high; jaws massive and projecting; chin receding; lower incisor teeth meeting the upper edge to edge; ear with a flattened upper rim and well-defined 'Darwin's lobe.' On the other hand, a high forehead without brow thickening; large and moderately insunk eyes; a nose with a high bridge and not thickened at the end or expanded round the nostrils; low cheek bones; small vertical jaws; a prominent chin; lower incisor teeth closing behind the upper; ear with a well-curled rim and indistinct 'Darwin's lobe'—these may be taken as 'high' characters indicating suppression of ancestral traits in our physiognomy. If you look at the Greek statues you will see that, without the stimulus of a knowledge of anthropology, the Greek conception of human beauty led to the chiseling of features of a 'high' type, as different as can be from those of primitive man."

GASOLINE MOTORS ON RAILWAYS

THE ADOPTION OF AUTOMOBILE CARS with gasoline motors, to take the place of the expensive two-car trains now commonly operated on short branch roads, has already been noticed in these columns, and we learn from *The Railway Review* (Chicago), that the plan is gaining in popularity. In an article entitled "Auto Engineering Solving Local Passenger Problems" a contributor to this magazine tells us that cars of this description are now in operation on eight different railroads. Light local passenger service, he says, is the most expensive luxury, in proportion to the returns, that the railways can offer the public. It results usually in a very meager return while the operation is often costly. This is particularly true where a steam locomotive is used to haul a couple of passenger coaches. The fuel consumption seldom is less than 40 pounds of coal per car mile while a full passenger and engine crew must be employed. Locomotives in this service are old and decrepit so that the cost of maintenance runs high. He continues:

GASOLINE RAILWAY CAR ON THE NEW HAVEN ROAD.

"What is believed to be the most practical means for reducing the cost and improving the quality of light local passenger service lies in the operation of self-propelled cars that embody the same elements of simplicity in construction, reliability in performance, flexibility in operation, light weight and low first cost as found in the present day automobile truck.

"Rail cars seating 31 passengers and operating at speeds up to 30 miles per hour are now in operation.

"This rail car weighs about 11,000 pounds and costs approximately $8,500 of which $3,000 is for the body.

"The Gilmore and Pittsburgh R. R. is the most recent road to place one of these cars in service. This car has space for the accommodation of baggage, and seats seventeen passengers. This road operates through a mining country, is largely patronized by miners and has suffered in its passenger business because of automobile competition. It is anticipated that the operation of this new equipment will enable the railroad to provide more frequent and attractive service.

"Grades are very severe, the steepest being 6 per cent. On the first trip over this road the car successfully negotiated these grades and ascended a 3 per cent. grade in high speed with the exception of a short distance which was taken on third speed. Following this trip the car was run from Armstead to Leadmore immediately after a snowstorm. When the car reached the vicinity of Wyno, the snow was found to be two feet deep. For the most part the car plowed through the snow, but on two occasions the snow filled up in front of the front truck. During bad storms it is impossible to operate steam trains over this part of the road for a week or ten days at a time.

"The Narragansett Pier R. R. affords another instance where the operation of a gasoline rail car has proved an effective means stimulating passenger traffic and curtailing operating costs. The Narragansett Pier R. R. is eight miles long and is not only paralleled by automobile roads, but until recently by an electric line which was abandoned in November, 1920. It is stated that the steam road incurred a deficit of $16,000 from operation in 1920.

"The rail car was placed in service on this road on July 9th and has since been operated without any interruption whatever on a frequent schedule.

"Mechanical as well as operating officials on many railroads have been studying the possibilities of this equipment in respect to their own local problems with the result that the International Motor Company has more recently constructed a larger car of the same type, which corresponds in motive power to the 5-ton Mack automobile truck."

HENRY FORD AS A RAILROADER

HENRY FORD IS RIGHT—AND WRONG. So says Walker D. Hines, former Director-General of Railroads, in an article contributed to *The Nation's Business* (Washington). Our quotations are from an abstract made for *The Railway Age* (New York). Mr. Hines thinks that the rightness of Mr. Ford appears in many of the improvements and changes that he has made on his railroad, the Detroit, Toledo and Ironton, which changes ought to be, and doubtless will be, adopted on other roads. His wrongness stands out, Mr. Hines charges, in his inability to see that much of the favorable showing which his road is undoubtedly making, depends on the fact that he has been able to use it as an adjunct to his own huge industrial plant. Mr. Ford's attitude on railroad problems, Mr. Hines goes on to say, appeals strongly to the American people. His face is turned towards the future, and he proposes reforms in the public interest. But the charm of his genius makes it all the more important to weigh his criticisms and proposals. Mr. Hines continues:

"At present we have the results of only six months of Mr. Ford's management of the D. T. & I. The one thing about which we can be certain is that his small railroad has become an adjunct to his big motor plants, and that this has completely changed the railroad's earning capacity, and has put it in a class entirely apart from railroads in general in this country.

"A favorable earning capacity for a railroad depends, of course, on its costs, but even before that it depends on an adequate volume of business that pays a satisfactory revenue and admits of being handled under favorable operating conditions. In addition to a large inbound movement, his plants give the D. T. & I. probably more than 5,000 cars of high-class outbound traffic per month—a traffic that earns an unusually good revenue and that has the rare advantage of being received, handled and delivered, in solid train-load lots, so as to minimize the heavy costs of terminal handling.

"Mr. Ford denies that this change is important, because he says the railroad had an even greater tonnage in the past. But he strangely overlooks the fact that the tonnage in the past earned a much smaller rate and could not be handled from origin to destination in solid trainload lots.

"In the past the traffic has appeared to be peculiarly lacking in all good points, but overnight it finds itself blest with a large additional traffic of extraordinary desirability which more than offsets the diminution in tonnage during the present long serious slump in business.

"By purchasing this railroad Mr. Ford has done what was the equivalent of bringing practically every competing railroad system in the country to the door of his factory, and that is an advantage which no competing manufacturing plant enjoys.

"There are probably other advantages for his railroad growing out of his position as a shipper. For example, it would be strange if Mr. Ford could not force his connections to take his desirable traffic at such hours in the day or night as to save his railroad the succeeding day's rental of $1 per day per car.

"The fact that under such circumstances the railroad has turned long-standing adversity into a certain measure of prosperity is the most natural thing in the world, and in itself proves nothing whatever for the Ford railroad policies.

"Mr. Ford states that he has speeded up the movement of traffic on his railroad and that other railroads should do likewise. This brings into interesting relief the fundamental difference between the railroads in general and the D. T. & I. in its new rôle of Ford plant facility.

"The great element in the slow movement of freight traffic is the time consumed in the terminals. It is highly important to reduce terminal work and to cut out delay in the terminals. Any new thoughts which Mr. Ford can originate and justify will be gladly seized upon by the railroad fraternity, in my opinion. But apparently the principal way in which he copes with the terminal problem is to put the terminal burdens on his connections by requiring them to take the traffic off his tracks within twenty minutes. What happens after that is not his problem, but theirs. They are no doubt willing to do this as a special service in his particular case in order to get his traffic, but it does not follow that they can do the same thing in all cases.

"Mr. Ford also says that he has been able to speed up the delivery of the traffic from his factories by from seven to fourteen days. He says this enables him to reduce his working capital by about $30,000,000.

"It is clear he does not mean that he has reduced the time of movement over his own railroad by from seven to fourteen days. What he must mean is that he demands of his connections as the price of giving them his traffic that they speed up the delivery to final destination. Here again his connections may be willing to do this in order to get his traffic, but it does not follow that they can do the same thing for all of Mr. Ford's competitors, or for the general public, and the question again arises whether the railroads may not at times be forced to delay other traffic in order to give Mr. Ford the special fast movement which he demands and which his special position enables him to obtain. It is clear that Mr. Ford's railroad does not supply the ideal field for experiment as to fast train movement, because the haul on his railroad is too short and his traffic is too special in character to present the problems which exist on the railroads generally.

"However, despite the unique situation of the D. T. & I. it is to be confidently expected that Mr. Ford will make numerous improvements in operation which can be followed to advantage on the railroads generally. The promotion of contentment, and consequently of increased efficiency on the part of the employees, the elimination of unnecessary employees (including lawyers), the resort to more direct action and the cutting out of lost motion in the settlement of claims, the getting rid of obsolete or needless reports and statistics, the development of the standing and authority of the local station agents, are all things which are pre-eminently desirable, and it is to be earnestly hoped that Mr. Ford can throw new light on how to accomplish them.

"The country will certainly be the gainer if Mr. Ford can design lighter locomotives which will do the same work as the existing heavy locomotives, and if he can design lighter freight cars which will do the same work as the existing freight cars, and which will be strong enough to be hauled and switched (as they would have to be) in the same trains and cuts of cars with the existing heavy equipment throughout the country, on all sorts of grades and curves and under all sorts of conditions.

"It is not clear what Mr. Ford means by eliminating the unproductive stockholder. I can not imagine he means that existing stock should be confiscated. If he means that for the future stock should not be issued except for appropriate value which has been or is to be put into the property, that seems to be assured by the Transportation Act.

"In conclusion I wish to express my personal opinion that it is contrary to the public interest for a large shipper like Mr. Ford to own and operate a railroad by means of which he has a powerful leverage for obtaining special consideration from the common carriers of the country. But as long as this is permitted by law, we can at least congratulate ourselves that the present combination is in the hands of a genius who is willing to turn his railroad into a laboratory for the making of the experiments, and I shall be surprized if some of the experiments do not turn out to be valuable from the standpoint of railroad companies in general."

AUTOMOBILES IN JAPAN—The motor-car business has not been a success in Japan, we are told by James F. Abbott, U. S. commercial attaché in that country, writing in *The American Machinist* (New York). He says:

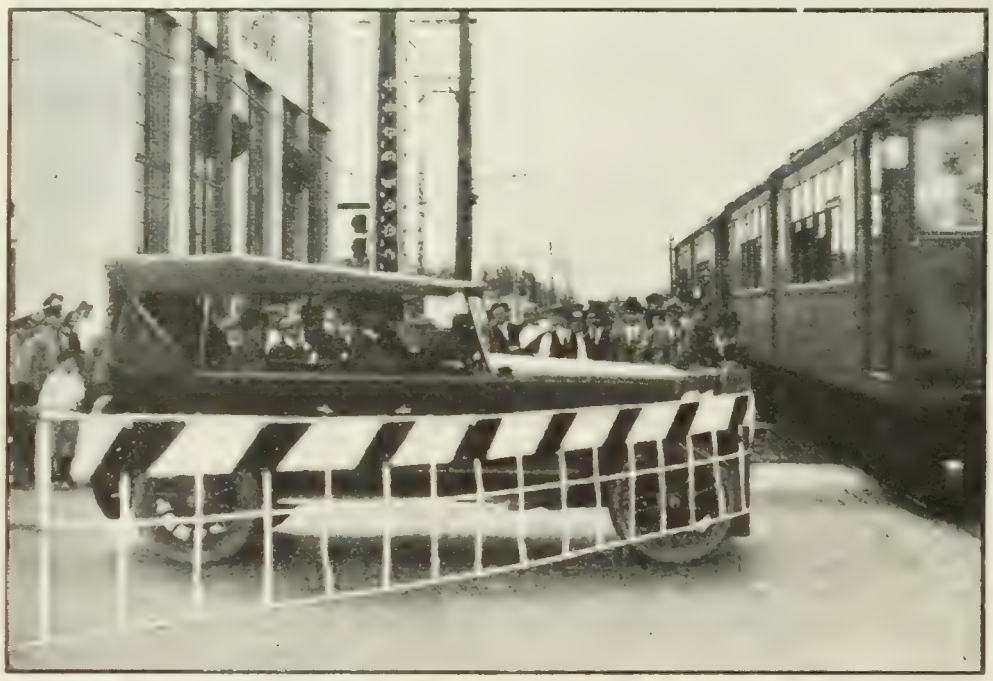
"The Japanese have manufactured motor cars, and for a time they hoped to become independent of foreign manufacturers. It was soon discovered, however, that the cost of fabricating a complete car exceeded the cost of importing an American car, owing to the lack of facilities for working on a large scale, the relative inefficiency of the Japanese workmen, and the necessity for importing practically all the materials. The Department of War has been anxious to have an adequate number of cars or chassis which might be converted to military purposes. On this account they put through a subsidy bill, designed to induce the Japanese to import and own cars. The Tokyo Bus Service has been developed and expanded; it is, however, hard to see how the proposition could be made successful except with some sort of official support. It is also understood that official support has been given the Tokyo Gas and Electric Co. to enable it to import truck chassis and manufactured buses. While Japanese-made machines practically do not exist, it is customary to import chassis and to fabricate closed bodies for them in Japan; several companies, especially in Tokyo, do a good business in this line. This is accounted for by the climate, which makes closed cars almost a necessity, and by the burden of freight charges, which

makes the cost of importing bodies such that the Japanese can usually compete successfully in this line. The use of motor cars in Japan is generally limited to the large cities, owing to very poor roads, and the use of heavy trucks is hampered further by the frail nature of bridges. While most of the motor cars in Japan are found in the city of Tokyo, the market there has suffered severely within the present year from a local license tax assessed by the municipal administration, rendering the cost of the automobile in many cases prohibitive."

A NON-PASSABLE GATE

A SPEEDING AUTOMOBILE, run by a reckless or intoxicated driver may run full tilt into the latest model of crossing-gate just installed in Chicago. The gate will yield gradually and will halt the motor car just short of the track, without injury to it or its inmates. Says *The Electric Railway Journal* (New York):

"This new type of gate is built with the idea that even tho a careless driver may run into a lowered gate, an occurrence which often happens, the gate will not be broken, but will function as a mechanical means of stopping the car as well as a warning to the driver.



Courtesy of the "Electric Railway Journal," New York.

WHERE THE AUTOMOBILE WAS STOPT

After being driven into the barrier at eighteen miles an hour.

"The gate consists of a barrier formed by three ½-in. steel cables attached to a mechanism in a fabricated steel column erected at either side of the road. The entire barrier is lifted vertically in a horizontal position by means of a motor-driven chain mechanism in each column. A plain sheet-metal strip on which alternate black and white bars are painted is attached to the top cable and serves as the usual warning when the barrier is lowered. To lower the barrier, the operator simply throws an electric switch which brings it down into the stop position. Attached to the chain mechanism in each column is a heavy counterweight which raises and lowers with the barrier; that is, the weight is down when the barrier is down.

"If an automobile fails to stop and strikes the barrier the first pressure effected is taken up by the raising of these heavy weights. A braking mechanism is connected with the weights so that the higher they are raised the more braking pressure is exerted. When the weights get up to a certain predetermined height, which is governed by the distance between the normal position of the barrier and the track, the weights strike against heavy coil springs which exert the last braking pressure on the motion of the automobile. When these springs are compressed, the automobile must have come to a dead stop just before reaching the track. The cables are claimed to be strong enough to stop any automobile or truck striking the gate at any speed.

"The installation on the Chicago Elevated Lines is the first to be made. It is probable that several more of these gates will be installed, and the further installations will be equipped with five cables instead of three to give added height to the barrier. While crossing protection of this kind is naturally very expensive, B. J. Fallon, general manager of the elevated lines in Chicago, looks upon it as affording a high degree of protection for which the expense is justified at important crossings, draw-bridge approaches, etc."

GOING AND DOING: SOME CHINESE WISDOM

MISDIRECTED EFFORT is worse than laziness. The people who are always going somewhere, without anything worth while to do when they get there, are criticized editorially by *Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering* (New York) in an article headed "Crumbs of Comfort from the East." The Chinese, we are told, know better. They are more advanced than we are, the editor thinks, "in the art of finding out what they want and then proceeding to enjoy it." He emphasizes this view with the following story:

"An American man of affairs was lately talking to a Chinese gentleman of the old school. The latter was robed in beautiful silk; he was a thoughtful person, but unconvinced that whatever comes out of the West is good for the East. The American was describing the Twentieth Century Limited, and explaining how in 20 hours he had frequently traveled from New York to Chicago, a distance of nearly a thousand miles.

"And when you arrived at Chicago, what did you do?' asked the gentleman of the East. The American could not remember.

"Here is a point in philosophy that it may do us no harm to consider. The detached Oriental does not want to go from New York to Chicago except for a purpose, and if possible he would prefer to send some one else on the journey than to make it himself. This is with no reflection on Chicago or the railway company and its facilities. If he were comfortably settled in Chicago, he would have the same objection to rushing to New York. He is rather more advanced than we are in the art of finding out what he wants and then in proceeding to enjoy it. Another of his merits is that he is less disposed than we are to run away from himself. Very often when we say, 'I've got no time to bother about' this or that or t'other thing we are seeking another occupation to avoid responsibilities and decisions that we are afraid to meet. What we Americans need to have drilled into us by some kindly mentor is to keep our eyes a little more firmly fixt on the goal, and to make less fuss about the incidents of our travel thither."

H. G. Wells refers somewhere, the writer reminds us, to a class of people he calls the "Godsakers"; meaning those who are constantly exclaiming, "For God's sake let's do something!"—without knowing what to do." He goes on:

"We know very well how futile misdirected efforts are in chemical experiment. This is the very basis of research. But it holds true in nearly every walk of life. The nerve-racking haste to do indefinite things is what makes many of us old before our time, and spoils us for our old age as well.

"The Chinese gentleman might give us profitable instruction in other respects. Politics are indeed in a bad way over there, but then the Chinese people do not lean on politics as we do to manage everything they can't manage themselves. We want to be let alone in our own business, but a considerable number of us seem to want the government to step in and regulate the other fellow to our profit. The Chinese is singularly free from such aspirations, for good and sufficient reasons.

"Again, he is very loath to go to law. If he has differences with his neighbor, they take their quarrel to two or three of the old men of the community, who decide the matter for them with at least as great a measure of wisdom as a judge can do with several scrapping lawyers to handle. This provides an economical use for their old men, who are not cast aside as 'back numbers' in the process. The Chinese are an ancient people with vast experience, and some of the things they know and which we neglect have the merit of truth."

Keystone View Co.

NO MITIGATION OF FRIGHTFULNESS IN OUR WAR ON THE INSECTS.

For the first time in the history of aviation, an orchard of fruit-trees has been sprayed by airplane. Lieut. John A. MacReady, holder of the world's airplane altitude record, cooperating with the State Department of Agriculture of Ohio, flew from McCook Field, Dayton, to a farm south of the city where an orchard was overrun by insects. A container on the side of the ship contained powdered arsenate of lead. Getting on the windward side of the grove he released the powder with the result shown in the picture. Agriculture experts standing among the trees were driven out by the dust. The insects were all killed. Agriculturists anticipate an extensive use of this system in spraying large orchards. Lieutenant MacReady was in the air only fifty-one seconds.

OUR WAR WITH THE INSECTS

THE NEXT WAR will not be between humans. It will be waged by humanity with the insect world; in fact, it is already on, we are told by Dr. L. O. Howard, President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, in his official address at its recent Toronto meeting, printed in *Science* (New York). The insects, Dr. Howard reminds us, are as supreme in their class—the articulates—as a man is in his—the vertebrates. In them the evolution of instinct has reached its highest point, just as the development of reason has in man. Each has its advantages, and up to date it can not be said that reason has decisively won in the struggle for existence. It is conceivable that under circumstances favorable for them, our enemies the insects might succeed in killing us all off and possessing the earth for themselves. Says Dr. Howard, in the course of his interesting and informing address:

"The articulates have in the course of the ages been modified and perfected in their structure and in their biology until their many appendages have become perfect tools adapted in the most complete way to the needs of the species; until their power of existing and of multiplying enormously under the most extraordinary variety of conditions, of subsisting successfully upon an extraordinary variety of food, has become so perfected and their instincts have become so developed that the culminating type, the insects, has become the most powerful rival of the culminating vertebrate type, man.

"Now, this is not recognized to the full by people in general—it is not realized by the biologists themselves. We appreciate the fact that agriculture suffers enormously, since insects need our farm products and compel us to share with them. We are just beginning to appreciate that directly and indirectly insects cause a tremendous loss of human life through the diseases that they carry. But apart from these two generalizations we do not realize that insects are working against us in a host of ways, sometimes obviously, more often in unseen ways, and that an enormous fight is on our hands. This statement is not overdrawn.

"It is difficult to understand the long-time comparative indifference of the human species to the insect danger. But even during the active lifetime of the speaker there has come a change. Good men, men of sound laboratory training, have found themselves able in increasing numbers, through college and government support, to devote themselves to the study of insect life with the main end in view to control those forms inimical to humanity, and to-day the man in the street realizes neither the number of trained men and institutions engaged in this work nor the breadth and importance of their results, not only in the practical affairs of life but in the broad field of biological research. The governments of the different countries are supporting this work in a manner that would have been considered incredible even five and twenty years ago.

"The war against insects has in fact become a world-wide movement which is rapidly making an impression in many ways. Take the United States, for example. Every State has its corps of expert workers and investigators. The Federal Government employs a force of four hundred trained men, and equips and supports more than eighty field laboratories scattered over the whole country.

"All this means that we are beginning to realize that insects are our most important rivals in nature and that we are beginning to develop our defense.

"While it is true that we are *beginning* this development, it is equally true that we are only at the start. Looking at it in a broad way, we must go deeply into insect physiology and minute anatomy; we must study and secure a most perfect knowledge of all of the infinite varieties of individual development; we must study all of the aspects of insect behavior and their responses to all sorts of stimuli; we must study the tremendous complex of natural control, involving as it does a consideration of meteorology, climatology, botany, plant physiology, and all the operations of animal and vegetable parasitism. We must go down to great big fundamentals.

"All this will involve the labors of an army of patient investigators and will occupy very many years—possibly all time to come. But the problem in many of its manifestations is a pressing and immediate one. That is why we are using a chemical means of warfare, by spraying our crops with chemical compounds and fumigating our citrus orchards and mills and warehouses with other chemical compounds, and are developing mechanical means both for utilizing these chemical means and for independent action. There is much room for investigation here. We have only a few simple and effective insecticides. No really synthetic organic substances have come into use. Here is a great field for future work. Some of the after happenings of the war have been the use of the army flame-throwers against the swarms of locusts in the south of France, the experimental use against insects of certain of the war gases, and the use of the airplane in reconnoissance in the course of the pink bollworm work along the Rio Grande, in the location of beetle-damaged timber in the forests of the Northwest, and even in the insecticidal dusting of dense tree growth in Ohio. The chemists and the entomologists, working cooperatively, have many valuable discoveries yet to make, and they will surely come."

RADICAL AFTER-WAR FRENCH ART

THE BELATED TERRORS that arose in some bosoms over an exhibition of modern French art at the Metropolitan Museum and resulted in a printed, tho anonymous, protest, seem to have served the cause of conservatism in no way. One of the most vigorous signs of disapproval for the protest was staged at the Worcester (Mass.) Art Museum where another show of French moderns was presented, accompanying which the Director used these words in justification: "Whatever the final decision may be, the potentiality of any art movement should be recognized when it is struggling for recognition. And yet it is to the conventional, not to the 'ultra-modern,' that museums and academic bodies have given their whole-hearted support, resulting in a long history of misdirecting the public." Worcester far outdid the Metropolitan in its show. The former was satisfied with French impressionists and post-impressionists; Worcester went in for Italian futurists, German expressionists, French dadaists, and American followers of all these besides. It is as much a surprize to see these things in a responsible Museum as to find them in a modern department store, and the latter sensation awaited others besides Mr. Henry Tyrrell, writing thus for the New York *World*:

"The radical expressionists of the now regularly established Salon d'Automne of Paris, whose doings latterly fill the newspaper cable pages and foreign correspondence generally with vivid splotches of color, have invaded New York with a demonstration in force that shows they were in nowise subdued by the World War, as predicted. They are at the Belmaison gallery, Wanamaker's, under the energetic marshalship of Louis Bouche.

"To be sure, Wanamaker's is not an exclusive art museum. It is, in fact, a dry-goods shop, a department store. But is it not a matter of extraordinary significance that a department store should have the initiative and the courage to present publicly before its great clientèle the most advanced cosmopolitan art show that New York has seen since the historic event at the 69th Regiment Armory, some eight or nine years back? Certain artists who figured in that armory show as 'wild men' and shocking examples are now recognized as pioneers and teachers, whose influence is apparent in the most academic assemblages.

"For instance, Matisse, master of the abstract line and geometric color; Gino Severini, the Italian futurist who invented a new idiom for picturing speed, light and moving masses; Jean Metzinger, who by a synthetic method which he calls 'simultanism' comes surprizingly near to demonstrating that it is possible to paint a portrait of a pretty girl in which you can see at one glance both front face and profile, eyes raised brightly and demurely downcast, and how hat and hair look both fore and aft—just the ensemble you would get in the one moment's actual meeting that left an ineffaceable impression on your memory; Vlaminck, who found a way to visualize that throbbing, emotional intensity we all feel in modern landscape study; Pablo Picasso and Andre Derain, who painted 'decors' for the Paris Ballet Russe productions, and helped to create a new world of stage setting demanded by the exotic music of Stravinsky, Rimsky-Korsakov and Korngold.

"Then there are the younger artists of the new generation, and the older ones of up-to-date idiosyncrasies, with whom we in America are only just becoming acquainted, in a desultory way, through occasional examples shown tentatively in advanced exhibitions during the past few years. The still-life and other abstractions of Georges Braque, Raoul Duffy, Juan Gris and Andre L'hote, all of whom are in the Wanamaker show, belong in this category. Then there is Marie Laurencin, an unspoiled artist of exquisite sensibility, whose water-color sketches have the freshness of flowers and the artless naïveté of a child of eight. This is because Mlle. Laurencin, tho a grown-up and presumably sophisticated person, has contrived to keep that adorable childish 'innocence of vision' unspoiled by deadly technical rules of drawing that are only safeguards for dull students who have no vision or talent of their own."

Courtesy of Belmaison, Wanamaker's.

YOUNG GIRL AT THE BALCONY.

Done by Marie Laurencin, one of the ultra-modern Parisians, but "an unspoiled artist of exquisite sensibility."

There is a natural swing from radicalism back into the abstract, says Mr. Ernest Peixotto, whose remarks before the National Association of Women Painters and Sculptors are quoted by the New York *Times*. "They may know what they are trying to say, but it does not mean anything to any one else." Rather—

"It is like a baby who says 'Gar! Gar! Gar!' and the baby knows what it wants to say, but no one else understands."

Mr. Peixotto, who is obviously out of sympathy with these new-fangled art ideals, says some of the younger men are beginning to see the folly of this extreme work, and that he believes the artists will go back to clean, sane traditions.

STABILIZING ANGLO-AMERICAN SPEECH

"CIVILIZATION IN AMERICA" is attacked from thirty different angles in a new book so entitled. But in all thirty no complaint is made against the language in which we express ourselves, tho many of the contributing writers give evidence that this should be a matter of concern also. Help is forthcoming, however, for rumor reaches us from London that an international effort will be made to look after our spoken language. Americans are credited by Dean Inge in the *Evening Standard* (London) with being "about to propose the appointment of a representative joint commission of the English-speaking peoples in order to standardize the English language." He urges that such a scheme be warmly taken up in his country. Not much has been said of such a project on this side, tho we are frequently reminded by our writers of the deviations of our own speech from the British norm, and the justification the case presents for renouncing the old name altogether in favor of the "American language." Friends of this new declaration of independence may perhaps prefer that we continue to grow as we have under the influence of our alien infusions and allow the divergences from the "mother tongue" to go unchecked. But Dean Inge contends that "some undesirable innovations in both countries might be ruled out; and in cases where different usages were pronounced to be both admissible, the divergences would be noted in a way which would prevent misunderstandings." Because—

Courtesy of Belmaison Wanamaker.

PORTRAIT OF MADAME ANDRÉ.

Another work by Marie Laurencin "unspoiled by deadly technical rules of drawing."

"Such misunderstandings are not infrequent. It is a small thing that the Americans use 'spool' for 'reel,' 'suspenders' for 'braces,' 'elevator' for 'lift'; these things are easily learned by the traveler. But other variations in the meaning of words are occasionally awkward. I give a few examples:

	In England	*In America*
Nasty	Unpleasant.	Disgusting.
Homely	Unsophisticated.	Ugly.
Billion	A million millions.	A thousand millions.
Hypothecate	To pawn.	To frame an hypothesis.

"Several other examples might be found.

"Secondly, the commission might arrest the degradation of the language which is in constant progress, now that everybody writes and very few take any thought of style. The French have their famous Academy, to belong to which is the ambition of every man of letters. A man who writes slipshod French, or uses words which have not been accepted into the literary language, has no chance of being elected an Academician. Consequently, the art of composition is taken much more seriously in France than it is with us. We have a British Academy, but it is more concerned with the matter than with the manner of writing.

"The commission would, I suppose, consider and report upon the pronunciation of English as well as correctness of diction in writing. Pronunciation in English is very vague, and our unique method of spelling is the despair of foreigners who wish to learn from books how to speak our language. The Poet Laureate has counted no less than twenty-one different spellings of the sound *i*. How is the unlucky foreigner to guess the pronunciation *indict, sign, buy, aisle, choir?* There are seven or eight ways of pronouncing *ough*. This is an argument for some sort of phonetic spelling which would stereotype the existing pronunciation and remove stumbling-blocks from the path of the intelligent foreigner."

Dean Inge wanders about among the variants of popular speech wondering what "proper" pronunciation really is. He says:

"I have never heard English spoken more purely than at Boston, Massachusetts; after my visit to America I was ashamed to think that I had sometimes made *figure* rhyme with *nigger*. But I should be sorry to see the New York dialect made authoritative. I should regret the disappearance of Lowland Scots, but I can not pretend to admire the speech of Aberdonians.

"The Yorkshire and Devonshire dialects are too good to lose, but the State schools will probably destroy them. Besides this, the pronunciation of some words is changing even now. I used to be taught that only Cockneys sounded the *h* in *humor;* now the omission of the aspirate in this word is becoming an aristocratic peculiarity, like the now obsolete *yaller, brasslet, goold, cowcumber,* and *Hargot. Di'mond* is, I think, disappearing from West End drawing-rooms, and our daughters will probably call themselves *gurls*, a pronunciation which is still considered 'middle class.'

"A standardized pronunciation would certainly rule out certain degradations of vowel sounds, which are very common. All unaccented syllables tend to coalesce in an *-er* sound. A clerical precision in speech might preach a sermon from the text: 'Do not *err*, my beloved brethren.' It is said that some school children spell *to* as *ter*, which is the way they pronounce it. Even grown-up people sometimes make the same mistake. . . .

"I have heard *chune*, for *tune*, and even *taown*, from young women who ought to know better. Mispronunciation is curiously infectious: if children are sent for a few months to a rustic day school, they will pick up a rich provincial dialect.

"In some ways, however, I think we now pronounce more carefully. In the eighteenth century the capital of England was called Lunnon; and Mr. Gladstone to the end called the late lamented British Constitution the *Constitootion*.

"In an old-fashioned English grammar there appears (shocking to relate), among pairs of 'words which are pronounced alike but spelled differently,' *Indian* and *engine* ('injun!'). The German schools, before the war, industriously taught an ultra-Cockney dialect of English, convinced that this was to be the pronunciation of the future.

"The Commission will have to deal carefully with national peculiarities; but they will hardly give their blessing to Australians who wish to call their country 'Strylia.' And will they sanction the Americanisms *dullicate, cornfidential,* and *tellaphone* (The Americans say there are three rapid ways of disseminating information: tellagraph, tellaphone, and tell a woman.) The old pronunciation of certain towns like Shrewsbury, Derby, and Hertford is worth preserving, and is in danger."

Phrases like "time and again" and "back of" hold a terror for the Dean who hopes the commission will prevent their crossing the ocean. Some of his remarks on the use of words would con-

vince any one that a Commission is needed if the case is as bad as he makes out:

"Warnings should be given to young practitioners not to confound *eliminate* with *elicit*, like the cricket reporter who wrote: 'The elevation of the century eliminated a cheer from the crowd'; or *predicate* and *predict* (even Mr. Thomas Hardy once committed this atrocity); and not to use 'meticulous,' or 'of that ilk,' without knowing the meanings. 'Meticulous,' is an unnecessary equivalent of 'timid,' and 'of that ilk' means 'of that same.' 'Macleod of that ilk' is only another way of saying 'Macleod of Macleod.'

"A very common blunder is in the use of the participle:

Courtesy of Reinmison—Wanamaker s.

THE CIRCUS.

BY IRENE LAGUT.

A canvas in the "most advanced cosmopolitan art show that New York has seen since the historic event at the 69th Regiment Armory."

'Mr. B. addrest the House for two hours, when, being fatigued by his exertions, the House adjourned till the following day.' The House was very probably fatigued, but the writer did not mean to say so.

"It is too late to plead for the idiomatic distinction between the subjective and objective genitive; though I maintain that we ought to say 'Mr. Brown's butler,' but 'the murderer of Mr. Brown,' unless we mean that Mr. Brown keeps a murderer in his pay.

"'Without' for 'unless,' and 'like' for 'as,' are very common blunders.

"Mistakes in arranging the order of words sometimes lead to ludicrous statements. A municipal overseer wrote 'Paid to a woman whose husband was drowned by order of the vestry under London Bridge, one guinea.' And there is a tombstone (in Ireland, naturally) which bears the pathetic inscription: 'Erected to the memory of John Philips accidentally shot as a mark of affection by his brother.'"

ART AND THE NEW SILVER DOLLAR

THE NEW SILVER DOLLAR will not stack! Of course the same complaint has been raised against silver dollars in the long past, only the aggrieved person in this case is the bank teller who finds his pile topple over with the least jar. It might have happened that utility was sacrificed to art to bring about the teller's annoyance, but from the *Wall Street Journal's* complaints we gather that neither end is served in the new "cartwheel." "Who is it who is inspired with the bright ideas for our coinage?" the writer asks, bringing forward at the same time the charge of "mushiness" against his design:

"Here we perpetrate a picture on the obverse of the coin which in imagination and illustrative value amounts to about a tenth-rate newspaper cartoon. The thing represents the pretty ideas of the sewing circle. There is a trousered bird on the top of a mountain, with something obviously purporting to be an olive branch in its claws. The conception is commonplace. The 'flapper' Liberty head is a novelty—of the wrong sort.

"No doubt this design was submitted to the nursery governess of some influential Senator, who thought the thing 'cute' and 'cunning.' There is a mushy obviousness about it which seems typical of much political meddling in public affairs. The idea of submitting the design to a first-class artist or allowing him to draw it himself, with the presentation of something dignified and beautiful, does not seem to have occurred to those who manage our national housekeeping. Everybody has his thumb in the broth except the cook.

"But it seriously matters in the case of the coinage of a great nation, for that goes down to posterity as representing the standard of good taste in its time. The quarter-dollar issued during the Wilson Administration had the brilliant idea of what was supposed to be an eagle, with outstretched wings, in flight. But the utter tastelessness and stupidity are shown in the fact that the so-called eagle has not even the characteristic flat head of a bird of prey. Presumably the bird is a compromise—a concession to the cuckoo, with adequate class representation for the buzzard and the English sparrow.

"Our silver dollars are not coins of general circulation. Nobody wants to wear out his pockets carrying them around. But at least they might be works of art. In that respect they are beneath contempt.'

Spurred by some reply to the criticism, the *Wall Street Journal* returns to the charge a little later with redoubled vehemence:

"The head is intended to represent the Goddess of Liberty—a design used upon our coins, in one way or another, for more than a century. It was one used by the French to replace the head of Napoleon III. The head, then, is that of a goddess—not a department-store 'flapper.' A sculptor of genius would have put into the face some quality of divinity. He would have suggested divine wisdom, courage, ardor, and serene confidence in the triumph of freedom.

"Looked at in this way, the head on the new coin is merely that of a fairly attractive girl of seventeen, with a pleasing profile, whose immature chin and half-open mouth merely suggest the expression of her kind. If words were issuing from her lips they would hardly take the elegant languor of 'Line's bizzay!' They would more probably be, 'Say, lissen!' The confusion of bright little ideas in the headdress is to some extent mitigated by the artist, who did not indelicately expose the saleslady's ear. But why didn't he bob her hair? . . .

"So far as the stuffed eagle part of the design goes, it seems to have been a hastily conceived substitute for the hopelessly silly 'broken sword' at first offered. There might be something poetic to be said about a sheathed sword, in present peace conditions, if it were really necessary for a great military power to permit the vulgarity of parading its strength. The eagle is merely conventional, in this case looking ridiculously bigger than the mountain upon which it is sitting, and basking in the rays of light from below, presumably from a street lamp or a motor headlight.

"The whole thing is bad. The coin should be immediately withdrawn from circulation and a new design undertaken, by a committee composed, for choice, of a bank teller accustomed to handle and stack such coins, some artists of national reputation, a historian, a poet, and the Secretary of the Treasury. A nation-wide competition in designs would be of the highest educational value. It is not too much to hope that we can at least evolve something artistically above the level of the magazine cover."

ENGLAND'S MUSIC AMBASSADOR

MR. ALBERT COATES has resumed his office among us as ambassador for British music. Last year he came over from London for a flying visit to the New York Symphony Orchestra and made a deep impression; but so brief was his stay that busy New Yorkers outside of Symphony subscribers began to hear of his wonderful conducting when his visit was over. On his present visit of ten weeks, while Mr. Damrosch takes up his vacated desk with the London Symphony he will conduct thirty-eight concerts, not all in New York, so that the wider country will feel the force of his evangel. The London *Daily Telegraph* finds it a happy omen that on the eve of his departure for our shores an American musical journal should say that "even if England does not produce the greatest music, its taste in the art is the best." The writer here, Mr. Robin H. Legge, notes that "the attitude of that journal towards English music has almost invariably been in the past inclined to scoff, if not to lightly veiled hostility." He adds regarding the change:

"I think, personally, that the expression is one of the most inspiring that has come across the Atlantic for many a long day. When Albert Coates returns in February we shall see if either half of the expression still holds good in the U. S. A., or if both have imprest themselves more or less deeply than now. As a fact, a fact that should be far more familiar to our own musical public (and it would do no harm if our political public were equally aware), the chief American orchestral conductors have for some time shown a really keen desire to become acquainted with our musical output or to increase their previous knowledge. In the summer, when many of them were visiting Europe, as is their annual custom, I met several in London who came to see me for the express purpose of hearing about our many composers who are in the forefront of the 'fight' to-day, and I could tell of many and many a musical score that crossed the Atlantic to be introduced at this series or that of some American orchestral concert society. There was no doubt whatever that these conductors were very much in earnest in their desire for a wider knowledge of our music than they already possest. They are tremendously sincere, these (mostly) young men, and I feel sure that the second half of the above quotation is a perfectly sincere utterance.

"From this it is perfectly clear that the mission that Albert Coates has undertaken is of very positive possibilities."

Musical America welcomes Mr. Coates, "not only as a distinguished conductor, but as a great advocate in the cause of musical reciprocity between the two powerful branches of the English-speaking race." For—

"When he was setting out on his present tour, he was described by a writer in a London newspaper as an ambassador for British music. He is that, and a great deal more; for that phrase actually describes only one-half of his mission. He comes to render rich service, let us hope, to the music of both America and Britain. Not only has he brought with him many modern works which, he is convinced, will prove to the people of this country the reality and permanency of British enterprise in art, but he expressly states that he has come here also to study, as far as he can in the time at his disposal, the work that American composers are doing. He confesses he knew little of modern British music two years ago, when he landed in England after a long absence from that country; to-day he stands as one of its most redoubtable interpreters. It is not too much to hope that as the result of a similar process of study, he will become no less powerful a friend of American music.

" 'The music of the two great nations,' says Mr. Coates, 'is a language in which we should speak together much more freely than we do now.' None will dispute the truth of this. For years the American composer had but little honor in his own country. We have changed that condition of things very materially for the better; and Mr. Coates will make an important step in advance if, in his advocacy of reciprocity, he succeeds in gaining for the American composer as wide an audience on the other side of the Atlantic as he is endeavoring to gain on this side for the British composer on the present tour."

In an interview in another column of *Musical America* Mr. Coates speaks of the English music that his visit here will introduce. Chief among these pieces is Gustave Holst's symphonic poem called "The Planets"—a work, he says, "of extraordinary psychology."

The other British composers besides the already known Elgar that Mr. Coates is presenting are Herbert Hughes, John Gerrard Williams, Frederick Delius, Eugene Goossens and Arthur Bliss. A little batch of his *dicta* is gathered up by *Musical America* and set apart by itself. They represent his aims:

THE SYMPHONY GUEST CONDUCTOR.

Mr. Albert Coates, whose wish is "to learn more of the American composer—more of the inner workings of his mind."

"I have strong views in favor of a reciprocity between Britain and America in music. The music of the two countries is a language we should speak together much more freely than we do now.

"My great wish on this tour is to learn more of the American composer—more of the inner workings of his mind.

"Russian music is allied to that of Britain because the idioms in which the composers of the two countries are speaking have a common Celtic origin. Many of the composers in the front rank in England to-day are Celtic, and their music is inspired by Celtic qualities; and we find similar qualities in that of Russia, as the result of the influence of Scandinavia.

"I think it more attractive nowadays, and more characteristic, that, when a man has a great idea that he wishes to expound, he should write of that, rather than express himself in purely abstract music.

"Young composers should not cease working if they can not get a hearing at once.

"I have composed two operas and half-a-dozen symphonic poems which I have not yet heard; but I do not propose to wait. I will go on writing, even if they are never performed.

"I promise to produce one of these symphonic poems, 'The Eagle,' in London next year."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

INFLUENCE OF THE FOREIGN MISSIONARY IN CHINA

IN NO other country in the world to-day is the need for the inculcation of Western social, ethical, and sanitary ideals so wide-spread and so insistent, we are told, as in the young Republic of China, which is struggling bravely to shake off the ignorance and inefficiency of the past and to take that place in the family of nations which rightly belongs to it by virtue of its great extent, its huge population, its intellectual and artistic culture, and its ancient civilization. Robert A. Woods, in the foreword to "Peking," a report of a social survey conducted under the auspices of the Princeton University Center in China and the Peking Y. M. C. A., by S. D. Gamble and J. S. Burgess (George H. Doran Co.), states that those who are best informed concerning social conditions in China are aware of this. He points out that:

Photographs by courtesy of "The Missionary Review of the World"

WHERE WESTERN MEDICAL SCIENCE IS HELPING THE BACKWARD CHINESE.

South gate to Union Medical College in Peking, founded and supported by the Rockefeller Foundation for the purpose of bettering health conditions in China.

"A great part of the capable leadership of the Chinese people not only is conscious of the need, but is ready to welcome right-minded help from the West in meeting it. It is indeed a moving experience to find how simply and ingenuously the friendly and informed American overture is received by the best of the Chinese. Surprizingly often this recognition of need goes with an acknowledgment of Christian motive as the power through which the need can be met. It can not be doubted that the introduction of well-considered social work into the missionary program in China represents the next step in the strategy of a cause before which lies an available opportunity comparable to that which was presented by the later Roman Empire. . . .

"The great humanitarian demands of Europe upon America are subsiding. The awakened instinct for world service must not and will not subside. China is calling. The vastest of the republics is in the making. The United States has proudly espoused the duty of protecting China. She must above all be protected from within."

That this call has been and is being answered effectually by the many Christian missions scattered throughout China is amply evidenced by the testimony of those who have had the opportunity to observe the great movement now going on in "Far Cathay." *The Weekly Review of the Far East*, the leading journal in English published in China, declares that "the missionaries are the people who are really opening up China to the outside world and modernizing its people and institutions. Their only gain from their enterprises is a meager living under adverse conditions and a deep satisfaction in good work for a good cause well performed." In another issue of the same publication the editor writes of the missionaries, "it isn't that there are too many in China—there should be and there will have to be twice as many and then more if the masses of this country are to be lifted from a condition of medievalism in the next fifty years," and he adds that "every right-minded business man knows that the greatest single influence in the development of this country is and has been the missionary educational influence."

Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, former Chinese Minister to the United States and head of the Chinese delegation now in Washington for the Conference, stated in an article in *The World Outlook* that "even more significant than the trade relations between China and the United States has been the work of American missionaries in China, than whom no class of foreigners is more friendly in their attitude toward the Chinese people. . . . Nothing which individual Americans have done in China has more strongly imprest the Chinese mind with the sincerity, the genuineness, the altruism of American friendship for China than the spirit of service and sacrifice so beautifully demonstrated by American missionaries." Stanley High relates in "China's Place in the Sun" (Macmillan) that Yuan Shih Kai, the first President of the Chinese Republic, once said to a missionary friend that the Christians in China brought about the revolution and the establishment of a republic. "After you Christians came to China and went about preaching the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man, despotism forever became impossible." The same writer informs us that Sir Robert Hart, for many years Inspector-General of Chinese Customs, once remarked that the only hope of averting the yellow peril lay either in the partitioning of China among the Powers, which he regarded as impracticable, or "in the miraculous spread of Christianity which will transform the Empire." E. A. Ross, in "The Changing Chinese" (Century) declares that "to judge from the beatific expression on the faces of certain superior converts" he has met "the Gospel means to them what the opening of the hatches of a captured slave ship meant to the wretches pent up in its hold."

Upton Close, in an article in *The Transpacific*, (Tokyo) says:

"Missionaries have taken a large part, directly and indirectly, in the political awakening of the Orient. . . . When it is pointed out that 80 per cent. of the responsible native employees of the largest Chinese firms in the Orient come from mission schools, the influence of the missionary's

teaching in fitting men to bear responsibilities demands large consideration."

The author of "China's Place in the Sun" feels that:

"Christianity in China is creating a community of idealism between that nation and the United States upon which the most lasting friendship may be built. A Christianized national consciousness in China, representing, not theology or dogma, but a nation-wide recognition of the great living principles which Christ represented, would be the most certain guaranty of the advance of democracy in the Orient and the permanent preservation of the peace of the Pacific. It is not alone that Christianity is hastening the advance of education, or that it is an aid in making the country modern. Of greater significance is the fact that Christianity, in every aspect of its world program, is striving to establish above all other values those of individual and international righteousness. America, if she deserves her high place of world leadership, can not allow a principle less worthy than this to dominate in the New China."

In "China and the Far East" (T. Y. Crowell & Co.), Dr. D. Z. Sheffield, President of Union College, Tungchou, North China, affirms that "Christian education at the hands of missionaries must have its place in the enumeration of the forces that have operated to produce the new education in China." The authors of "Peking" assert that "the efforts of the missionaries to educate those with whom they come in contact have certainly produced results." This is largely due, no doubt, as Professor Ross points out, to the fact that Christian teaching is "communicated by picked, trained men, equal in character and learning to any body of apostles that ever carried a faith to an alien people. It has the prestige of impressive antiquity and of an immense following and it is in close association with a material civilization so successful that China must adopt it in its entirety in order to survive."

K. S. Latourette, in "The Development of China" (Houghton-Mifflin Co.), has this testimony to offer as to the work of the missionaries in China:

"This Christian missionary movement was, of course, important from the religious and moral standpoint, for it brought the Chinese into contact with Western religious ideals. It was also extremely important as an influential agent of other branches of Western culture. Missionaries were more widely scattered than merchants, for they lived in the interior as well as in the port cities. They were in China primarily to give the best of Western civilization to the Chinese, and because of this purpose were more influential agents of the West than the merchants. They established schools in which Western as well as Chinese learning was taught. The first Chinese to graduate from a Western university (Yung Wing, a graduate of Yale) got his preliminary training in one of these schools. For many years the best and for a time the only schools in China in which Western subjects were taught were under missionary direction. Missionaries established printing presses and so brought foreign ideas to many Chinese who were outside their schools. Western medical science was brought to China by Christian hospitals and physicians. Among the missionaries were many men of statesmanlike vision, who clearly saw the situation in which China found herself and realized that sooner or later she must adjust herself to Occidental life. They tried accordingly to fit her for the transition. They were representative of the Occident at its best, and brought the Chinese into contact with a different side of the foreigner from that which was conspicuous in too many merchants and diplomats. The readjustments of the past few decades have been extremely difficult for China, but they would have been much more so had it not been for the work of the missionary body."

This writer in commenting on the small regard paid among the Chinese to athletics and bodily perfection, deplores the fact that:

"The ascendency of the intellectuals has damped the virility of the race and lies like a wet blanket on its active and combative impulses. Hence the Chinese will not cut their nails and harden their muscles till they have new ideals. Perhaps the Y. M. C. A., with its slogan so inspiring to the young 'All round development—physical, intellectual, moral, and religious for myself and for others,' is the best physician for the lethargy that lies like an evil spell on the energies of the yellow race."

Western education is beginning to take hold in China and should show a fairer fruitage of results with every passing year. Dr. Sheffield says that "all who have wrought for the Chinese believe in their race capacity. They will, with proper training and experience, match the Anglo-Saxon at his best in the varied activities of life."

APPROACHES MADE OF IMPORTED AND CHINESE MARBLE.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., mounting the steps to one of the buildings housing Chinese medical students.

Dr. Sheffield states that as the work of the missionaries has enlarged, "they have increasingly realized that to make it indigenous and permanent it must be committed to the leadership of native men and women of wise heads as well as of true and earnest hearts," thus securing "the education of children and youth under the best Christian conditions."

The authors of "Peking" similarly feel that "foreigners can not evangelize China any more than they can educate her or cure her diseases. This work must be done by the Chinese themselves, and the most and the best that the foreigner can do is to develop Chinese who will carry on the work."

The work of the early missions was all up hill and the results were very meager. The Chinese suspected the missionaries as the fellow countrymen of those who were forcing concessions from them and opium upon them. Robert Morrison, the first Protestant missionary to land in China, recorded in his diary that "during the first twenty five-years of the mission's existence only ten persons were baptized." Recognizing that something had to be done, the missions began medical work. The first physician to come out, Dr. Lockhart, treated more than six thousand patients in the first few months and upwards of a million and a half in the fifty years of his work. This established the needed confidence, converts were gained rapidly, and the missions began to succeed.

Dr. A. C. Zucker, in an article on medical missions in China in *The Transpacific*, states that when, "in 1913, the China Medical Board began to distribute millions for medicine in China, medical missionaries had already established hospitals in 172

places and several medical schools were also in operation. In 60 years about $5,000,000 had been spent in the interest of medical missions; a much larger sum has now been spent in five years for one medical school alone—the Peking Union Medical College." The principal object of the work of the Rockefeller Foundation in China is to better health conditions by teaching the Chinese to help themselves. The authors of "Peking" state that the new medical school of the Union Medical College (founded in 1906) was opened in the fall of 1919 with 7 undergraduate and 19 graduate students. By the end of that year, according to the "China Year Book," there were 61 students, 39 undergraduates and 22 graduates and internes, with a faculty of 46, including 11 Chinese. In the hospital, which has 250 beds, the general surgical service is entirely in the hands of the Chinese doctors. All instruction in the school is in English, except for certain special Chinese courses. The school is open to women on equal terms with men. It is the intention to train women for nursing work in the hospital, and a training school is shortly to be opened for that purpose, a superintendent of nurses and 17 instructors being already in Peking.

THE SLAUGHTERS IN ASIA MINOR

ABANDONED AGAIN TO THE TURKS, the non-Mohammedan populations of Asia Minor are being massacred by wholesale, according to various reports received in this country, and the last state of those unhappy peoples is said to be worse than the first. The Greek offensive against the Turkish Nationalists in Angora failed, so that the Turks in that region are unhampered in their warring against the Christians; and the French, in a treaty of peace with Mustapha Kemal, leader of the Turkish Nationalists, have surrendered their mandate over Cilicia, with the result, we are told by *The Churchman* (Episcopal), that the ports of Cilicia and adjacent districts "are crowded with thousands of terror-stricken Christians—Armenian, Greek and Syrian—all trying to escape from the massacre and oppression that surely await them at Turkish hands." That these fears are not due to imagination "is shown by the massacre of hundreds of Greek Christians in the Pontus region, carried out with Turkish thoroughness within a month. Meanwhile France appeals to America for guaranties against possible German frightfulness, at the same time grasping in concord the hand of the Turk."

It was recently published in Constantinople, writes Dr. Henry A. Stimson to the New York *Times*, that the Kemalists hanged about seventy persons in Samsoun, and more than 100 in Amasia, nearly all of them Greeks. The names, he says, were given; many were leading lawyers, physicians and teachers of that region, and two were teachers in Anatolia College, the American college in Marsovan; and one, Mr. Paulides, the only surviving Protestant pastor in that district. This news, says Dr. Stimson, who is pastor of the Manhattan Congregational Church in New York, has been confirmed by the American Board of Missions, and the writer concludes that:

"The Turks are evidently carrying out their announced purpose of destroying the entire non-Mohammedan population of Asia Minor so far as their power extends. Wholesale slaughter of men, women and children and the deportation of entire village populations go on in the same horrible manner of the days when Turkey entered the war. The entire population of Zeitoun, a city in the Taurus Mountains, has been destroyed, and the withdrawal of the French from Cilicia means for the Armenians in that region what can only be surmised."

Wholesale murder, pillage and rapine were recommenced during the summer, we are told, tho it is only recently that the horrible details were brought to the attention of American readers. General Osman Agha, a "professional brigand—in Turkish parlance 'Chetteh'"—looted fifteen Christian houses at Marsovan on July 24, according to *The Christian Work* (Undenominational). Numbers of Christians promptly fled to the American compound, climbing over the walls. That night plundering continued; women were assaulted, and some people were killed. "Women ran along the street screaming that the Chettehs were after them, and trying to find refuge. The Americans dared not open their compound to them, lest they jeopardize those already within." For days, we are told, this situation continued. By day the city was quiet; Christians kept closely within doors. Turks moved freely about the streets, and Chettehs loafed at all the principal points in the city. Then:

"As soon as night fell there was again the sound of battering down of doors, screams of women and shots fired here and there. The Christian men, women and children were gradually gathered into three places, the city prison, the French boys' school and a 'large red house.' The people who were in the prison appear not to have been treated badly. Those gathered in the red house were for the most part young girls. Every one of them was violated, and many of them were taken by the Chettehs when they left the city.

"The group in the French school consisted of a few men and a great many women and children. While they were in the building they were repeatedly ordered to go from one room to another, marching in single file. As they went any desirable girls were taken out of the line, and several men and boys were also taken out of the line, and killed. Wednesday noon, July 27, fire broke out in the city simultaneously at five different places. The contention of Turks in cities about Marsovan is that the fire was started by Armenian and Greek Chettehs acting in retaliation. The fire lasted for approximately twenty-four hours and four hundred houses burned, most of them homes of Armenians, a few of them Turkish. The Greek quarter of the city was not touched.

"One of the first buildings to burn was the French school where the Christians were gathered. The Chettehs showed no disposition whatever to release the people from the building. Finally, after much protest by a group of leading Turks of the city, the people were let out after the building was already on fire. When they had got out of the building the Christians were ordered to stop to hear a telegram. The telegram was nothing more than a statement that any who had money and would go with one of the soldiers and give it up would be allowed to go free and not be further molested. None of those who followed the instructions has been heard of since. On Sunday and Monday the Greeks were deported. The women and children were sent to two villages about fifteen miles away."

In the months since the massacre, says *The Christian Work* further, "rumors from Turkish sources have filled the city that in due time there would be another affair of the same sort; that Osman Agha's men were to return from the front, passing in small contingents through the region, each contingent killing as many as possible of the people left." Hence:

"The massacre and deportations at Marsovan are only a sample of what is going on in Turkey. The term of the armistice with Turkey provided that the Allies might occupy the six Armenian vilayets if there was disorder in them. The Allies, except France, have not yet made peace with Turkey. Great Britain and the others ought to be so roused by what is going on in Asia Minor to-day that they would carry out the armistice terms, occupy the districts in disorder, until a conference on the Near East shall set up some sort of justice to the people there. And America ought not to be ashamed to use her power to help the weak and the wronged."

However, the French attempted to save the Christians in Cilicia, according to an official announcement made in Paris. They evacuated 49,884 Christians, most of them Armenians, into Syria, says an Associated Press dispatch, the evacuation being carried out in accordance with the terms of the agreement between the French Government and the Turkish Nationalists. Only 3,985 Christians remain in Cilicia of their own free will, says the dispatch, which adds that "the evacuation was effected without incident and with no loss of life. But the French Army confiscated many weapons and firearms from their protégées."

RURAL PREACHERS IN A LOSING RACE

THE COUNTRY PEW has overtaken and passed the country pulpit in culture and learning, say two investigators who find that the rural preacher's position is rendered insecure by the fact that, as compared with his congregation, he is often behind the times, occasionally considerably out of date. A great reversal of standards has come about, we are told, since it was a social distinction for the farmer's daughter to marry the minister. Once the pulpit was invested with a kind of "feudal splendor," and the preacher was the leading man in the community, in matters civil and social, as well as religious. But that day is past. Intellectually, the estate of the minister has fallen, write Martha Bensley Bruère and Robert W. Bruère in *The Outlook* (New York). Mr. and Mrs. Bruère are two writers who have done much research work into the needs of rural communities, and Mr. Bruère is a director of the New York Bureau of Industrial Research. As a result of their recent survey they find that "the culture of the pew has risen out of all proportion to the training of the pulpit. . . . A large proportion of the country ministers to whom we have listened were palpably less intelligent and less thoroughly educated than their congregations, and relied upon the pretense of knowledge or the emotional methods of the fast-vanishing revivalists for their effects." Another ominous sign for poorly trained preachers, we are told, is that the country people have taken the long, hard step from the right of private judgment to the habit of private judgment. They think and act for themselves. Where the pulpit could once ostracize the pew, the pew can now starve the pulpit, and the country minister who has not kept up with the procession is usually "neither well educated, nor well housed, nor well dressed." Altogether it is a rather sad state of affairs which the writers disclose in several communities which have come under the critical survey. In northwest Arkansas, where only one-fifth of the churches are growing, the old type of mountain preacher is still to be found. One could read only the Bible, and writing not at all. Of three counties in northern Missouri having 180 churches, only two ministers reside in the county, and one of these is a superannuated preacher almost illiterate. The average minister's library will not exceed 130 volumes, 75 per cent. of which are on "theology of an ancient cast." In the same section the investigators found "a rural school of the modern type, prize stock farms, a crowded normal school, and, in general, an intelligent and extremely alert citizenship." But only 26 per cent. of the churches are growing, while the remainder are dying or dead. In southeastern Ohio, in counties where only 25 per cent. of the churches are growing, "one-third of the ministers have nothing more than an elementary education, over one-half have not gone beyond the high school, while only 16 per cent. have had both a college and a seminary training." In three Indiana counties, 72 per cent. of the ministers do not have a college and seminary training, 57 per cent. do not have a college education, 37 per cent. have not even been to high school. "They have an average of 200 books, and, as a rule, take no papers or magazines except the local newspapers and their church publications. The only equipment required by most of the denominations of their candidates is personal religious experience." In contrast with this situation is "the fact that every one of these States has free colleges and high and normal schools, and that the people are prosperous and increasingly well read." In fact, say the writers:

"Everywhere we found that the unquestioned intellectual authority of the pulpit has vanished, not always because the ministers are less intelligent or good or able than their predecessors of fifty or a hundred years ago, but because the congregations are relatively so much richer, more moral, and better educated than they used to be. The ancient preeminence of the clergy has been submerged in the general democratic leveling up of the congregation, and the ministry as a body has not been diligent to maintain its intellectual ascendency.

"Now, of course, this leveling up of the people is wholly and unconditionally good. But where the ministry fails to take account of the changing conditions and to adjust itself to them, it not only renders its own position precarious, but also leaves the newly prosperous, newly lettered, newly independent people without leadership, discipline, vision, or essential religious inspiration. This is no fancied evil. We found, not only churches in all parts of the country, but prosperous communities, suffering from every degree of ministerial neglect."

The difficulty has led a number of churches to try to get on without regular pastors and to lead their services themselves. But, so far as the investigators could see, these self-leading churches are born before their time, and suffer from fatal weaknesses. So there is "no escaping the fact that, whatever the country people may be able to do in the future, they are at present neither able to walk securely without spiritual leaders nor to develop such leaders from among themselves. The great ideal of a self-leading democracy is met by the jealous individualism of the farmers, which refuses to admit that any one man is better or more able than his fellows, and country leadership by country people is delayed in consequence." The right sort of leadership is greatly needed, for—

"The pew has come into power, and its attitude is the attitude of industry, of commerce, of business—that is, of civilization. It can not be coerced by fear, or by any of the 'Thou shalt nots,' for the time when church-going was considered the dividing line between the sheep and the goats is dead. There is no social ostracism for the unchurched. The country people no longer take religion to be inevitable, nor the utterances of the clergy on trust, nor consider the support of the Church as obligatory. They do a lot more questioning than they used to and they believe only by conscious effort. The new emancipation of the race means a rejection of authority, religious as well as political, *except that which comes through service.*

There are two possible results of this emancipation as it affects the Church. Either the Church will be transformed into a democratically ruled club with a president instead of a pastor, or the pulpit, through a high type of service that the pew can not refuse, will train itself for the leadership that is so much needed. The time has come when the pulpit must make good to the pew."

DIFFICULTIES ALONG THE CONGO

SLAVERY IN THE CONGO is formally banned under laws of long standing, but the exploitation of the natives in the French and Portuguese territories in that part of Africa is said to be still an accepted temptation and a bar to missionary work. The religious liberty promised by the authorities in these two territories seems to be held in abeyance, we are told, and certain forms of evangelism are forbidden. According to the Congo *News Letter*, the Swedish Mission has the money for opening several new stations in the French Congo, but, because of prohibitory regulations, has found it necessary to curtail its work and to close two of the established stations.

"Likewise the Portuguese Government has recently put serious limitations upon Protestant missionary work in their African colonies. Touring by native Christians in evangelistic work is prohibited. All school and church work must be done in Portuguese, all books intended for use in mission schools must be submitted to and pass the censorship of the government school boards, and all teachers in mission schools must pass examinations before said boards. The teaching of Portuguese history is also required. While the Portuguese Government claims to grant religious freedom, yet it is evidently set upon discriminating against Protestant missionary work. There can be no serious objection to a requirement that Portuguese be taught in preference to other European languages, but there is serious objection to a requirement which forbids school and mission work in the native language. Such prohibitions do not result from what the Roman Catholic missionaries are pleased to call 'denationalization,' but from a long standing and deep-seated desire to exploit the natives and use forced labor without fear and restraint."

CURRENT - POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned

IN our China number we quoted one or two lyrics translated from the Chinese, but lack of space precluded more. Mention was made in the article of a forthcoming book with more translations made by Witter Bynner and Kiang Kang-hu. *The Freeman* has presented in advance of book publication some column and a half of specimens from which we select these:

CHINESE LYRICS

(Translated from the Chinese by Witter Bynner and Kiang Kang-hu.)

A MORNING UNDER MOUNT PEI-KU

Under blue mountains wound a road
And a skiff along green water
Till the banks at low tide widened—
In the single sail no wind . . .
Night gives way to a sea of sun
And the old year melts in freshets—
Now I can send my messengers,
Wild geese homing to Lo-yang!

WANG WAN.

A NIGHT THOUGHT IN CHANG-T'AI STREET

Far through the night a harp is sighing
With sadness of wind and of rain in the strings—
A lonely light, a bugle-call—
Down Chang-t'ai Street sinks the moon.
Fragrant grasses have changed and faded
While still I hoped for my old friend . . .
I've no more homeward messengers,
Now that wild geese travel south.

WEI CHUANG.

AU CH'U-CHOU ON THE WESTERN STREAM

Where tender grasses rim the stream
And deep boughs trill with mango-birds
On a freshet full of last night's rain
The ferry-boat moves, but nobody's poling.

A GREETING ON THE HUAI RIVER TO OLD FRIENDS FROM LIANG CH'UAN

For us who were companions on the Chiang and the Han,
Let meetings and partings be deep with wine!
Since we passed from one another like the floating clouds—
Ten years have run like water—till now we join again
And we talk again and laugh again as in those other days
Except that now our heads and lips are touched with hairs of gray . . .
Why not proceed, then, all of us together,
And face the autumn-mountains and sail along the Huai!

FAREWELL TO LI TS'AO IN THE EVENING RAIN

In a misty rain on the river of Ch'u,
From Chin-ling comes the evening-bell.
The wet sail drags and is loth to be going
And shadowy birds are flying slow.
We can not see the ocean-gate,
Only the boughs at P'u, new-dripping.
We love each other without end,
And our tears are watery threads.

TO MY FRIENDS, LI TAN AND YUAN HSI

We met last among flowers, among flowers we parted,
And here, a year later, come flowers again;
But, with ways of the world too strange to foretell,
Spring only brings me grief and fatigue,
I am sick, and I think of my home in the country
Ashamed to take pay while so many are idle . . .
In my western tower, because of your promise,
I have watched the full moons come and go.

A POEM TO SECRETARY YUAN IST AS I SET SAIL ON THE YANG TZU

Wistful, away from friends and kin,
Through mist and fog I float and float
On the boat that takes me toward Lo-yang.
In Kuang-ling trees linger bell-notes of evening,
Marking the day and the place of our parting . . .
When shall we meet again and where
Destiny is a boat on the waves,
Borne to and fro, beyond our will

"DEAR, dead ladies," sighed Browning as he recalled the gracious figures that used to sit and listen to the toccatas played by Galuppi. The veteran Hardy breathes something of this sigh as he imagines the ghostly return of dear, dead players who revisit their instruments now tucked away in a museum. This poem appears in the *New Republic*.

THE HAUNTING FINGERS

BY THOMAS HARDY

A fantasy in a Museum of Musical Instruments

"Are you awake,
Comrades, this silent night?
Well 'twere if all of our glossy gluey make
Lay in the damp without, and fell to fragments quite!"

"O viol, my friend,
I sleep not, tho dawn nears,
And I fain would drowse away to its utter end
This dumb dark stowage after our loud melodious years!"

And they felt past handlers clutch them,
Tho none was in the room,
Old players' dead fingers touch them,
Shrunk in the tomb.

"'Cello, good mate,
You speak my mind as yours:
Doomed to this voiceless, crippled, corpselike state,
What vibrant frame so trapt and taken long endures?"

"Once I could thrill
The populace through and through,
Wake them to passioned pulsings past their will" . . .
(Contrabasso spoke so, and the rest sighed anew.)

And they felt dead touches travel
Over their tense contours,
And with old skill unravel
Cunningest scores

"The tender pat
Of her airy finger-tips
Upon me daily—I rejoiced thereat!"
Thuswise a harpsichord, as from dampered lips.

"My keys' white shine,
Now sallow, met a hand
Even whiter . . . Tones of hers fell forth with mine
In sowings of sound so sweet no lover could withstand!"

And its clavier was filmed with fingers
Like weak wan flames in the air,
Or a phosphorus gleam that lingers
In mold laid bare.

"Gayer than most
Was I," reverbed a drum;
"The regiments, marchings, throngs, hurrahs!
What a host
I stirred—even when crape mufflings gagged me well-nigh dumb!"

Thrilled an aged viol:
"Much tune have I set free
To spur the dance, since my first timid trial
Where I had birth—far hence, in sun-swept Italy!"

And he feels the dead fingers on him
Of those who prest him then;
Who seem with their glance to con him,
Saying, "Not again!"

"A holy calm,"
Mourned a shawm's voice subdued,
"Would steep my rhythms when Sabbath hymn and psalm
Poured from devout souls met in weekly sanctitude."

"I faced the sock
Nightly" (twanged a sick lyre),
"Over ranked lights! O charm of life in mock,
O scenes that fed love, hope, wit, rapture, mirth, desire!"

Thus they, till each dead player
Stroked thinner and more thin,
And the morning sky grew grayer,
And day looked in.

SOME of these feelings which Browning found likely to break through language and escape seem to have been captured by Lolo Ridge in the gossamer web of the following little poem. Its theme may well be the oldest in the world, but it somehow contrives to be as fresh and individual as it is delicate and sincere. It appears in Miss Ridge's latest volume, "Sun Up" (Huebsch).

MOTHER

BY LOLA RIDGE

Your love was like moonlight
turning harsh things to beauty,
so that little wry souls
reflecting each other obliquely
as in cracked mirrors . . .
beheld in your luminous spirit
their own reflection,
transfigured as in a shining stream,
and loved you for what they are not.

You are less an image in my mind
than a luster.
I see in you gleams
pale as a star-light on a gray wall . . .
evanescent as the reflection of a white swan
shimmering in broken water.

Broom (Rome) is an imposing looking magazine of the arts that is issued in Italy by Americans. Two numbers have reached us beginning with November, 1921. It has ambitions to become a sort of beacon light of American culture to Europeans. The following poem appears in one of the numbers:

LAKE

BY BAYARD BOYESEN.

There's too much selfhood in this lake:
Tho, varying, four streams partake
In amber rushes till they break
When softening confusions shake
Identities into the lake.

I know the four streams, all their ways;
I've paddled in their amber sprays
And flung them into bubbled praise
Of sunlight; but I see too well
The lake complacently will tell
Only selfhood, nor admit
How four streams engendered it.

Good pea soup—just taste it!

Pea soup is a favorite round the world. Just dip your spoon tonight into a savory, creamy plateful of Campbell's. You'll say you never tasted such a pea soup—so mellow, so delicious, so rich in quality and satisfaction.

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Beef	Ox-tail
Bouillon	Pea
Celery	Pepper Pot
Chicken	Printanier
Chicken Gumbo (Okra)	Tomato
Consomme	Tomato-Okra
Julienne	Vegetable
Mock Turtle	Vegetable-Beef
Vermicelli-Tomato	

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12 cents a can

Campbell's Soups

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PERSONAL · GLIMPSES

LIFE AMONG THE POOR IN PEKING

A CHINESE PUZZLE in its peculiar ramifications, the government of Peking, the thousand-year-old capital of Cathay, is based, we are told, not on law, but entirely on custom and precedent. "When anything happens," said a member of one of the many governing boards, "each one of us knows just exactly how far his power extends and what he can do in any situation." But the administration is not quite so simple as this Chinaman would have it, for the National Government, the Military Guard, the Municipal Council, and the Police Board—all have fingers in the municipal pie. However, according to a recent survey, most of the duties appear to devolve upon the police, who, by exercising a sort of benevolent despotism, really manage the city's affairs with surprizing success. Thereby Peking has earned the name of being the best policed city in the Orient, say Sydney D. Gamble and John Stewart Burgess, in "Peking, a Social Survey" (George H. Doran Company) The police board, according to these investigators, not only exercises the ordinary police functions, control of traffic, arresting of criminals, etc., but also discharges the duties of the Board of Health, the Fire and Street Cleaning Departments, and the Census Bureau. It is also in charge of two hospitals, and most of the charitable institutions. For these varied functions a force of almost 10,000 men is employed.

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NO SKYSCRAPERS IN OLD PEKING.

In the densely populated quarters of China's capital the people still work and live in flimsy little buildings of the sort their remote ancestors used.

Peking, with a population of 811,556, is the fourth city of China, Canton, Shanghai and Hankow outranking it in size, Canton with 950,000 population; Shanghai, 1,100,000, and Hankow, with 1,500,000. Of the cities of the United States, New York, Chicago and Philadelphia are the only cities larger than Peking, while of the capitals of the world, Peking ranks seventh, six of the European capitals reporting a population of a million or more. The census returns show that the city is growing steadily, altho it is an official and not a business or commercial city. In the second year of the Republic (1913) the population was 727,863. In four years there was an increase of 83,693, or 11.5 per cent. of the 1913 population, tho part of this growth, we are told, is undoubtedly due to better census returns and not to an actual increase in the number of inhabitants. The area of the city is 194 square li, or 24.75 square miles, and the average density of population for the entire city is 4,289 persons per square li, or 33,626 persons per square mile. This, we are told, is from two to four times as dense as the population in American cities of about the same size, which, coupled with the fact that Peking is a city of one-story houses, gives an ample idea of the housing shortage with which the Chinese capital is confronted. A tremendous variation exists in the densities reported by the various police districts. The three large districts in the southern part of what is known as the South City are given over almost entirely to agriculture, and have only 6,209, 11,477, and 18,244 persons respectively, to the square mile, which might be thought a little crowded for farming here. In the five districts in the center of the north part of the South City, just outside Ch'ien Men, the main gate from the North City, there are from 72,136 to 83,823 per square mile. These, we are told, are districts where most of the business of the city is concentrated. The roads are narrow, every available lot has a building on it, courtyards are reduced to a minimum, and a large number of people live in each house. "America," say the investigators referred to above, "can show much greater congestion in some of her business districts where the people are crowded into office buildings or factories during the day, but they return to their homes at night. In Peking a man usually lives where he works, and many of them in smaller shops set aside their tools or simple machinery, and spread their blankets where they have been working during the day." In the districts which are largely residential, the density varies from 22,078 to 55,914 persons per square mile, tho in most of them it is between 30,000 and 40,000.

Altho the Peking census shows a population density much greater than that of American cities of the same size, the average number of persons per house is less in Peking, where the average is 4.9, altho for the individual police districts the number varies from 3.8 to 6.1. In Philadelphia the average is said to be 5.2, while in Boston it is put at 9.1. In Pittsburgh and St. Louis the numbers reported are 6.1 and 6.6, respectively. The smaller number for Peking is due largely to a difference in the size of the houses in the two countries. Peking is built almost entirely on one floor, and what in America would be one house, in Peking may be three, four, or even more. Thus, we are told, a building containing five rooms, all of which open up on the same courtyard, is counted anywhere from one to five houses, depending upon the number of families living in it. Most of the rooms are 10x12, or 12x12—a Chinese "chein"—so that in the one-room "house" the people live in very close quarters. In the larger houses and some of them have more than 100 "chien," the people are far from crowded, but the number of persons per "house" will be large, as the families include many relatives and servants.

Cantilever Stores

Cut this out for reference

Akron—11 Orpheum Arcade
Albany—Hewett's Silk Shop, 15 N. Pearl
Altoona—Bendheim's, 1302—11th Ave.
Asbury Park—Best Shoe Co.
Asheville—Anthony Bros.
Atlanta—Carlton Shoe & Clo. Co.
Austin—Carl H. Mueller
Baltimore—325 No. Charles St.
Battle Creek—Bahlman's Bootery
Bay City—D. Bendall Co.
Birmingham—210 North 19th St.
Boston—Jordan Marsh Co.
Bridgeport—W. K. Mollan
Brooklyn—414 Fulton St.
Buffalo—639 Main St.
Burlington, Vt.—Lewis & Blanchard
Butte—Hubert Shoe Co.
Camden—Curran's, 110 B'dway
Cedar Rapids—The Killian Co.
Charleston—J. F. Condon & Sons
Charlotte—221 Piedmont Bldg.
Chicago {—30 E. Randolph St. (Room 502) —4750 Sheridan Rd. (Room 214)
Cincinnati—The McAlpin Co.
Cleveland—Graner-Powers, 1274 Euclid
Col. Springs—McEntire's, 10 N. Tejon St.
Columbia, S. C.—Watson Shoe Co.
Columbus, O.—The Union
Dallas—Leon Kahn Shoe Co.
Davenport—R. M. Neustadt & Sons
Dayton—The Rike-Kumler Co.
Denver—A. T. Lewis & Son
Des Moines—W. L. White Shoe Co.
Detroit—T. J. Jackson, 41 E. Adams Ave.
Easton—H. Mayer, 427 Northampton St.
Elizabeth—Gigl's 1053 Elizabeth Ave.
Elmira—C. W. O'Shea
El Paso—Popular Dry Goods Co.
Erie—Weschler Co., 910 State St.
Evanston—North Shore Bootery
Fall River—D. F. Sullivan
Fitchburg—W. C. Goodwin, 342 Main St.
Fort Dodge—Schill & Habenicht
Galveston—Fellman's
Grand Rapids—Herpolsheimer Co.
Harrisburg—Orner's, 24 No. 3rd St.
Hartford—86 Pratt St.
Houston—Clayton's, 803 Main St.
Huntington, W. Va.—McMahon-Diehl
Indianapolis—L. S. Ayres & Co.
Jackson, Mich.—Palmer Co.
Jacksonville—Golden's Bootery
Jersey City—Bennett's, 411 Central Ave.
Johnstown, Pa.—Zang's
Kansas City, Kan.—Nelson Shoe Co.
Kansas City, Mo.—300 Altman Bldg.
Knoxville—Spence Shoe Co.
Lancaster, Pa.—Frey's, 3 E. King St.
Lansing—F. N. Arbaugh Co.
Lawrence, Mass.—G. H. Woodman
Lincoln—Mayer Bros. Co.
Little Rock—Poe Shoe Co., 302 Main St.
Los Angeles—505 New Pantages Bldg.
Louisville—Boston Shoe Co.
Lowell—The Bon Marche
Macon—The Dannenberg Co.
Mason City—Woodruff Shoe Co.
McKeesport—Wm. F. Sullivan
Meridian—Winner, Klein & Co.
Milwaukee—Brouwer Shoe Co.
Minneapolis—21 Eighth St., South
Mobile—Level Best Shoe Store
Montgomery—Campbell Shoe Co.
Morristown—G. W. Melick
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.—A. J. Rice & Co.
Muncie—Miller's, 311 So. Walnut St.
Nashville—J. A. Meadors & Sons
Newark—897 Broad St. (opp. City Hall)
New Britain—Sloan Bros.
New Haven—153 Court St. (2nd fl'r)
New Kensington—Miller Bros., 5th Ave.
New Rochelle—Ware's
New York—22 West 39th St.
Norfolk—Ames & Brownley
Oakland—205 Henshaw Bldg.
Omaha—1708 Howard St.
Passaic—Kroll's, 37 Lexington Ave.
Pawtucket—Evans & Young
Philadelphia—1300 Walnut St.
Pittsburgh—The Rosenbaum Co.
Pittsfield—Fahey's, 234 North St.
Plainfield—M. C. Van Arsdale
Portland, Me.—Palmer Shoe Co.
Portland, Ore.—353 Alder St.
Poughkeepsie—Louis Schonberger
Providence—The Boston Store
Reading—Sig. S. Schweriner
Richmond, Va.—Seymour Sycle
Rochester—148 East Ave.
Rock Island—Boston Shoe Co.
Saginaw—Goeschel-Brater Co.
St. Louis—516 Arcade Bldg., opp. P. O.
Salt Lake City—Walker Bros. Co.
San Antonio—Guarantee Shoe Co.
San Diego—The Marston Co.
San Francisco—Phelan Bldg. Arcade
San Jose—Hoff & Kayser
Santa Barbara—Smith's Bootery
Savannah—Globe Shoe Co.
Schenectady—Patton & Hall
Seattle—Baxter & Baxter
Shreveport—Phelps Shoe Co.
Sioux City—The Pelletier Co.
Sioux Falls—The Bee Hive
South Bend—Ellsworth Store
Spokane—The Crescent
Springfield, Ill.—A. W. Klaholt
Springfield, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace
Stamford—L. Spelke & Son
Stockton—Dunne's Shoe Store, 330 E. Main
Syracuse—136 S. Salina St.
Tacoma—Fidelity Bldg. (8th floor)
Terre Haute—Otto C. Hornung
Toledo—LaSalle & Koch Co.
Trenton—H. M. Voorhees & Bro.
Tulsa—Lyons' Shoe Store
Waco—Davis-Smith Bootcric
Walla Walla—Gardner & Co.
Waltham—Rufus Warren & Sons
Washington—1310 F. St.
Waterbury—Reid & Hughes Co.
Wheeling—Geo. R. Taylor Co.
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Winston-Salem—Clark-Westbrook Co.
Woonsocket—Martin Shoe Co.
Worcester—J. C. MacInnes Co.
Yakima—Kohls Shoe Co.
Yonkers—Louis Klein, 22 Main St.
York—The Bon Ton
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In all the duties and pleasures which make up a woman's day, Cantilever Shoes are helpful and enjoyable. For they are easy, good looking shoes which encourage happiness and efficiency in work, and by their complete comfort permit you the fullest pleasure after the day's work is done.

Perhaps you are one of those many women whose feet tire out in mid-afternoon. You have shopping to do, children to take care of, a house to clean, or a living to earn. Each duty requires walking and standing. Foot strain can be avoided by wearing Cantilever Shoes. They are graceful in style, made of fine materials, and reasonably priced. They are cheap, measured by service.

Cantilever Shoes help you because in every detail they harmonize with your foot. The shoe arch is made like the foot arch—flexible, not rigid as in ordinary shoes. The flexibility and the good shape of the shoes stimulate circulation and allow every muscle to function just as nature intended. Cantilevers do not bend your toes but grip the waist of the foot, which straightens out the toes, supporting the foot arch if it needs it. At work or play, every day, your feet are important enough to merit the comfort and help of Cantilever Shoes.

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receive from twelve to twenty-five cents a day; office workers, household servants and jinrikisha coolies from four to six dollars a month. Unskilled women and children workers toil in factories even to thirteen hours for from five to thirteen cents a day. Skilled labor receives from twenty-five to fifty cents a day. Clerks in Chinese shops are paid from one to eight dollars a month with board. Wages in the interior are a out 30 per cent. less. If coolies eat at home their food costs them about two dollars a month in the large cities, and from 30 to 50 per cent. less in the interior. The food of the average day laborer in Shanghai consists of the following, as quoted from "The Commercial Hand Book": first bowl of prepared rice, 20 cash; second bowl of prepared rice, 16 cash; third bowl of prepared rice, 16 cash; two plates of plain vegetables, 32 cash; one dish of s up, vermicelli and broth, 32 cash; tip, 5 cash, total 121 cash. This is the principal meal of a hard-working coolie. Readers can figure out for themselves what it would cost in the American money at the rate of 2,600 cash to the dollar.

Like the rest of us, the Chinese have been hit by the high cost of living. Prices have been rising rapidly since 1915; rice has gone up 135 per cent. in Shanghai. The December issue of *The Monthly Labor Review* of the United States Department of Labor, using 1914 prices as a base, shows how wholesale prices in Peking have been rising:

Year	*Index number*
1914	100.0
1915	99.0
1916	105.1
1917	165.0
1918	190.3
1919	230.7
1920	240.2

CHINESE CHARACTERISTICS

THE CHINESE, from our Western point of view, appear to be an eccentric and impracticable race. In nearly every characteristic that marks a people they seem to be hopelessly opposed to what we would consider civilized ideals. It has been the tendency of casual travelers and other hasty observers who have ventured to write about China to foster these preconceived notions by depicting the average Celestial as dishonest, treacherous, cowardly, cruel, and degraded, in spite of his constant quoting of the virtuous maxims of renowned sages. This picture, however, is declared by those who know him better to be far from the truth. The Chinaman does differ from us materially. His ways are not our ways, indeed he usually reverses them, as his white mourning, huge scarlet visiting cards, hot wine, and many other practises testify. Nevertheless he is in the main an intelligent, patient, hard-working, frugal, temperate, domestic, peace-loving, and law-abiding creature. He has his faults, many of them, but he regards the writings of Confucius and his other classics with as much reverence as we give to our Bible, and endeavors to the best of his ability to carry out the excellent principles therein set forth. The opium-smoking and official corruption of China are grave blots upon the national character, but vice is nevertheless the exception and not the rule and the "heathen Chinee" possesses many traits by no means unworthy of our study and emulation.

That the far-famed inscrutability of the denizens of the "Flowery Land" is more or less a fiction, is the opinion exprest by Bertrand Russell in an article on "Some Traits of the Chinese Character" in the *Atlantic Monthly* for December, 1921. He says: "I do not believe in the myth of the subtle Oriental. I am convinced that in a game of mutual deception an Englishman or American can beat a Chinese nine times out of ten. But as many comparatively poor Chinese have dealings with rich white men, the game is often played only on one side. Then, no doubt, the white man is deceived and swindled, but not more than a Chinese Mandarin would be in London." As a matter of fact, the Chinaman of position and education is as straightforward, as frank, and as understandable as any similar Occidental, always allowing for his differing point of view. Mr. Russell goes on to point out that one marked quality of the Chinese, as a race, is their likability. Nearly every foreigner who has had much to do with them regards them with affection. There must be much good in them to produce this result, which seems to be due to their genuinely human qualities. It is true that John regards with complacency such terrible evils as the anarchy and corruption of his country, its woful lack of sanitation, the lamentable prevalence of disease, its famines, bandits, beggars, and the like. All this is because he does not try to build for the future. His concern is with the sane enjoyment of the present. He waits for these ills to go by and in the meanwhile is placidly content. He can not understand our energetic efforts to remedy conditions that we find insupportable. For him they are, and he does not feel called upon to change them. He leaves that to time. By so doing he preserves for himself the strength and leisure to appreciate the bright side of life, its pleasures, its amenities, its philosophy. There is a prevailing notion, says Mr. Russell, that the Chinaman is a saturnine and melancholy person. Far from it. He is easily moved to laughter, takes a delight in fun and innocent merriment, and likes his joke as well as the best of us. He does not worry and thereby saves himself much wear and tear on nerve and brain. He finds the evil and the good of the day sufficient for him. Which of us shall say whether he gains or loses by this attitude? He looks upon the world and life not from a utilitarian but from an esthetic standpoint. He values a place not for its healthfulness or its trade facilities but for its beauty and historic interest. Herein, perhaps, lies the fundamental difference between the two civilizations. We believe that change, which we call progress is the greatest good. He finds it in the intellectual calm that ignores an often unpleasant environment. We are eager to do. He is content to be. Both these ideals, conflicting as they are, are the logical outcome of the values that underlie them.

It should be borne in mind that the Chinese are terribly handicapped by trying to support life in an overcrowded country. E. A. Ross points out in "The Changing Chinese" (The Century Co.) that this of itself would hopelessly retard any civilization. Their birth-rate is very high and their population, in spite of famine, infanticide, and infantile mortality, is increasing steadily. If the Chinaman had our economic opportunities he might be quite as advanced and prosperous as we are. The overpopulation of China is due to the universal desire for sons arising from the national ancestor-worship. The Chinaman believes that unless certain rites are performed at his grave twice a year by a male descendant his spirit will be compelled to wander forlornly through the land of shades "begging rice" from better-provisioned ghosts. To prevent this he rears as many sons as possible and marries them off early, that they may in turn increase the surplus of males and so ensure his and their future spiritual comfort. If a man can not support his sons some relative is always willing to adopt them. This has brought about a race fertility as bad in its way as race suicide and that has cramped all Chinese life in an extraordinary degree.

One of the worst traits of the Chinese in the opinion of Mr. Russell, is their love of money. To gain it they will go to almost any length. They desire it not so much for the power it brings, as we do, as for the enjoyment it provides. Every corrupt politician who plunges his hands into China's coffers has this end in view. He harms his country, it is true, but his activities are no worse than those of certain Occidental rings one has heard of. Another bad quality of the Chinaman, says this writer, is his cruelty, or at least his lack of sympathy with suffering. He will laugh at the agonies of an injured animal and give his child as a plaything an unhappy bird with a string tied to its wing or an insect that has been barbarously maimed. This is largely because he is insensible to suffering. His life is so full of privation, he has endured so much in so many ways, that he has become inured to it. He no longer feels acutely either in himself or for others. Just as he has grown immune through the centuries to bad water, insanitary food, and diseases that would destroy the Occidental, he has grown callous to pain. The Chinese criminal will patiently endure any torture in order to conceal the whereabouts of his loot, or otherwise protect his interests. The native phlegm, the aloofness, and the individualistic attitude of the Chinese, as well as their indomitable patience, all contribute to this condition.

Patience is the keystone of the Chinese character in Mr. Russell's view. The Chinese have suffered much and long, but they have not been destroyed. They have not resisted evil, yet it has failed to overcome them. They have been conquered, once and again, and have quietly absorbed their conquerors. The educated classes understand perfectly the menace of Japanese domination, the greed of the white races, and the diplomatic excuses that are fashioned to give color to the rape of their industrial resources. They are keenly intelligent and they appreciate all this at its full value, but they are content to wait. They feel the use of physical force to be a crude way of arriving at results. They know the immense power of the inertia of four hundred millions of people united in passive resistance. They have seen aggression wrecked on this rock many times and they look to history to repeat itself. Possibly they may be right.

The Chinaman is naturally a good citizen and obedient to authority. "Until recently," says S. G. Cheng, in "Modern China," "the Chinese required very little government. They

The apple that never was picked

NOW that the winds of winter have bared the trees and their limbs make silhouettes against the sky, if you walk into the country you may see it—the apple that never was picked. Withered and shrunken, its bloom departed, it hangs upon a barren branch—a derelict of nature.

In the autumn the tree was heavy with fruit. The schoolboy took his toll, picking the apples that were nearest, or climbing the sturdy trunk to capture the prize that looked the biggest and the best. Then the farmer came with his pickers, his baskets, his ladders, and limb by limb the tree was stripped.

Yet deep in the foliage there remained one apple. The sun had reached in and colored it a bright and beautiful red. It was cool and plump and rich with juice—an apple to desire. But none desired it because none saw it. Hanging upon an obscure branch, it was hidden from the view of pilferers and pickers alike—and they passed it by.

The apple that never was picked is a cousin of the product that is not known. If you go into a store at inventory time, you will find this product there on the shelves, its brightness dulled by the dust of the months, its freshness faded by long waiting for a buyer. Since its coming the shelves of the merchant have emptied and filled and emptied and filled again, but the product that is not known still lingers and languishes—a derelict of trade.

Nature willed that the apple that never was picked should grow upon an obscure limb behind a screen of foliage. It had no voice to call out that it was there. It had no words to proclaim its ripe sweetness.

Consider now the product. It could have spoken its name in the very ears of the people as they sat in their homes. It could have made that name instantly familiar to the shopper who scans the windows of merchants. It could have told in stirring words the story of its goodness. It could have created *desire and the will to buy.*

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have developed self-control to an extraordinary degree and the law-abiding spirit has become their second nature." He adds that "the spirit of tolerance and compromise, characteristic of the Chinese, has enabled them to live peacefully with their government officials, provided the latter do not interfere with the individual freedom they have so jealously protected."

The intelligence of the Chinaman is not to be despised. His views may be queer to our thinking, but his brains are all there. Those who know him best concede his intellectual abilities. Chinese students do just as well as those of any white race when pitted against them. A recent psychological test of Chinese school children indicates that they compare favorably with our own boys and girls. As a race the Chinese admire education profoundly. Until now their conception of it has been somewhat medieval, but all this is changing. They are taking very kindly to our science, history, and what not, and will soon be as educated, in our sense, as we are ourselves. Mr. E. A. Ross states that they have not hitherto grasped the Occidental idea of efficiency, but now their eyes are opened. They are busily assimilating all we can teach them on the subject and we shall soon be marveling at the results. An efficient China, modern in its methods, its man-power organized and working along Western lines, will be a sight to make the world wonder. The civilization they achieve will not be ours. There will be no place for our materialism, our oppression of the weak, our militancy, and our worship of power, but there will be a strong element of humanity, of justice, of fair-dealing, of tolerance, and of dignity. The latter quality is one of the strong points of the Chinese. All possess it, from the meanest coolie to the most high-born noble. It is innate and ineradicable. Every man has his code of ethics, against which he will not, and you must not, sin. The "face saving," so often spoken of in connection with the Chinese, grew out of this soil. The Chinese social code decrees that certain things can and can not be done, and the Chinaman will go to any trouble or to any length to observe these unwritten laws in the letter if not in the spirit. To "lose face," to sacrifice one's dignity, is the unpardonable sin in China and must be avoided by every possible means.

The Chinese are not a military people. They despise fighting and contemn the fighter. Hence their cowardice, as we call it. They are not taught to stand up for themselves or to meet force with force. This lack of courage is stated by E. A. Ross to be due to "the fact that the bold, manly qualities have not been stimulated among them, as they have been among us, by social appreciation." Turning the other cheek is their normal state and is not considered shameful, as it is with us, in spite of certain ethics upon which our civilization is supposedly built. They are nevertheless good fighters when well led, as they have proved upon occasion. It is true that the battles between the armies of the rival tuchuns, or provincial governors, as Mr. Russell very aptly observes, are usually won by "the side that first discovers the flight of the other" but this is as it should be in China and saves much loss of life. No Chinaman will carry a quarrel to the bitter end, if he can help it. Compromise is his god. He gets around all his difficulties by making concessions. This word indeed, spelled with a capital letter, has been the medium of most of his political dealings with the insistent Occidental. If this particular evil is now in a fair way to be remedied, it would seem that Chinese patience is not so wholly illogical after all.

Objection to change, a sort of social inertia, is characteristic of the Chinaman. He dreads the pain of the new idea. His roots are in the past and he is the slave of precedent. He is nevertheless not so fanatically attached to the old that he will not consider an innovation, if he can be got to see its practical value. He is more logical than emotional and, if persuaded of the utility of an idea, is quite likely to adopt it. By a gradual change in his ideas his whole policy can ultimately be made over. Doubt of the past and confidence in the future, once instilled into his mind, will produce miraculous results, because he loves what he believes.

The condition of woman in China has been a bad blot on a fair record. Her domestic and social subjection, her intellectual dependence, her foot-binding, her position as a mere provider of children, are all wrong. These deplorable conditions are due to the warnings of the sages that women must not be given freedom and education lest they thereby obtain the upper hand and wreck society. There are signs of light, however, even in this direction. The influence of the missionaries is bringing about a change in the attitude towards women. Foot-binding is now being discouraged socially in many sections, and the Government is opposed to it. Public opinion, which is very powerful in China, may in time be enlisted against all these evils by means of modern education, which the Chinese are eagerly embracing. It will be a slow process, but China is long-suffering. The sex, when Occidental ideas of equality have once been thoroughly imbibed, will find a way to assert itself and to dethrone its master, man. Christian ethics will have a large part in this, for its teachings find a kindly soil among the Chinese. The wisdom of the sages is very much akin to it in many ways, and the Chinaman is no bigot from a religious point of view. He is naturally tolerant and exceedingly fair-minded. K. S. Latourette, in "The Development of China," says that "the average Chinaman is at once an animist, a Confucianist, a Buddhist, and a Taoist," meaning that he believes in spirits and propitiates them, especially those of his ancestors, that his ethics are those of Confucius, that he attends a Buddhist temple, where the ritual and observances are not unlike those of the Greek Church, and employs a Taoist priest to exorcise the demons causing disease or misfortune, all this without any sense of inconsistency.

Once modern scientific knowledge is firmly grafted upon this ancient culture, together with the best of our Western ideals, the Chinaman will go far. But it is probable, as Mr. Russell says in the closing words of his article, that "the obvious charm which the tourist finds in China can not be preserved; it must perish at the touch of industrialism. But perhaps something may be preserved, something of the ethical qualities in which China is supreme, and which the modern world most desperately needs. Among these qualities I place first the pacific temper, which seeks to settle disputes on grounds of justice rather than by force. It remains to be seen whether the West will allow this temper to persist, or will force it to give place, in self-defense, to a frantic militarism like that to which Japan has been driven."

WHENCE CAME THOSE MAGIC WORDS, "I'M FROM MISSOURI"?

HISTORY, MYTHOLOGY, and other matters are being probed to discover the origin of the most famous phrase of modern times, "I'm from Missouri, you've got to show me." The LITERARY DIGEST mingled in the matter, in an innocent way, by replying to the question of a correspondent, that the phrase had been coined by Colonel Willard D. Vandiver, former United States Sub-Treasurer in St. Louis, and now residing in Columbia, Missouri. Colonel Vandiver, who is said to look remarkably like the late Mark Twain and to possess a similar vein of humor, admits that he may have invented the phrase, and is willing to stand sponsor for it until some "more ambitious scribbler" can prove a prior claim. Colonel Vandiver, at least, was the means by which the expression gained nation-wide, and even world-wide, currency. The St. Louis *Star*, soon after THE DIGEST credited Colonel Vandiver with the authorship of the phrase, asked him, he writes, for "a statement of the circumstances under which I first used it, or some account of the origin of this much-quoted phrase which has come to be popularly regarded as a State slogan." If any satisfactory proof can be furnished showing that it had been used before the occasion when his use gave it currency, the Colonel remarks, he will not be contentious about it, because he "never considered it of such great value as to warrant taking out a copyright on it." He goes on, writing in the *Star:*

In fact it is possible that the real coinage of it may have been prior to the occasion herein referred to, but I have no recollection of having seen it or heard it before that time.

At any rate I think the occasion of my using it was some twenty odd years ago at a banquet in Philadelphia, and it is interesting to note that the *Star* was the first paper to make the discovery. The expression itself had been in circulation several years before anyone asked where it came from, and then the *Star*, having heard something of my use of it, attributed it to me, but with only scant mention.

Later on, about a dozen years, the *Star* published a more extended account, but, as I remember, without naming any time or place. Then, about the first of April, 1911, The New York *Herald* started an inquiry as to the authorship of the saying, which by that time had traveled around the globe and was repeated wherever the name of Missouri was pronounced.

The *Herald* interviewed Champ Clark, former Governor Hadley and others, and then in their Sunday feature section devoted a full page to the subject, and the same story, I think, was published in substantially the same form in the Memphis *Appeal* and some other papers. They traced it back to my use of it and, not being able to trace it further, credited me with its authorship. This, I think, is a frank and plain statement of all the effort that has been made to discover and establish the origin of the slogan, if it may be so called.

But you ask for the circumstances attending the birth of this child of feverish fancy which has fretted some and puzzled

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DUE to its particular shape and the special density of its dust-proof glass bowl, the T.R.B. Lighting Unit gives to electric illumination in any environment the exact quality of daylight under ideal conditions. Independently conducted tests by scientific and professional authorities of the first importance have proved this claim to be a fact.

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thousands of others, and yet refuses to be buried or retired to oblivion.

As well as I am able to recall, it was soon after I became a Member of Congress, and the naval committee, of which I was a member, was inspecting the Government Navy Yard at Philadelphia. After a very busy day among the naval officers and the big guns and battle-ships and armor-plate shops, we were invited to a magnificent banquet by the Five o'Clock Club of Philadelphia. I had not gone prepared for a banquet, neither had former Governor Hull of Iowa and one or two others of our party. He and I first thought we would not go to the banquet, but on being urged, we consented to attend. On entering the banquet hall an hour later, imagine may surprize at seeing the Governor in full dress. He had rented the dress-suit, and I was the only man in the company of 200 without an evening suit. I fared well except for this embarrassment, as my seat was next to old Commodore Cramp, the world's famous shipbuilder, and I enjoyed his conversation very much. But about midnight, after speeches and champagne had been flowing freely, Governor Hull made a glowing speech, praising the old city and its hospitality in most extravagant terms. As soon as he finished the toastmaster announced me as the member from Missouri, and called for a speech.

I realized that I must crawl under the table and hide, or else defy the conventionalities and bull the market so to speak. I started in with no serious thought, and almost half mad, but determined to get even with the Governor in a good-natured way.

I made a rough-and-tumble speech, saying the meanest things I could think about the old Quaker town, telling them they were a hundred years behind the times, their city government was the worst in America, which was almost the truth, and various other things, in the worst style I could command; and then turning toward Governor Hull followed up with a roast something like this: "His talk about your hospitality is all bunk; he wants another feed. He tells you that the tailors, finding he was here without a dress-suit, made one for him in fifteen minutes. I have a different explanation; you heard him say he came over here without one and you see him now with one that doesn't fit him. The explanation is that he stole mine and that's the reason why you see him with one on and me without any. This story from Iowa doesn't go at all with me; 'I'm from Missouri, you've got to show me.'"

It was a good-natured party and they took it all in a fine humor, and applauded it lustily. One good Irishman started the song, "He's a good li-ar—he's a good liar." and they all joined in heartily and then changed to "He's a good fellow," and one friendly fellow thought he was shaking hands with Mark Twain —and never learned any better. (Editor's Note.—Colonel Vandiver bears a striking facial resemblance to Mark Twain.) There was but little publicity of the occasion and it was some time afterward before the expression attracted much attention from the general public. This is the history of it as far as I can recall. But the interpretation of its meaning has led to some discussion. Former Governor Hadley about ten years ago, assuming it to indicate a slowness or dullness of perception, tried to supplant it with a more creditable slogan for the State, and offered a prize of $500 for a suitable expression more typical of Missouri and her people. But nothing came of this effort, tho several more dignified phrases were proposed.

The public has not seemed to care for any prepared formula and has apparently accepted the "Show Me" as properly indicative of the inquiring spirit and the cautious habit about as given by the LITERARY DIGEST and the dictionary, which defines it as the attitude of "one not easily taken in."

This may be the modern meaning of the phrase, admits W. M. Ledbetter, executive secretary of the New Constitutional Association of Missouri, but originally it had no such complimentary significance. Mr. Ledbetter writes to *The Star:*

In a recent issue, the origin of the now world-wide phrase, "I'm from Missouri, You'll Have to Show Me," is discust and through an answer to a query directed to the LITERARY DIGEST the authorship of this phrase is traced to former Congressman W. D. Vandiver, of Columbia, Missouri. Judge Vandiver modestly and gracefully disclaims any credit for originating the expression, and from his detailed explanation it is evident that he is not responsible for it, altho his use of it in a Philadelphia speech was the occasion for its wide circulation through the press of the East and throughout the country. As you say, it is now current in every language and country.

Some years ago, while managing editor of the St. Louis *Republic*, I had occasion to run down this matter, and as my investigation served to corroborate facts already in my possession, I believe the following account of the origin of this expression is correct, and in the interest of historical accuracy should be set down.

Judge Vandiver says he first used the expression about twenty years ago. At that time it was widely current in Missouri and throughout the West. As a matter of fact, it came from the West and did not originate in Missouri at all. First employed as a term of reproach and ridicule, it soon passed into a different meaning entirely, and is now employed to indicate the stalwart, conservative, non-credulous character of the people of this State. Most Missourians are proud of it. Now, as to its origin:

About 1897 or 1898, while a member of the Kansas City *Times* staff, I was in Denver, Colorado, and overheard a clerk in one of the hotels refer to a green bellhop, who had just taken a guest to the wrong room, in this language: "He's from Missouri. Some of you boys show him." Inquiry proved that the expression was then current in Denver, altho it had not been heard in Kansas City or other parts of Missouri. Further investigation revealed that the phrase had originated in the mining town of Leadville, Colorado, where a strike had been in progress for a long time, and a number of miners from the zinc and lead district of Southwest Missouri had been imported to take the places of the strikers. These Joplin miners were unfamiliar with the methods in use in the Leadville district, it being necessary to give them frequent instructions. In fact, the pit bosses were constantly using the expression: "That man is from Missouri, you'll have to show him." The phrase soon became current above ground, and was used as a term of reproach by the strikers and their friends toward all the men who were at work.

Within a few months of the time I first heard the expression in Denver, it was current around the hotels in Kansas City, and in the fall of 1898, when I came to St. Louis to reside, I heard it at the Planters' Hotel. In fact, for the first few years its circulation was largely due to the traveling men. Then it began to get into print and finally the after-dinner speakers placed the stamp of their approval upon it. Like the grain of dirt in the oyster shell, however, the process of assimilation into the language of everyday life has transformed it from a phrase of opprobrium into a pearl of approbation.

A "MURDERER WHO DIDN'T DO IT"

A REVOLVER SHOT killed Major Alexander D. Cronkhite, of the 213th Engineers, at Camp Lewis, Washington, on October 25, 1918. More than two years afterward, Captain Robert Rosenbluth was arrested in New York City by agents of the Department of Justice, charged, on the basis of a confession, afterwards retracted, by Sergeant Pothier, with the Major's murder. The story was "a front page sensation" at the time, but the recent windup of it, which came with the release of Captain Rosenbluth and the report of a prosecuting attorney to whom the case was turned over that there was not sufficient evidence to hold Captain Rosenbluth, was noticed only by a few editorial writers. "A Mystery of American Justice," the New York *World* headlines an editorial on this "brusque disposition" of a case "that is famous in Army annals"; and another writer suggests a comparison between the case and that of Captain Dreyfus in France. Captain Rosenbluth is now endeavoring, reports the New York *Globe*, to get Congress to investigate the "peculiar methods" used in pushing the case against him. The remarkable feature of the case, according to the *Globe* "has been the apparent unwillingness of the Federal authorities to get at a truthful and final settlement." Also—

Their failure to take cognizance of Pothier's repudiation of his own confession has been inexplicable. Their failure immediately to release Captain Rosenbluth when the sole evidence—there was none but the confession—became practically worthless has been impossible to understand. Their long delay in transmitting to Tacoma any papers but those incriminating Captain Rosenbluth has been irritating and incomprehensible. During more than a year the accused man has been under a cloud. He has repeatedly asked for an investigation.

The story of the killing of Major Cronkhite, and the subsequent action of the Department of Justice, seems especially important to several radical editors since it is said to throw a light on the methods commonly used by the Department in dealing with radicals. The New York *Nation*, turning back

HOME OF BEAUTY HOUSE NO. 101

The three views above show Home of Beauty House No. 101, built by Mr. Leslie Welter at Moorehead, Minn. Mr. Welter says: "We are very well pleased with our building experience. A leading architect of Fargo, N. D., said that this house is the best designed and best looking house of any he has seen in this section of the country. Our house created such a favorable impression that several houses have been built of brick in this vicinity this season. I wish to thank you for the excellent service you rendered me at a cost that was practically negligible."

Better Homes

AS THE MANY advantages of the Face Brick house—its supreme beauty, its unmatched durability, its safety from fire and its marked economies—should be available to the average home-builder, to whom the architect is not accessible, the American Face Brick Association has issued various designs for small Face Brick houses, ranging in size from three to eight rooms.

During the last year and a half nearly 100,000 of these plan booklets have been sent out on request and the designs have received enthusiastic endorsement from home-builders in all parts of the country.

"The Home of Beauty" shows fifty houses, mostly two stories, designed by architects in all parts of the country for a national competition. They represent a wide variety of architectural designs and carefully planned interior arrangements. Sent for 50 cents. We have complete working drawings, specifications and quantity estimates for these houses at nominal cost.

"Face Brick Bungalow and Small House Plans" are issued in four booklets, showing 3 to 4-room houses, 5-room houses, 6-room houses, and 7 to 8-room houses, in all ninety-two, each reversible with a different exterior design. These designs are unusual and distinctive, combined with convenient interiors and economical construction. The entire set for one dollar. Any one of the booklets, 25 cents.

We also have the complete working drawings, specifications and masonry quantity estimates at nominal prices. Select from the booklets the designs you like best and order the plans, even if you are not going to build now, for their study will be not only interesting and instructive, but helpful in formulating your future plans for a home.

"The Story of Brick" is an artistic booklet with numerous illustrations and much valuable information for all who intend to build. It discusses in detail the many advantages and economies of the Face Brick house. Sent free.

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to the time of the death of Major Cronkhite, thus sketches the outlines of the case:

The circumstances of Major Cronkhite's death do not seem to have imprest any of his regimental comrades as mysterious or sinister. The Major, who was just recovering from illness, did not accompany his regiment on a practise hike. Later, according to the testimony of the chaplain, Father Thomas J. Harron, he decided "to stretch his legs," and taking with him Bugler Roland Pothier he went out for a walk and presently engaged in target practise of his own. Putting a tobacco can on a post he shot at it (this in itself was contrary to army regulations). Just then the regiment on hike drew near.

Hearing shooting, Captain Rosenbluth, then in command of the regiment by a series of unexpected coincidences, very properly went forward to investigate what was the matter. He feared that he might be leading his men into an area used for machine-gun practise. Just then a shot rang out and Major Cronkhite fell back mortally wounded. The usual autopsy board composed of physicians and the Army Investigating Board both concurred in reporting that the death was due to "an accidental self-inflicted wound." Numerous affidavits and letters which we have seen testify that no one in the regiment suspected foul play or connected Captain Rosenbluth with the tragedy. The chain of circumstances which led to his presence on the spot when Major Cronkhite died excludes the possibility of a premeditated plot, such as was suggested by the Department of Justice.

At the conclusion of the war General Cronkhite returned from France. Apparently he persuaded himself that his son, a West Point graduate, could never have died by his own hand, either purposely or as a result of carelessness in handling firearms. With this fixt idea he started an investigation of his own. An ex-police captain, W. A. Jones, whom he employed as an expert, examined Major Cronkhite's body after it was exhumed and testified that he did not believe that the wound could have been self-inflicted. This is contrary to the opinion of all the doctors on the autopsy board. General Cronkhite took the case to the War Department, but that Department evidently felt unable to act. It did, however, give the General photostatic copies of the record which were later denied to Captain Rosenbluth on the ground that he was not an interested party! General Cronkhite then went to the Department of Justice with the evidence which in his opinion indicated foul play.

So far it is easy to understand all that happened, and even to sympathize with General Cronkhite in his grief. It is more difficult to understand the conduct of the Department of Justice. It proceeded at once on the theory that it must find a criminal and resorted to thoroughly unscrupulous methods in its search. First Sergeant Bradshaw of Captain Rosenbluth's company, after demobilization, went back to his trade as a structural ironworker. His work took him to various cities. He later informed Captain Rosenbluth that in all these cities he was shadowed.

Finally, according to his story, he was conducted to a hotel in Washington, D. C., where private detective Jones (General Cronkhite's agent) and a Government officer tried to persuade him to implicate Captain Rosenbluth. On his refusal he was told that he had previously informed General Cronkhite of certain alleged facts, which Bradshaw emphatically denied, adding that the General had been drinking at the time. Thereupon, Bradshaw says, the General himself burst into the room and Bradshaw repeated the accusation. He was then threatened with arrest and let alone only when he remarked that the records would show that he was in the hospital on the fatal day. But not all the men of the regiment were equally firm. Bugler Pothier made a confession implicating Captain Rosenbluth. This he later repudiated, alleging that it was extorted from him by the third degree. Certainly it was made after he had been held under arrest several days without counsel. Meanwhile Captain Rosenbluth had been arrested and the sensational story concerning him given to the press. To bolster its action the Department resorted to astonishing measures. It brought pressure on non-commissioned officers and men to get adverse testimony; it failed to examine commissioned officers of the regiment, tho Captain Rosenbluth earnestly requested such examination. And this was not the end of the Department's offending. Its agents sought to blacken Captain Rosenbluth's record. In spite of the fact that he rendered excellent service to the country both in war and peace, agents of the Department insinuated in publicity given to the press that he was "pro-German," a "man without friends," and what not. The Department omitted from the transcript of evidence presented at a hearing in Washington important matter favorable to the Captain. Finally, it handed over to Prosecutor Selden of Pierce County the papers in the case, omitting, however, Pothier's retraction, which was vital to Captain Rosenbluth's defense. Such was its conduct in bare outline.

Prosecutor Selden, according to a report to the *Globe*, "recently informed Rosenbluth in a letter that the Prosecutor's Office of Pierce County, Washington, had gone to a great deal of trouble to make a careful investigation and to give due publicity to the case in an effort to right the wrong done Rosenbluth." *The Nation*, pressing its charges of injustice against the Department of Justice, concludes:

It is not a matter merely of private concern. Captain Rosenbluth is no longer in jeopardy. What he has suffered he has suffered. He fights now for principle rather than for himself. But other individuals are now suffering long prison terms because of convictions obtained by this same Department, and many individuals will be brought by it before the courts in the future. Therefore, we must know plainly whether this mighty arm of the Federal Government is a Department of Justice or of Persecution. Captain Rosenbluth is a man of intelligence and pertinacity. He has an able attorney and powerful friends. He has aroused no intense feelings against him save possibly some personal or racial ill-will. If he was thus unscrupulously persecuted, is it likely that friendless men, aliens, or radicals receive the most elementary rights at the hands of the Department? The sins of Mr. Mitchell Palmer's régime have already been partially exposed in Judge Anderson's court and by the published report of twelve notable lawyers.

Here is the strongest sort of corroboratory evidence as to the Department's outrageous betrayal of every conception of justice —a betrayal which, be it noted, has extended into the new Administration. True, we hear a rumor that the Attorney-General will take action. We should like to believe that rumor. Thorough investigation by Mr. Daugherty is long overdue. But that is not enough. We must discover ways to hold government agents individually responsible for their assaults upon the constitutional and moral rights of the humblest residents within our boundaries. Above all we must stir up public opinion which will no longer view tolerantly such judicial crimes as were attempted against Captain Rosenbluth. The American conception of justice demands that the Federal Department enforcing it shall not act on the principle, "find a criminal or make one," but shall, instead, guard the rights of the innocent at least as zealously as it seeks the guilty. Captain Rosenbluth will not have suffered in vain if his experience opens the eyes of the American people to the necessity of protecting themselves from the various bureaucracies which they have set up in the name of their own safety.

In reply to its accusation, *The Nation* prints a letter from Attorney-General Daugherty stating that:

1. In so far as your article contains statements of fact, they are, in every fair sense and purport, incorrect;
2. In so far as your article contains inferences of your own, they are incorrect because based upon incorrect facts.

The Nation's editor comments:

It is quite obvious that this belated and magisterial denial is wholly unsatisfactory. The charges were specific and backed in every detail by a substantial mass of evidence. It is time that our great bureaucracy should learn that it is chargeable with the honor of the individual citizen, and that when it has sinned against even the humblest it can not dispose of criticism by lofty denials of the possibility of guilt.

The Brooklyn *Eagle*, commenting on the case in a somewhat similar vein concludes:

The Department of Justice has so far taken no steps to clear the record of Captain Rosenbluth or to investigate the action of agents of the Department. It has failed even to take cognizance of the repudiation of the confession by Pothier, upon which the case against the officer rested. Captain Rosenbluth has been the victim of a gross miscarriage of justice, and but for the repudiation of the false charge against him might have suffered much greater injury.

He is still seeking vindication and justice, but he is basing his demand for an investigation on broader grounds in order that his case may serve to prevent such injustice in future. He wants a thorough investigation by the Department of Justice so that a way may be found for reviewing the actions of the agents of the Department where there is evidence of abuse of power. Such an investigation should be undertaken. The Department can not afford to rest under the suspicion that it is willing deliberately to ignore a wrong which has been perpetrated by its agents. And the investigation itself should be followed by the creation of some form of recognized procedure that will prevent the repetition of such a wrong as has been done Captain Rosenbluth.

HUMANIZING THE REAL ESTATE BUSINESS

RENTING AND SELLING METHODS BROUGHT UP-TO-DATE

HIGH rentals and slow sales have made real estate transactions more difficult than ever before, but have resulted in marked improvements in selling methods. The purchaser or renter no longer requires supernatural powers of imagination to visualize the property in actual use.

Times have changed and the genial real estate agent nowadays, whether selling or renting, no longer shows empty rooms with bare, cold, glaring walls, but leads you through chambers distinctive in decoration, dainty in wall coloring. It takes little to imagine proper furnishings—your cheerful, hospitable home.

WORLD'S GREATEST BUSINESS LAST TO RESPOND

It seems odd that a business of such magnitude should be the last to modernize. Methods heretofore have been little more than, "Here it is, the price is so much, take it or leave it." A reminder of these old methods remains in our ugly, abrupt "For Sale" and "For Rent" signs—a piece of plank with "For Rent" painted on it in box car letters, stuck in the ground or attached to the building, or a paste board card stuck up in an un washed window. And the prospective tenant was shown in old apartments just what was left by previous occupants with soiled walls and woodwork, and windows opaque with dirt, while in the new ones the agent led women, with their natural instincts for cleanliness, through piles of rubbish, plaster, plank ends and broken lath, and failed to understand their lack of enthusiasm.

SHOWING THE FINISHED PRODUCT

These same real estate men would question the sanity of a merchant satisfied with bare windows and the sign over his door announcing dry goods for sale.

The methods becoming universal attempt to show more what the home will be like. Rooms are cleaned and uninviting white walls are tinted with attractive, sanitary, inexpensive wall coatings. The property looks attractive when the customer sees it. In the case of large buildings, one apartment is frequently furnished complete in order to show how the floor space can be utilized and how the proper wall colorings add to the charm of room arrangement.

BETTER DECORATING PLEASING TO THE GREATEST NUMBER

It is evidence of increasing good taste that the appropriate color schemes furnished by skillful decorators in the employ of the property owner are almost invariably accepted without change. The prospect finds the building ready for occupancy, accepts it, all the unpleasant details which accompany the sale or rental of property in a state of semi-completion being avoided.

The resulting employment of higher grade decorating talent is having marked effect upon the appearance of homes and apartments. You rarely see the hideous, gaudy walls formerly not unusual. The time is not far distant when homes will be marketed completely furnished and what originated in unprofitable real estate competition is creating a new industry—the manufacturing and disposal of ready-made homes.

Attractive Walls Will Help You Rent or Sell

NO ONE likes to look at bare white walls. You will sell your property quicker and at a better price, you will secure better tenants without the necessity of unjust rent reduction, if your walls are artistically decorated in the popular and fashionable color tones of the time. Progressive real estate men have learned the selling power of the nationally accepted wall tint and make the properties which they handle inviting and attractive to customers by having the walls decorated with

Alabastine

Instead of Kalsomine or Wall Paper

Artistic

Modern development of the principles of interior decorating call for soft even tones —which harmonize perfectly with rugs and furnishings—colors easily obtained by using Alabastine regular tints or by intermixing them to produce others. As Alabastine comes in the popular colorings appropriate for use in homes, churches, schools, hotels, theatres and public buildings of all kinds, this intermixing is usually unnecessary.

Economical

Although Alabastine is a permanent wall coating for re-decorating the established home, still the speed with which trained workmen can use it and the low cost of application makes it the most economical for temporary decorating also. This accounts for its popularity with home owners and real estate dealers who are decorating merely to rent or sell.

Easy to Apply

Simply mix with cold water according to directions on package and it can be applied—self-applied where decorators are not available—to walls of all kinds—over plaster, wall board, paint, burlap, canvas or even old wall paper which is solid on the wall, has no raised figures and contains no aniline dyes. Alabastine has such a good body that one coat is often sufficient.

Easy to Remove

Alabastine adheres closely to all surfaces, and properly applied will not rub off, but can be removed easily if desired with a sponge and water. Under ordinary conditions it is unnecessary to wash off the old coats, as one coat of Alabastine may be applied over another to renew tints and keep walls in repair. This is a decided economy to owners and realty agents when decorating becomes necessary, as much of the decorator's time now wasted in removing previous coatings in this way can be saved.

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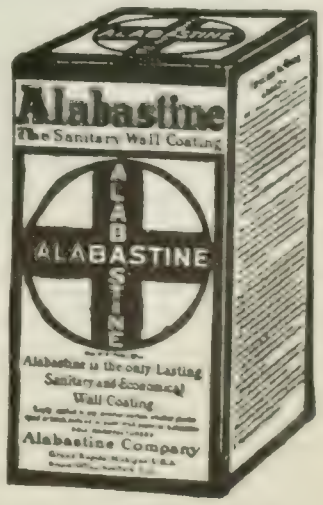

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WHY IS "CHARLIE" SO FUNNY WHEN HE IS SO SAD?

"THE LONELIEST, SADDEST man I ever knew," is Thomas Burke's characterization of Charlie Chaplin, "the play-fellow of the world," the man who has made millions laugh. The grotesque tramp whose enormous feet as seen on the screen send waves of delight through audiences in all parts of the world is "small-footed, and with hands as exquisite as those of Madame la Marquise." He has "a mass of brindle gray hair above a face of high color and nervous features," Mr. Burke goes on. "In conversation the pale hands flash and flutter and the eyes twinkle; the body sways and swings and the head darts bird-like back and forth in time with the small, chanting voice. He has something of Hans Anderson's of Aerial touched with rumors of far off fairy-land tears. But something more than pathos is here, almost, I would say, he is a tragic figure." The writer, who has found tragedy in many places, notably in his "Limehouse Nights," calls Chaplin the loneliest, saddest man he has ever seen, and passes on, in the pages of *The Outlook*, to some personal impressions:

"When I first heard that Charles Chaplin wished to meet me, I was only mildly responsive. I can never assume much interest in the folk of the film and the stage; their hectic motions, their voluble, insubstantial talk, and their abrupt transitions are too exhausting. But I was assured that Charles Chaplin was 'different,' and finally a rendezvous was made at a flat in Bloomsbury. He *is* different. I was immediately surprized and charmed. A certain transient glamor hung about this young man to whose doings the front pages of the big newspapers were given, and for whom people of all classes were doing vigil; but, discounting that, much remained; and the shy, quiet figure that stept from the shadow of the window was no mere film star, but a character that made an instant appeal. I received an impression of something very warm and bright and vivid. There was radiance, but it was the radiance of fluttering firelight rather than steady sunlight. At first I think it was the pathos of his situation that made him so endearing, for he was even then being pursued by the crowd, and had taken this opportunity to get away for a quiet walk through narrow streets. But the charm remained, and remains still. It is a part of himself that flows through every movement and every gesture. He inspires immediately, not admiration or respect, but affection; and one gives it impulsively.

At eleven o'clock that night I took him alone for a six-hour ramble through certain districts of East London, whose dim streets made an apt setting for his dark-flamed personality. I walked him through byways of Hoxton, Spitalfields, Stepney, Ratcliff, Shadwell, Wapping, Isle of Dogs; and as we walked he opened his heart, and I understood. I, too, had spent hard, inhospitable hours of youth in these streets, and knew his feeling about them, and could, in a minor measure, appreciate what he felt in such high degree at coming back to them with his vast treasure of guerdons and fame."

Chaplin was moved to ecstasy by the "disordered, Gypsy-like beauty" of this part of London, says Mr. Burke. The film artist appreciated it especially, we are told, "after so many years of the bright, angular, gem-like cities of western America." Whether these "gem-like cities" of America were discovered by Mr. Burke or Mr. Chaplin, the English beauties were enjoyed by both of them. "At two o'clock in the morning," the reporter continues:

"We rested on the curb of an alleyway in St. George's, and he talked of his bitter youth and his loneliness and his struggles, and his ultimate bewildering triumph. Always, from the day he left London, he had at the back of his mind, vague and formless and foolish, the dream of a triumphal Dick Whittington return to the city whose stones were once so cold to him; for the most philosophic temper, the most aloof from the small human passions, is not wholly free from that attitude of "a time will come when you *shall* hear me." Like all men who are born in exile, outside the gracious inclosures of life, he does not forget those early years; and even now that he has made that return it does not quite satisfy. It is worth having—that rich, hot moment when the scoffers are dumb and recognition is accorded, the moment of attainment; but a tinge of bitterness must always accompany it. Chaplin knows, as all who have risen know, that the very people who were clamoring and beseeching him to their tables and receptions would not before have given him a considered glance, much less a friendly hand or a level greeting. They wanted to see, not him, but the symbol of success—*réclame, le dernier cri*—and he knew it.

"He owes little enough to England. To him it was only a stony-hearted stepmother—not even the land of his birth. Here, as he told me, he was up against that social barrier that so impedes advancement and achievement—a barrier that only the very great or the very cunning can cross. America freely gave him what he could never have wrested from England—recognition and decent society. He spoke in chilly tones of his life in England as a touring vaudeville artist. Such a life is a succession of squalor and mean things. The company was his social circle, and he lived and moved only in that circle. Altho he had not then any achievements to his credit, he had the potentialities. Altho he was then a youth with little learning, an undeveloped personality, and few graces, he had an instinctive feeling for fine things. Altho he had no key by which he might escape, no title to a place among the fresh, easy, cultivated minds where he desired to be, he knew that he did not belong in the rude station of life in which he was placed. Had he remained in this country, he would have remained in that station. He would never have got out. But in America the questions are, "What do you know?" and "What can you do?" not, "Where do you come from?" and "Who are your people?" "Are you public school?"

Chaplin described to the writer "the first sudden conception of his figure of fun"—

"The poor, ludicrous fool, of forlorn attitudes, who would be a gentleman, and never can; who would do fine and beautiful things, and always does them in the wrong way and earns kicks in place of acceptance and approval. At every turn the world beats him, and because he can not fight it, he puts his thumb to his nose. He rescues fair damsels, and finds that they are not fair. He departs on great enterprises that crumble to rubbish at his first touch. He builds castles in the air, and they crush him. He picks up diamonds, and they turn to broken glass. At the world's disdain he shrugs his shoulders and answers its scorn with rude jests and extravagant antics. He is sometimes an ignoble Don Quixote, sometimes a gallant Pistol, and in other aspects a sort of battered Pierrot. All other figures of fun in literature and drama have associates or foils. 'Charlie,' in all his escapades, is alone. He is the outcast, the exile, sometimes getting a foot within the gates, but ultimately being driven out, hopping lamely, with ill-timed nonchalance, on the damaged foot. He throws a custard pie in the world's face as a gesture of protest. He kicks policemen lest himself be kicked. There is no exuberance in the kick; it is no outburst of vitality. It is deliberate and considered. Behind every farcical gesture is a deadly intent. Never do the eyes, in his most strenuous battles with authority, lose their deep-sunken, haunting grief. Always he is the unsatisfied, venting his despair in a heartbroken levity of grips and capers. Chaplin realized that there is nothing more universally funny than the solemn clown, and in 'Charlie' he accidentally made a world-fool; tho, I think, certain memories of early youth went to its making. . . . To children everywhere his name brings gurgles of delight; and he does not like children. He has added one more to the great gallery of comic figures—Falstaff, Pickwick, Don Quixote, Uncle Toby, Micawber, Touchstone, Tartarin, Punchinello—and he hates 'Charlie.'"

What Chaplin will do next, the writer admits, he does not know, for the greatest film comedian of this or any other age "seems to be a man without aim or hope." Mr. Burke goes on:

"I have here tried to present some picture of this strange, elusive, gracious, self-contradictory character; but it is a mere random sketch in flat outline, and gives nothing of the opulent, glittering, clustering light and shade of the original. You can not pin him to paper. Even were he obscure, a mere nobody, without the imposed coloring of 'Charlie' and world popularity, he would be a notable subject, for he has that wonderful, impalpable gift of attraction which is the greater part of Mr. Lloyd George's power. You feel his presence in a room, and are conscious of something wanting when he departs. He has the dazzling rich-hued quality of Alvan in 'The Tragic Comedians.' You feel that he is just the fantastic, flamboyant figure that leads revolutions. And when you connect him with 'Charlie' the puzzle grows, and you give it up. The ambition that served and guided him for ten years is satisfied; but he is still unsatisfied. The world has discovered him, but he has not yet found himself. But he has discovered the weariness of repeated emotion, and he is a man who lives on and by his emotions. That is why I call him a tragic figure—a tragic comedian."

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REVIEWS - OF - NEW - BOOKS

LONDON AND THE AMAZING YEAR

TO some people the period of time through which we have recently passed and are now passing is a tedious and trying season. Everything is out of kilter, and everything is difficult. Life is not what it was, and what it was seems very much pleasanter now than ever it did when it existed.

But Hugh Walpole's "The Young Enchanted" (Doran, $2.00) is a book that takes the year 1920 and makes it appear enchantment. London in 1920—and youth standing in the center of the present, with extraordinary possibilities whirling about it, ready and eager to grasp at these possibilities, anxious to try conclusions in a world made over.

With the first page we find Henry Trenchard—the Henry who was so very young in "The Green Mirror," and who is not much older now, tho years have passed and he has been through the war—we find Henry on the eve of adventure. He was standing on the edge of Picadilly Circus in the center of the rushing life on a fine spring afternoon, waiting an opportunity to cross. As he waits he has a peculiar vision, and a sensation—a sensation that he swells to a great size, like Alice in Wonderland, and that at his enormous gesture everything pauses, and the center of the circus opens, colors and music stream out, and . . . but that is all. He collapses, some one knocks into him, his eyeglasses fall off, he grabs at them, dropping several books as he catches them, and in trying to regain these is thrown to his knees, is covered with mud, and loses his hat.

It is then, as he scrambles to his feet, muddy and battered, that the adventure begins. The girl arrives.

Henry had never seen her before. She was little more than a child, and she was accompanied by a most fearful duenna, a fat, vulgar creature in bright green with large, glittering diamonds. But Henry knew at once that he was in love, and without an instant's hesitation he followed the two. Henry, most timid and distrustful of men, pursuing his quiet course in life with the idea of attracting the least attention, suddenly forgets all that he dreads and dislikes, and plunges, hatless and muddy, after two strange women. He follows them to the house they inhabit, and through a long dark passage into that house, and fairly tumbles into the room they have entered—in time to perceive that the hateful creature in green has been slapping the girl whom Henry adores.

Henry was a rare combination of old romance and intense modernism. He extravagantly admired the very newest thing in vers libre, and composed lines himself, such as these:

> "The chimneys, like crimson cockatoos,
> Fling their gray feathers
> Wildly."

He haunted studios where the New met and condemned the Old. He listened raptly to remarks like the following:

"Of course, it's obvious you miss truth the moment you go outside the narrator's brain. Now Truth . . ."

Yet he was writing a romance, a romance of the kind in which Scott himself might have delighted. He had written ten chapters, and the title was "The House in the Lonely Wood." He was ashamed of the book, yet he loved it, and his happiest hours were those he spent working upon it. And to him beauty and astonishment waited ready at each turning, life was full of color, of romantic color. He had never been in love, however, never cared for any one except his mother, from whom he had been long estranged, his sister, to whom he was devoted, and a friend, no other than Peter Westcott, whom readers of Walpole will remember, and be glad to meet again in this book. Now all of a sudden he was desperately in love, with a girl living in a shady neighborhood, who was evidently foreign, whose name he did not know, and whose circumstances appeared sordid.

So much for Henry, who is one of the *young enchanted* of the story. Millicent, his sister, is the other. Millicent is not romantic, she is a realist, but a realist who finds life supremely lovely and desirable, and who is happy because there is this life and because you are permitted to live it. She is lovely to look upon, and a year younger than Henry, who is twenty-six. Both brother and sister are entering, at the moment the story opens, upon the business of earning a living. Henry has just been accepted as a secretary by Sir Charles Duncombe; Millicent is starting upon her work as a companion-secretary to a wealthy and amazing woman, a Miss Victoria Platt. And Millicent . . . also to fall in love, if not so precipitately as her brother, yet soon and hard

Explaining the title of the book, and the character of the two young persons it describes, Mr. Walpole has this to say:

"The acceptance of the whole of life was in their eyes. Their joy was in all of it; their youth made them take it all full-handed. . . . I have thought of them . . . as the Young Enchanted. And it seems to me that England is especially the country of such men and women as these. All the other peoples of the world carry in their souls age and sophistication. They are too old for that sense of enchantment, but in England that wonder that is so far from common sense, and yet is the highest kind of common sense in the world has always flourished. It is not imagination; the English have less imagination than any other race; it is not joy nor animal spirits, but the child's trust in life before it has grown old enough for life to deceive it. I think Adam and Eve before the Fall were English. That sense of Enchantment remains with the English long after it dies with other nations. . . . And think what that sense of Enchantment might do for them if only their background would change. For generations gone that has not moved. One day when the earthquake comes and the upheaval and all the old landmarks are gone . . . you will see what these children of Enchantment will do."

The background behind Henry and Millicent is beginning to shift, to show odd and, to many, terrifying cracks and weaknesses; but the two of them regard these shiftings with delight. To Millicent it is a joyful thing that she, who in the past would have had to remain at home and wither without outlet or use in a family that had lost money and influence, is now able to fare out and make life for herself, and fill a place of need that without her might perhaps not be filled. And Henry hotly defends the upheaval of social conditions brought about by the war. He rejoices that servants are no longer treated as they were, no longer have wretched sleeping quarters and poor food assigned them, but can demand fair return for labor given and more from life than life has up till then vouchsafed to them. He involves himself in argument and is heartily snubbed for his convictions, but he is stout in them. Certainly England is to change, and a good thing too!

Yet Henry, as secretary to Sir Charles, is given over to the Past, and delights in the opportunity. Sir Charles is one of the fine expressions of the generation that is passing away, passing with all it had made and cherished. The war has very nearly ruined him, and the old Duncombe seat will, at his death, be sold by the heirs who can not afford to keep it. The Duncombe family is an ancient one, and one rich in associations with the older days of literature and politics. In the library of the London house there is a remarkable collection of letters relating to those days and those persons, and it is this collection which Henry is deputed to collate and prepare for publication. In the ordered charm of the great room Henry works in rapt delight, and as he works a fine friendship develops between the two men. Sir Charles is not one of those who sees nothing but ruin ahead, an England fallen from her high estate, given over to vulgarity and disillusion. He believes in the rising generation. But he also believes in the past and its heritage, and he is eager to see this past valued and cherished by those who are taking it over from him and his time. In Henry he finds the cooperation he seeks, the sympathy he needs.

Millicent, on the contrary, finds her job with a nouveau-riche, a woman whose father had made a mint of money during the War, and who had no training for and no notion of the proper way to spend her fortune or order her life. Her house is a huge mess, her servants cheat her, she is without method or understanding, but somewhat drunk with the sense of power, affectionate and uneducated, fat and untidy. To her Millicent brings her distinction, her method, her love of order and beauty, and a quick, humorous sympathy.

The book is just that. Youth, amid the rearrangements and whirlings of a new time, youth still in touch with a past that is going out, but which has its rich heritage to bestow, its gifts that are worth giving. Youth filled with the love of adventure, and to which life itself is adventure enough. Youth that is generous and understanding, and eager to spend itself for what it loves. Henry pursues his love with the one hope of doing something for the girl he worships, and who, he is aware, cares nothing for him, can give him no more than her friendship, but who needs his help. He is able to help her, to release her, and to say good-by to her with entire and beautiful selflessness. Millicent falls in love with a man utterly worthless and weak, who has bewitched her with his handsomeness, his jolliness, his gay devotion, his

Dramatized Facts out of The Day's Work

No. 11

Where the facts came from

An incident like the one here dramatized happened at the Kaufmann Warehouse, Pittsburgh (shown below). Its heating system cost only 60 per cent of what other contractors estimated, simply through the application of exact engineering by Grinnell Company.

—"and I don't object to the saving, either"

"I don't understand this," rasped the President to the Consulting Engineer as he shoved some blueprints across the table to him. "The lowest estimate on our specifications is $46,000, while on their own specifications one concern quotes $33,000. The difference is so great I thought I'd better call you in on it."

"That's a five per cent saving on better than a quarter of a million," cut in the Production Manager, "but I'm leary of it—a lot of heating piping, I've found, is nothing but a promise with a hole in it."

"Who drew your specifications?" queried the Consulting Engineer.

"Well," stammered the Plant Engineer, "it really seemed such a simple job—just a warehouse, you know—that we let one of the local heating contractors figure it."

"Didn't you check it?" demanded the President.

"Yes, I checked it," replied the Plant Engineer, "and I don't see why our local man isn't all right—he figured cubical contents O. K. and according to the standard tables in the book—"

"I've heard enough," exclaimed the Consulting Engineer, "and seen it, too"—tapping the blueprints. "Your local contractor estimated by rule of thumb on the old cubical contents basis, and your low bidder figured on the new scientific theory of heat losses and frictional resistance."

"That theory stuff means nothing to me," broke in the President, but a $13,000 saving does, if they can heat the building."

"You don't need to worry about that," said the Consulting Engineer. "I see by the blueprints that Grinnell Company made these low-cost plans. They'll guarantee you any temperature you want and your saving will be a good deal more than this original $13,000. The real saving on their system comes when you begin running it."

"Well, what do you think of that!" flashed the President to the Plant Engineer.

"Figuring on theory and then guaranteeing it! That's the kind of courage I like. "And," he added with a smile, "I don't object to the saving, either."

GRINNELL GUARANTY

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child-quality of dependence. She finds him to be cruel and deceitful, and she gives him up. She suffers atrociously in the process, but she recovers. She is too sane, too healthy, too eagerly interested in life to wither in self-pity or to look upon herself as blighted. And chance brought her into contact with another woman, with Clare Westcott, a woman who had gone down to whatever hell this world holds, and come up again merely to die. Beside that woman Millie saw what life can do, and tho this does not frighten her, it releases her from her own trouble. At the end we see Henry launched upon the Duncombe book, though Duncombe is dead. The girl he loved, Christine, has gone home again to Denmark, safe and happy. He will never see her again. Millicent is still with Victoria, tho Victoria has married, for Victoria and she have grown fond of each other. It is the day of the Unknown Soldier. The great procession has passed. The Pause is at hand.

"Suddenly eleven o'clock boomed from Big Big Ben. Before the strokes were completed there was utter silence; as tho a sign had flashed from the sky, the waters of the world were frozen into ice. The omnibuses in Trafalgar Square stayed where they were; every man stood, his hat in his hand. The women held their children with a warning clasp. The pigeons around the Arch rose fluttering and crying into the air, the only sound in all the world. The two minutes seemed eternal. . . . For that instant it seemed that the solution of the earth's trouble must be so simple. All men drawn together like this by some common impulse that they could all understand, that they could all obey, that would force them to forget their individual selfishnesses, that would leave them, in their love for one another, individuals as they never had been before. 'Oh! it can come, it *must* come!' Millie's heart whispered. 'God grant that I may live to see that day.'"

And Henry, standing once again there at the edge of Piccadilly Circus, looking back over the months just fled, over his life and Millie's life, over London, over the World, feels that this is indeed a time to be alive in, to be young in. He turns to say something radiant to Millie and to Peter, who is with them, and he sees them smiling at each other.

"Millie and Peter? Why not? Only that would be needed to complete his happiness, his wonderful, miraculous happiness."

(The Young Enchanted. By Hugh Walpole. George H. Doran Co.).

WHAT A NEWSPAPER CAN DO TO YOU

CAN A MAN come to power as editor of another man's paper and retain his integrity? This is the subject of Mr. Samuel Adams's novel "Success" (Houghton-Mifflin), and from the data he gives the reader may form his own opinion.

The hero of the book is a remarkable young man named Banneker, whom we first meet as a station-agent in a forlorn little place on the edge of the American desert. Imagination is strong in this individual, as may be seen from the fact that his favorite reading is the Sears-Roebuck catalog and a collection of poetry called "Undying Voices." A railroad wreck in the vicinity introduces the heroine, a modern, beautiful and wayward young woman, and also a newspaper reporter who is destined to influence Banneker's career, for it is through him and an article written about the wreck that an opportunity comes for Banneker to go to New York and enter the journalistic field. In the meantime he and the beautiful Io Welland, the heroine, have fallen in love and come to an understanding, so it is hard to surmise why she, soon after her return to New York, should have thrown Banneker over and married an old lover.

The scene now shifts to New York where Banneker's success in newspaper work is phenomenal. He goes upon *The Ledger*, a reputable and conservative sheet, and in the author's description of that paper and its methods we probably see the best side of metropolitan journalism. Still, there are unpleasant experiences to be gone through. As one of the *Ledger* reporters Banneker is deputed to find out from a New York polo player whether his sister is going to divorce her husband or not. He is obliged, when writing editorials, to see his work cut or amended to suit the policy of the paper, a policy with which he is not in sympathy, and he has to witness the subservience of the management to the big advertisers.

Finally he goes on another paper on very advantageous terms which soon make him a rich man. The chapter describing *The Patriot* is very interesting and true in atmosphere and facts. The sensational headlines; the lubricities disguised under an appeal to women as in articles with such titles as "Should Our Girls Become Artists' Models?" or "Wronged Wife Mars Rival's Beauty"; the fake pictures, the howling down of the rich, and the final introduction of comic cuts, especially those stolen from "Max and Moritz," suggest, to say the least, certain of our dailies. Banneker is enjoying the high tide of success; he is in receipt of a large income; he has a place in society; and he has met and renewed relations with Io Welland, whose husband is awaiting death in a sanatorium and whom she is too high-minded to divorce, tho she seems to have no objection to Banneker's advances.

Circumstances force Banneker to give up his job and return to Manzanita, the scene of his first meeting with Io, whose husband has finally died, and who is now free to marry the only man she ever loved. We are given to understand that she does so, tho it would be quite in character were she to make what is known in fiction as The Great Renunciation and leave poor Banneker in the lurch as she did once before.

But the "heart interest" is not what captures the reader's attention; indeed, some might think the book would be as entertaining were Io banished entirely from its pages. It is the picture of newspaper life in New York that interests us: the ins and outs of the business, the office politics, the compromises made with honesty, the disintegration of moral character which seems the almost inevitable result of journalistic work. Many of the characters are natural, tho perhaps Banneker is too phenomenal in his success to be counted among them. On the staff of *The Patriot* is Capron, "a man of blameless domesticity, he was intellectually and professionally a sex-monger"; Severance, who is responsible for the general sensationalism of the paper and consequently for its growth; Sheffer, the man who prefers comics to cartoons, because the latter make the reader think; and Russell Edmonds, the man of long experience in journalism, who sees things much as they are. The book is long, but it is not dull, for its pages, like the streets of the city it describes, are crowded with people and full of incident.

IS THIS A NEW "L'ABBE CONSTANTIN"?

THE modern translation from the French that scores a conspicuous success in English reading lands is the exception. The novelists that have come to be recognized as standard, Victor Hugo and Balzac and Dumas, and later Daudet, and to an extent Zola, have of course had their audience, but the individual French novel that becomes a "best seller" in the sense that it goes into hundreds of thousands of copies appears apparently only about once in a generation. For the past thirty years publishers have been vainly looking for a new "Iron-Master," and especially for a new "L'Abbé Constantin." In Ludovic Halévy's idyllic love story there was a strong Canadian flavor, the heroine of the book and her sister being from that lost province that has remained in spirit more French than the colonies that France has retained. Is Louis Hémon's "Maria Chapdelaine," a tale of the Lake St. John country, destined to be a new "L'Abbé Constantin"? In France the book has sold more than one hundred thousand copies; Canada has called for edition after edition, and in the United States the story, translated by W. H. Blake, has just been brought out by the Macmillan Company

The author of "Maria Chapdelaine," Louis Hémon, died some years ago in the flower of his youth. He was killed in a railway accident at Chapleau, in the Province of Ontario, July 8, 1913. Born at Brest in October, 1880, he was educated in Paris, there taking his degree in modern Oriental languages. His first contribution to literature was a story, "La Riviere," submitted in competition to a Paris sporting newspaper, *Velo*, in 1904. The story won the first prize, and the prediction that its author would eventually achieve a distinguished place in letters. To *Velo* and to *L'Auto*, another sporting newspaper, he contributed many leading articles on sporting and literary subjects. His wandering spirit took him to England for a long stay, and there he acquired such a command of the language that he spoke it as well as he did French. In 1908 he published a novel, "Lizzie Blakeston," which was much admired for manner and fidelity of portraiture. French newspapers printed other stories and novels by him, and *La Patrie* of Montreal, on January 12, 1912, contained an article by him: "Quebec: Ville Française." In Canada he lived for a year and a half, in 1912 and 1913. In order to learn the ways of the people at first hand he spent months as a field laborer on the farms, especially in the Lake St. John country, at Roberval, St. Gedeon, and at the Peribonka of the story. "Maria Chapdelaine" was then written.

It is a tale of great delicacy and great simplicity: the story of the heart of a little, devout French Canadian girl, whom fate has placed in the cruel solitudes where the winter lasts from October till May. A few, swiftly speeding weeks of torrid heat, and then once again the icy brumal blast becomes the protagonist. "Ere long there sweeps from out the cold north a mighty wind like the final sentence of death, the cruel ending of a reprieve,

and soon the poor leaves, brown, red and golden, shaken too unkindly, strow the ground; the snow covers them, and the white expanse has only for adornment the somber green of trees that alter not their garb-triumphing now, as do those women inspired with bitter wisdom who barter their right to beauty for life everlasting." It is a setting where life seems to be a continuous entrenching against cold, and defense against hunger, where outside, the neighboring forest and even the fields won from it, are an alien, unfriendly world.

But cold as is the air from the vast sweeps it is pure, as pure as the love that stirs Maria Chapdelaine's gentle heart. That love is all for François Paradis, the trapper who, with words unspoken but understood, has gone forth to a winter among the woods of the north. For François are her prayers. "The thousand Aves have been said" she murmurs to herself, "but I have not yet asked for anything . . . not in words" She had thought that perhaps it were not needful; that the Divinity might understand without hearing words shaped by lips—Mary above all . . . Who had been a woman upon earth. But at last her simple mind was taken with a doubt, and she tried to find speech for the favor she was seeking. François Paradis. . . Most surely it concerns François Paradis. Hast thou already guessed it, O Mary, full of grace? How might she frame this her desire without impiety? That he should be spared hardship in the woods. . . . That he should be true to his word and give up drinking and swearing. . . . That he return in the spring. . . That he return in the spring. . . . She goes no further, for it seems to her that when he is with her again, his promise kept, all the happiness in the world must be within their reach, unaided . . . almost unaided . . . If it be not presumptuous so to think.

But François does not return in the spring. He is lost in the Christmas snowstorm, and Maria, hearing the story, feels the cold smite her like the hungry blade of a sword, and sees the forest leaping towards her in menace, its inscrutable face concealing a hundred dreadful secrets. Brave-hearted, buoyed up by faith, she lives on. Other suitors come, not to take François' place, but to soften her grief. Lorenzo Surprenant tells her of the towns far to the south, the never-ending spectacle of fine streets flooded with light at evening. For a time she is tempted, not by his avowals of love, honest and sincere tho they were, but by the lures of a life so different from her own. Finally, there is another voice, a voice from within, a voice that is the call of the blood and that rings like a trumpet call, a voice that is now the song of a woman, now the exhortation of a priest. "Three hundred years ago we came and we have remained. . . . We bore oversea our prayers and our songs; they are ever the same. . . . We have held fast, so that, it may be, many centuries hence the world will look upon us and say: 'These people are of a race that knows not how to perish!' . . . We are a testimony. For this we must abide in that Province where our fathers dwelt, living as they have lived, so as to obey the unwritten command that once shaped itself in their hearts, that passed to ours, which we in turn must hand on to descendants innumerable. In this land of Quebec naught shall die and naught shall suffer change."

Thus Maria Chapdelaine makes her decision.

SKINNY'S DIFFICULTIES

WHO killed old Wilbur Drake? Or rather who did not kill him, for the interest of "The Hermit of Turkey Hollow," by Arthur Train (Macmillan), lies in the effort of a lawyer to prove the innocence of a gentle, half-witted man who is suspected of the murder.

In the neighborhood of the small town of Pottsville was a shack tenanted by a man of whom little was known and about whom, in consequence, much was surmised. He was supposed to be possest of mysterious wealth, he was known to drink, he was generally a shade woozy in the upper story, and no one could remember when he had not lived in the shanty in Turkey Hollow, a sufficiently comfortable place of abode which contained one incongruous piece of furniture, a fine, old tall clock.

Skinny the Tramp is a feeble-minded youth with fondness for the open road. He is the recipient every year of two hundred dollars, the income of a trust fund created by his mother's will and twice a year this wanderer turns up in Pottsville to receive his semi-annual dividend from the hand of Squire Mason, his mother's executor. Hezekiah Mason is an unpleasant type of country lawyer, avaricious, dishonest and extremely unpopular. His efforts to become a member of The Sacred Camels of King Menelik, the select secret society to which all desirable Pottsville males belong, having been unsuccessful, he devotes himself to the task of getting even with the community. In pursuit of this congenial job he finds himself in a position to get a stranglehold on one of the leading county politicians if he can produce five thousand dollars. The opportunity is too good to lose and he appropriates the trust fund belonging to James Hawkins, otherwise known as Skinny the Tramp. Unfortunately the man defaults whose mortgage he holds and upon whom he has relied to pay back Skinny, and when the latter appears to collect his income Mason is obliged to borrow the money from a local tradesman.

Things are in this state, when one day a man named Emerson, who was cutting brush in Turkey Hollow, hears a shot and a cry for help, and rushing to the shanty finds the hermit lying on his back on the floor, the blood gushing from his mouth, a piece of gold in his hand, and broken clay pot beside him. In a moment he has breathed his last and Emerson dashes from the hut, searches the woods in the immediate vicinity, but in vain, and then makes all speed for Pottsville.

Just before hearing the shot Emerson had seen Skinny cruising about among the bushes and now suspects him of having had a hand in the killing. He rushes into the town shouting "murder!" and Squire Mason hearing his story, at once, as public prosecutor, orders the arrest of Skinny, who has just passed by. He is overtaken, and things look black for him, for there is mud on his boots, blood on his hand and gold in his pocket. Some instinct warns him to say nothing and no amount of questioning can elicit anything from him, so he is locked up to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The case comes to the notice of Mr. Ephraim Tutt, a lawyer of whom we have heard before, and he undertakes the defense of Skinny, of whose innocence he feels sure. Whether he can convince the jury is another matter. After much questioning the case stands thus: The tramp was seen in Turkey Hollow just before the murder was committed. A footprint near the hermit's door corresponds with Skinny's shoes. Gold pieces are found upon him similar to the one clasped in the dead man's hand. As an offset to this is set the kindly nature of the prisoner and the fact that Emerson swears that it was four o'clock by the hermit's timepiece when he found the body, and it was almost precisely at that hour that Skinny had been seen in the barber's shop in Pottsville, thus proving an alibi.

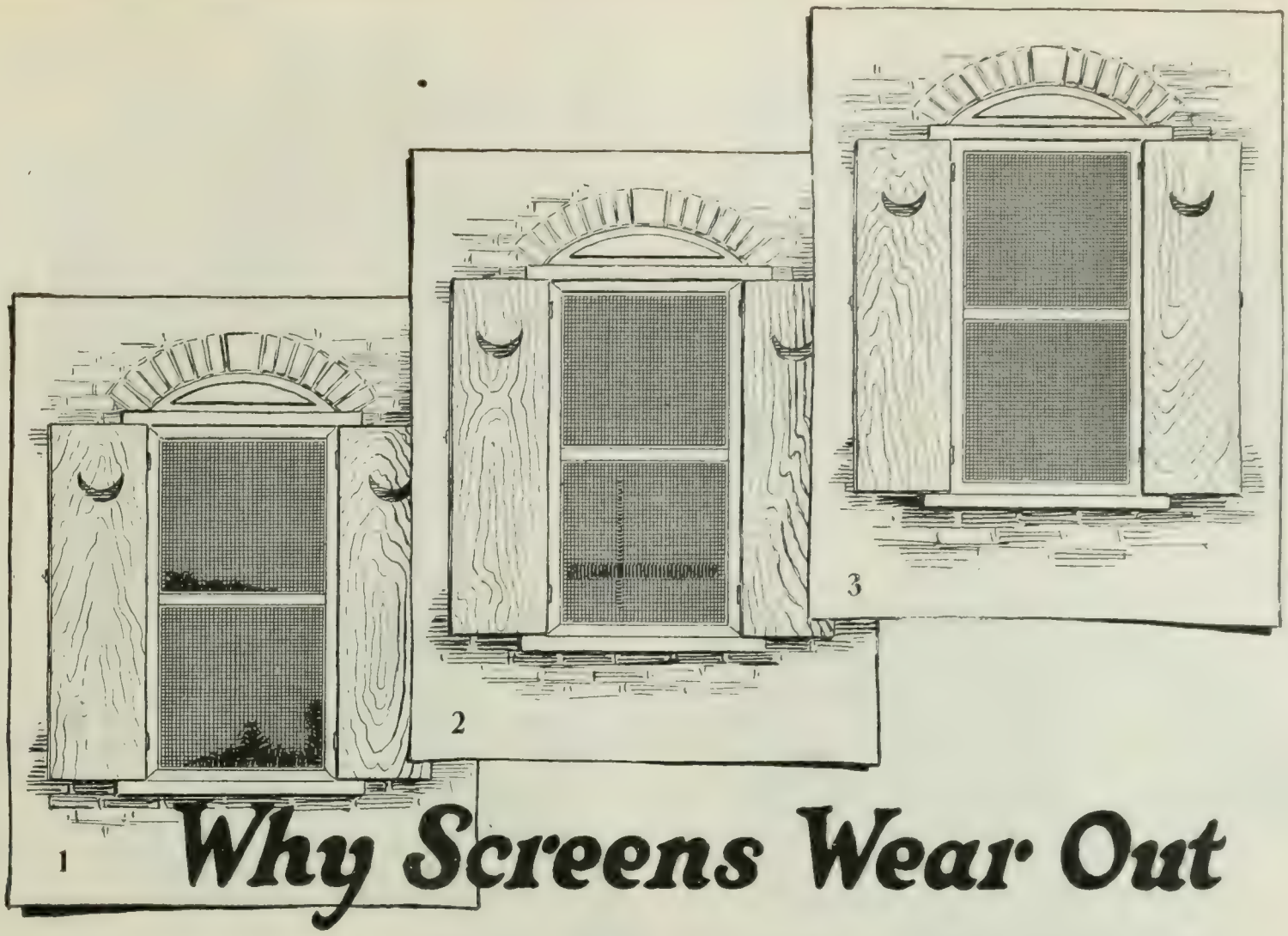
It has entered Squire Mason's head that if Skinny were out of the way he could absorb the tramp's annual income without any one being the wiser and this adds to his fervor as prosecutor. Mr. Tutt is a keen reader of faces and he soon perceives the Squire's anxiety to fasten the murder on the prisoner. He also sees something else, to his great dismay. A glance at some photographs of the scene, taken a couple of hours after the murder, shows that the hermit's clock had stopped at four. If Skinny's alibi is to be established other evidence must be forthcoming. Tutt doesn't know whether the Squire has noticed the clock face; the jury has not seen the photographs and if they do may not observe the damning fact, but the risk is too great to be run so Emerson must be questioned again. This is difficult as he has taken a job as lumberman and left town, but Tutt perseveres and after much trouble Emerson appears as witness with other evidence that exonerates poor Skinny and incidentally exposes the machinations of the Squire.

The story is rather loosely constructed, and it seems odd that the principal tradesman of the place should not have been aware that in stamping his name upon some bank bills he was laying himself open to prosecution. But without this lapse it would have been harder to have cleared Skinny, so the reader must not be too particular.

ANOTHER MODERN MARRIAGE

ONE wishes that Mr. E. F. Benson would devote less time to plot in his stories and more to the delineation of character, for in that line he has an able touch. His latest book "Lovers and Friends" (Doran, $2.00) opens with an enchanting sketch of a well-born egoist who might have proved a dangerous rival of "Queen Lucia" had he moved in the same circle with that delectable person. Philip Courthope is a man of good family who in early life had studied art in Paris. Altho not especially gifted he had a distinct knack at catching a likeness that stood him in good stead, and it was while painting the portrait of a rich American woman some eight years his senior that he decided to make himself comfortable for the rest of his life by a rich marriage. The lady was the widow of a Prussian Junker, and in spite of a dreadful experience with one husband she was soon in love with the good-looking young artist whose portrait of her was so flatteringly like. They were married, but in two years her fire had quite burned out and she was ready to pay him two thousand pounds a year and give him the care of their infant daughter Celia on condition that he did not interfere with her in any way. The arrangement was made with equal satisfaction to both.

Courthope settled in the little watering place of Merriby where, at the opening of the story he is a person of importance in



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PACKER'S LIQUID TAR SOAP

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS
Continued

all social affairs. President of the County Club, Treasurer of the Golf Club, and Secretary of the Lawn Tennis Club, his position is sufficiently important to satisfy even his vanity, while his "Soirées d'Ennui," given every other week during the Merriby season, with music, dancing and supper so carefully thought out as to seem unpremeditated, are a great success. In the meantime Mrs. Courthope is enjoying herself tremendously in London where she is achieving the main object of her life, which is to know every one. Finally it dawns on her that her daughter is among the few desirable persons whose acquaintance she has not yet made, so she writes to Courthope and proposes to drop in on him shortly for dinner on her way to Exmouth, and see for herself what Celia is like. The inspection proves so satisfactory that she instantly suggests to her husband that Celia shall come to her for an indefinite stay, and offers to make it so well worth his while financially that he consents, tho this part of the negotiation is not made public.

From this moment the interest in the book begins to wane. Philip, with his vanity, his egotism and his amusing affectations, gives place to Celia, a modern young woman; a tribe of rattle-pated friends, and her serious-minded lover, Lord Matcham. Like so many present-day heroines, Celia's idea is to take all she can get without much thought as to any return being made. Lord Matcham has a good deal to offer beside his love and devotion and Celia accepts all without caring much for the giver. The usual result follows. She finds her husband rather a bore and bestows her affections on a handsome young materialist who is frankly out for the best he can get in life. It would not be fair to the author to say how the book ends—as a matter of fact the closing scene leaves the reader a good deal of liberty to settle things for himself, but as a story it drags, one reason being that it is impossible to feel much enthusiasm, for Celia in spite of her beauty and unhappiness. In fact, the modern heroine is getting to be something of a nuisance with her general crabbedness and discontent. Insisting upon having a child if she is single, refusing to bear one if married, never in love with her husband, no matter what his merits, and generally attaching herself to the most worthless man of her acquaintance, she is rapidly becoming a bore of the first water. Lord Matcham is faintly reminiscent of Lord Brayton in "The Climber," tho he is not such a prig; Mrs. Courthope is an inconsequent person, and her conversation recalls that of the gifted Dodo, only it is more foolish, less pretentious and consequently more amusing. In Philip Courthope Mr. Benson has given us another of those characters whom he sketches so well, and our chief regret is that there is not more of him in the book and less of the tumultuous Celia.

A NEW NOVEL OF INDIA

IF some of the glib folk who call themselves by the singularly inappropriate title of "Friends of India," and are not ashamed of doing their utmost to incite rebellion in a friendly state, would take the trouble to read Maud Diver's novel "Far to Seek" (Houghton-Mifflin Co., $2.00) they would learn a good deal concerning that country of which they are at present ignorant. Mrs. Diver writes with authority, and if she chooses to put her information in the form of a novel, it is none the less accurate. Born in India, the daughter of one army officer in the Indian Service and wife of another, almost the whole of her life has been spent in that country, among people whom she understands and appreciates.

Her hero, Roy Sinclair, is the son of Sir Neville Sinclair and his Indian wife, a Rajput lady of high degree, and so far from being anything like the usual despised Eurasian, Roy is represented as having inherited the best of both East and West and showing in every way the marks of race. The early part of the book records the boy's happy childhood, his adoration of his mother and their wonderful unity of spirit. He leads the usual life of an English lad of his class, goes to school and college; makes an intimate friend of Lance Desmond, whose father is an Indian officer, whom the readers of Mrs. Diver's books have met before, and at Oxford encounters two of his own cousins, Dyan Singh, "handsome and fiery young India at its best," and his sister Aruna, who by dint of almost superhuman perseverance has broken with tradition sufficiently to enter Somerville College.

Roy's nature is complex, and it is this curious blending of East and West that the author tries to show us. His feeling for India is so strong that he decides to go there as soon as he has finished at Oxford, and his great desire is to write a book that will bring England and India nearer together and contribute to their better mutual understanding.

The greater part of the book is given over to Roy's Indian experiences, which embrace many sides of life. His grandfather is a statesman high in the confidence of the Government, enlightened, with a large and vigorous mind. His wife, whom he had once dreamed of educating, had "hardened into the narrow, tyrannical woman," but in his daughter, Roy's mother, he had found the intimate companionship he had craved and in a measure created. Dyan, by this time once more in India, has fallen under the spell of various agitators who "extol passion and rebellion in terms of a creed that enjoins detachment from both; inciting to political murder, under sanction of the divine dictum 'who kills the body kills naught.'" Still another type of Oriental is portrayed in Chandranath, the man whose veneer of English education barely covers the shiftiness, cowardice and cruelty of the inferior Eastern nature.

No book dealing with Indian life would be complete without a picture of the Anglo-Indian, and Mrs. Diver shows us the best and perhaps the worst of the tribe. The former in the persons of those many conscientious, upright, high-minded officers, beloved by their native troops and all over whom they have been placed. The latter she has presented in the predatory tho respectable woman, with a daughter to marry, and who looks upon all Orientals as an inferior people, placed here to afford an income and a position to the superior British who have "conquered" them. This last type forms a real danger from which Roy barely escapes, to return to England and the happier destiny which awaits him there.

It is impossible to give in a brief notice of this book more than a very limited idea of its contents. It is a fairly long story, well written, full of beautiful descriptions of that wonderful country whose very name spells magic to most of us, and every page

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Williams'

of it breathes the ardent desire of the author for a fuller and more complete mutual understanding of the two countries so dear to her.

TWO GIRLS AND TOO MUCH TEMPERAMENT

WE meet her first when she is only eight years old, but that does not prevent her from trying to bear the troubles of the world, nor from being one of the greatest troubles in her own home. Indeed, she got her nickname through this faculty, and was known as "Trouble-the-House," title of the book by Kate Jordan (Little, Brown & Co., $1.90). It was a term she hated with intensity; for she had no desire to be a trouble; rather, she wished to be an angel, an angel like her little sister, who looked like an Easter lily, white and gold, shimmering like moonlight, gentle as a breeze in spring. Was it her fault that she was dark and freckled, that the world was peopled with dangers to her, that she had an imagination which foreboded all manner of terrible things, and an active mind that went with a rush to meet the peril she saw coming? No, it was no fault of hers that her temperament, Irish and creative, was too much for any small girl to handle.

It is Sunday when we meet her, and she and her sister go to church—to Sunday-school. There they hear a lesson on the end of the world, and the teacher spares no pains to make it a thriller. All the familiar horrors are dwelt upon, the inevitability of the whole affair clearly conveyed, with the awful fact that it is due at any moment, even when, as the Bible tells, "no one is thinking of it." Yes, that point is made much of by the teacher. For Susy, sick with terror, asks her if they aren't to be given a little warning, given a chance to be sorry, to pray. "Don't rely on last hour repentance, dear. Try always to be a good little girl, for Gabriel's trumpet will call us to account for our sins *when no one is thinking of it.* That's what the Bible says plainly."

Oh, never-to-be-forgotten Sunday! Susy fled to the attic, there to try to think matters out. But there seemed no help. In the twinkling of an eye all those horrors might be due and active. Fear shook her. Was there no escape? Then there leapt into her mind the memory of the statement that only when no one was thinking of it would it come. Well, then, it was plain that it should be thought of, and thought of constantly. Here was her work.

"From that moment, as long as she lived, she would never, never forget the Day of Judgment; not even for a second!"

With the amazing singleheartedness possible only to a child she sets about her task. All Sunday, all Sunday night she thought. In the morning she looked strange.

"Your eyes are like two burned holes in a blanket, Susy. Do you feel sick?"

"'No,' said Susy, absently, trying to center her thoughts on the sea giving up its dead.

During the day, do what she would, she kept falling asleep. At three she could not keep her eyes open any longer. She woke, astonished to find herself in bed, and a clock sounding, told her it was ten. For seven hours she had imperiled the world!

But after that she kept awake till morning, and for most of the day following. But

she realized the thing was too much for her. She would take Genevieve, her small sister, who had been watching her with startled eyes, knowing that Susy was up to something, she would let Genevieve do some of the watching and thinking while she took a good sleep.

Of course Genevieve proves a weak horse at tugging such a load. A friend called in to assist fails also, and Susy breaks under the strain. She falls ill, and it is a week before she really knows anything about it. Then she manages to tell her mother and father her trouble, and she is made free again, told of a God of love who somehow wiped out the Judgment Day in her mind.

But if it isn't one thing, it's another. Some time later a new family came to live near the Gilvarrys, a family possest of twin daughters, little things exactly alike. Twins were new in the experience of the Gilvarry children. Susy passionately adopted the twin idea. She and Genevieve also should be twins. And since they must look just alike, and since Genevieve was the fair and desirable one, then it was up to her to look like her sister. Starving herself would help her to grow smaller, rubbing her face with vinegar would surely take off her freckles and make her pale, and she decided to bleach her hair with borax, having overheard a remark to the effect that borax had powers in that direction. Pleading with her mother, she persuaded that harassed lady to dress the two of them alike, and she and Genevieve, equally interested in the experiment, gave each other new and twin-like names, Susy becoming Dorine, while Genevieve harmonized with Corine.

She had to steal the borax, and the two chose a day when Himself and Herself being away, and nurse Margaret occupied in the kitchen, they were left alone to play. They started work at once, and got everything going splendidly—except for the fact that they had got hold of plaster of Paris instead of borax. When the plaster, well mixed with water and with Susy's hair, got in its fine work it almost lifted the scalp off the child's head, and threw both youngsters into a panic. Once again Susy had to go to bed, with her hair shaved, and to add to her wo mumps developed. By the time she was up again twinship was cast into the discard. Not only did it seem impossible of attainment, but she had heard that one twin was apt to die—they aren't usually very strong, poor dears—and she was content.

But the book is no mere chronicle of curious escapades and funny mischances. It is a singularly vivid picture of the mind and soul of a growing child and girl; a girl who has in her the writer's urge for expression, the writer's imagination, a girl of tempestuous character; and she is depicted with humor and insight. It is seldom that any one who has left childhood can recall the ways of it, heart and mind, but Kate Jordan has the power to do so. It is a child, it is childhood, that she draws in the book, a child's pangs of joy or pain that she remembers and recreates. The child's world is not our world. We can look into it from our place, but we can not enter it unless memory and imagination prop us on either side, and looking into it is very different from looking out from it. There is nothing in the world so busy as a child; an idle child is as unlikely a phenomenon as an idle bird. Their play, their thought, their every act is an intense life to children, their make-believe terribly real. Even the most commonplace child lives in no divided sense his own life. The more fanciful and rich his temperament the more he follows a road barred to adult senses.

Kate Jordan has written in this book her

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Model No. 10 Remington $59.90 Regular $100 Machine

Only 16 Cents a Day!

And This Wonderful Late Model Typewriter is Yours

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You don't have to take anybody's word for the value of these machines. Prove it to yourself. Our special price is only $59.90. If you think it is not a bargain or if you are not satisfied with it in every way, return it to us within 5 days and you will be nothing out. We want you to see this machine at your home or office, work on it for 5 days and then if satisfied it is yours on our easy payment plan of only $4.75 a month. Cash price $53.90.

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS
Continued

own childhood, her own young girlhood. Somehow she has never lost touch with her childhood world, and she is able to take us back to it with her. It is worth going there, for once she has us there we begin to remember our own vanished time. It may have been different enough as to outside facts, but as to essentials it is the same. Children are never strangers, and if we meet as children we all know each other.

Besides her sister Genevieve, Susy has a brother, Bob, who, being away at school most of the time, enters only briefly into the narrative, but he is very thoroughly there when he does come. It is when the children are older that he makes one of these appearances. Susy has begun to write by this time, and she has also begun to recite. Bob appreciates the latter talent.

"You've got a career ahead of you, Susy," he declared. "You feel that, of course."

Susy, greatly delighted, admitted that she thought it likely.

"Well, it's the stage. It just clamors for you, Susy. . . . I wish I could see you as Juliet . . . !"

But the two agree that the family is too old-fashioned to permit a hope of realizing this career. It is. It is too old-fashioned even to be pleased at the compromise which brother and sister decided upon. Susy should be a public speaker. They wrote out a large number of cards to this effect:

Susy Gilvarry
Public Speaker
No. — Waverly Place

and distributed them by hand to passers-by. Unluckily Himself finds a number of these cards strewn where the aforesaid passers-by had dropt them, and he doesn't like it. He makes Bob and Susy see this attitude clearly.

Bob gives up for the present, but he knows they are right, and he gives Susy a parting bit of encouragement and comfort:

"Buck up, Sis. No use trying to teach the family anything. . . . Stone age! It's a wonder they don't go around with nothing on but fur rugs, and instead of striking matches, hit stones together to get a light. You've just got to wait till you're eighteen. Then — Show them!"

Space does not permit merited appreciation of the charm with which Himself and Herself are shadowed forth in the background of colorful and active days of the two little sisters who wished they were twins. Himself is their father, whose parental authority is so imposing that it can only be compassed in the capitalized pronoun. Herself, their mother, is no less an authority than Himself, but a gentler one, less puzzled by girlish fantasy, tho none the less fearful of worldly snares and pitfalls. In these secondary figures the author displays anew her profound understanding with the imaginative mind.

Susy isn't eighteen when the story closes, but she is earning money with her writing, and so is Genevieve. There have been more troubles in the home than little Trouble-the-House, and the two young things are thrown suddenly from childhood into responsible girlhood. But they keep their human quality and their sense of fun. It is a book as real as an apple and as wholesome, with the tart tang of truth.

WHO KILLED THE OLD MAN?

JACOB HERAPATH'S coachman brought him home from his office at one o'clock in the morning and saw him enter the house. At eight o'clock of that same morning he was found dead in that office, a bullet through his temple, the revolver lying beside him. It is a case of murder or suicide, but the testimony of the surgeons proves that his death had taken place fully eight hours before. Who was it, then, who had been driven back to the Herapath house in Portman Square, and how was he connected with the murder?

The people nearest to Jacob Herapath were Peggie Wynne, his niece, who lived with him; Barthorpe Herapath, his nephew and presumable heir, and Mr. Tertius, a mild-mannered old gentleman who had occupied a suite of rooms in the Portman Square house for many years, but of whom little was known by any but Jacob Herapath. It is Mr. Tertius who, after the funeral, produces a will, witnessed by himself and a Mr. Frank Burchill, at that time Jacob Herapath's secretary, in which everything is left to Peggie, and Barthorpe's name is not even mentioned. This furnishes an extra stimulus for Barthorpe's investigations and he proceeds to hunt up Burchill who, he has reason to believe, knows something compromising concerning his uncle and had tried to blackmail him. If he can get hold of this secret it may afford a clue to the murderer. He finds Burchill, and after much discussion they come to an agreement. Burchill claims to know a secret which will place Barthorpe in possession of the Herapath property; his price is ten per cent. on the value of that property. Should the secret prove useless his claim is void. To this Barthorpe agrees.

In the meantime others have been busy on the case. Mr. Triffitt, a newspaper reporter, sees advancement for himself if he can discover the truth. Peggie and Mr. Tertius, moved by their affection for the dead man, are also actively engaged, and pretty soon things come to light that are significant, to say the least. At Mr. Herapath's funeral Triffitt catches sight of a face that he has seen before, and on inquiry learns that it is that of Mr. Frank Burchill, an ex-secretary of Mr. Herapath's. When Triffitt had last seen him he, as Mr. Francis Bentham, was on trial in a small Scotch town for murdering his rich and elderly wife by pushing her over a cliff. The verdict was the Scotch one of "Not Proven," but there was little doubt as to his guilt. Mr. Tertius, for his part, had been hunting up the taxi driver who had brought Herapath that night from the House of Commons to his estate office and, as by this time Barthorpe had protested the will, had enlisted the services of Mr. Halfpenny, the family solicitor and friend. The results of these investigations should carry a lesson as to the fallibility of circumstantial evidence. From Barthorpe Herapath's point of view Mr. Tertius incurs the gravest suspicion; Triffitt's efforts convince him that Burchill is the man wanted, while Mr. Tertius's testimony before a meeting of those interested in the case, which takes place at Mr. Halfpenny's office, results in the arrest of both Burchill and Barthorpe, and tho the former escapes, the latter is consigned to prison to await his trial for the murder of his uncle.

A scientific gentleman, a friend of Mr Tertius, now joins the band of amateur detectives, announces that he doesn't believe Barthorpe committed the murder, and devotes his time and energies to finding out the truth. The quest leads him through many out-of-the-way places and introduces

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There is nothing like good old Musterole for colds and minor ills.

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MUSTEROLE
WILL NOT BLISTER

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS
Continued

him to many new people and scenes, for in Mr. J. S. Fletcher's stories there is no stint of adventure. The solution of this mystery is most unexpected. The reader will find it hard to lay down "The Herapath Property" (Doran) until he finds out who killed the old man.

A FEMININE EGOIST

LYDIA RAYMOND was a born egoist. Rather than yield the center of the stage she welcomed discomfort and sacrifice; anything to remain in the limelight.

When we first meet her she is an intelligent child of twelve, whose widowed mother ha just died, leaving Lydia to reflect with considerable satisfaction that she is now an orphan and as such has a right to be pitied and made much of. She belongs to the great English middle class, the backbone of the nation politically, socially its scourge, and as we follow the girl's career, her ambitions, not unworthy ones, her experiences, her achievements and her final awakening, we are filled with admiration for Miss E. M. Delafield's powers of analysis and delineation of character, as shown in her recent novel "The Heel of Achilles" (Macmillan, $2.50).

Lydia is brought up by her aunt Beryl in the house of her grandfather, a shrewd, cynical old person who, alone of all th family, understands his granddaughter thoroughly and considers her worth bestowing some advice upon, his favorite maxim "always let the other people talk about themselves" becoming Lydia's guiding and successful precept through life.

After going through her school with honors Lydia feels that she must do something towards earning a living, instigated thereto, one can not help feeling, rather by the desire for fresh experiences than that of repaying her kind, hard-working aunt and uncle for their care of her. She obtains a position as accountant in a fashionable dressmaking establishment in London and goes to live at a boarding-house in Bloomsbury, kept by Miss Nettleship, a friend of aunt Beryl's. In describing the inhabitants of this house the author's powers of observation and analysis are freely used and we shudder as we contemplate Miss Lillicrap, greedy, cross and complaining; Miss Forster, hard, devoted to bridge and given to much talk about her friends; Sir Rupert and Lady Honoret; and Mr. Margoliouth, the oily, suave Greek of unknown antecedents.

Lydia does well at her job, and by her pleasant manners and attention to Grandpapa's maxim is fairly well liked by all at the shop. She is equally popular at the boarding-house; she is the only young girl there, and she soon finds herself the object of attentions from the Greek who lends her books, takes her to the theater and permits himself such minor endearments as holding her hand in the cab on their way home. The other boarders are beginning to look upon her as the heroine of a love-affair, when their dream is shattered by the sudden appearance of Margoliouth's wife, a stout, dark lady, who pays the money her husband owes Miss Nettleship and carries him off with her. Any sense of mortification Lydia may have had is atoned for by the fact of her occupying the middle of the stage, and she realizes, tho she would have hesitated to put it into words, that no grief that she could imagine could hurt her enough to discount the satisfaction she would always feel at filling that position.

Lydia's next advancement is through Miss Forster to the position of private secretary to Sir Rupert Honoret, a rich Jew whose wife poses as a patroness of undiscovered talent. The pay is better and the work not uninteresting, and all seems to be going on well when Lydia awakes with a start to find herself in the middle of a divorce case, with the possibility of being summoned as a witness. This is averted, however, and the next step in her career is her marriage to a well-born young clergyman whom she had met while staying with a school friend in Devonshire.

The story then passes rapidly over the ensuing years, the birth of Lydia's daughter, the death of her husband, the slow march of events in the little Devonshire village where she lives. Instinctively her attitude towards her daughter has been the one to challenge the admiration of the observer—that of self-sacrifice. She does everything for Jennie; she shelters her, she stands between her and every responsibility, she is the model mother. But unfortunately Jennie does not take kindly to this treatment: like most young people she longs for experiences of her own, and the inevitable battle comes when she falls in love. The war has broken out; Roland Valentine is a Canadian aviator who is quite as determined as Lydia, and she is obliged to give in, but the book closes on her momentary triumph, for even as Jennie and Roland drive away for a brief honeymoon, the relatives and friends gather around the bereaved parent saying, "poor Lydia!"

To those who recall "The War-Workers," Miss Delafield's first novel, "The Heel of Achilles" will at first prove something of a disappointment, as it lacks the humor which characterized the earlier work, but as a study of character it leaves little to be desired. Once in the course of the story Lydia hears the truth about herself from her sister-in-law, who points out to her that she has never loved any one in her life and that the devotion that she bestows upon her child is merely another form of self-love, that her sacrifices, such as they are, have been made with a view to effect, and that she has no right to complain if Jennie is not overflowing with gratitude. The development of Lydia's character under the influence of her overweening self-centeredness, her complete failure to make warm and enduring friendships, the absence of all real sympathy under her pleasant manners—all this is extremely well done and carries with it a valuable lesson.

Reason Enough.—MINISTER—"Why are you late for Sunday School, Tommy?"

TOMMY—"I was goin' fishin', but farver wouldn't let me."

MINISTER—"Ah, how excellent! Did he explain why he wouldn't let you?"

TOMMY—"Yes, sir. He said there wasn't enough bait for two!"—*London Mail.*

Hard Times.—HE (reading)—"But hunger and, now, cold as well, claim daily more and more victims. . . ."

SHE (interrupting)—"Ah, that reminds me! Did you remember to buy me that fur jacket I spoke about yesterday?"—*Karikaturen, Christiania.*

Treating Him Rough.—The enraged proprietor of the Gem Café rushed into the office shortly after the paper was out. His complaint was that his ad was signed, "The Germ Café."—*The Malteaser.*

Two constant dangers—

We now know that food must protect us against them

How science has revolutionized the selection of the food we eat

IT is now known that there are two dangers constantly threatening our health—not having our body tissues built up and not ridding the body of poisonous waste matter.

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But many American meals lack the life-giving elements which build up body tissues and the elements which eliminate waste matter.

A familiar food with wonderful health giving properties

Today millions are securing these needed food essentials by adding Fleischmann's Yeast to their regular diet. For yeast is the richest known source of the necessary water-soluble vitamin.

Fleischmann's Yeast stimulates digestion, builds up the body tissues and keeps the body more resistant to disease. In addition, because of its freshness, it helps the intestines in their elimination of poisonous waste matter. You get it fresh every day.

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A noted specialist, in his latest book, says of fresh, compressed yeast: "It should be much more frequently given in illness in which there is intestinal disturbance. . ." This is especially true in cases where the condition requires the constant use of laxatives.

Fleischmann's Yeast is a corrective food, always fresh, and better suited to the stomach and intestines than laxatives. It is a food—and cannot form a habit. In tested cases normal functions have been restored in from 3 days to 5 weeks.

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Many physicians and hospitals are prescribing Fleischmann's Yeast for impurities of the skin. It has yielded remarkable results. In one series of tests forty-one out of forty-two such cases were improved or cured, in some instances in a remarkably short time.

Fresh yeast has received general attention from the public since recent scientific tests proved that fresh yeast corrects run-down condition, constipation, indigestion, and certain skin disorders. These original tests were all made with Fleischmann's Yeast.

Fleischmann's Yeast is a pure, fresh food, rich in vitamin, in which it measures up to the high standards set by laboratories and hospitals.

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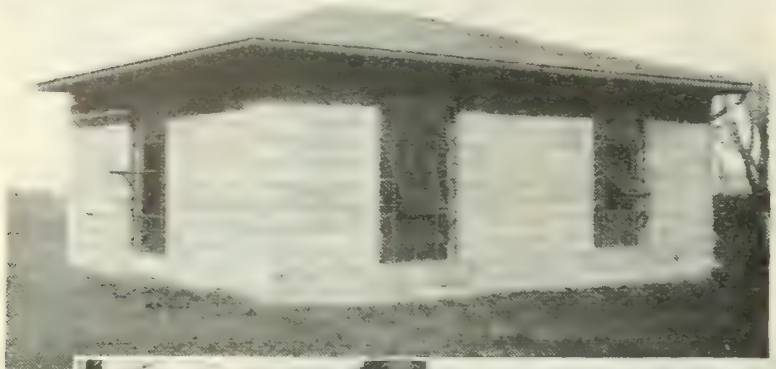
Fleischmann's Yeast is a food—not a medicine

Fresh yeast has been proved by scientific tests to be a valuable food for correcting run-down condition, constipation, indigestion and certain skin disorders. These original tests were all made with Fleischmann's Yeast. *Avoid the use of so-called yeast preparations.* Many of these contain only

a small amount of yeast—as little as one-tenth of a yeast cake—mixed with drugs and medicines. The familiar tin-foil package with the yellow label is the only form in which you can get Fleischmann's Yeast for Health. Be sure it's Fleischmann's Yeast. Do not be misled by yeast-substitutes.



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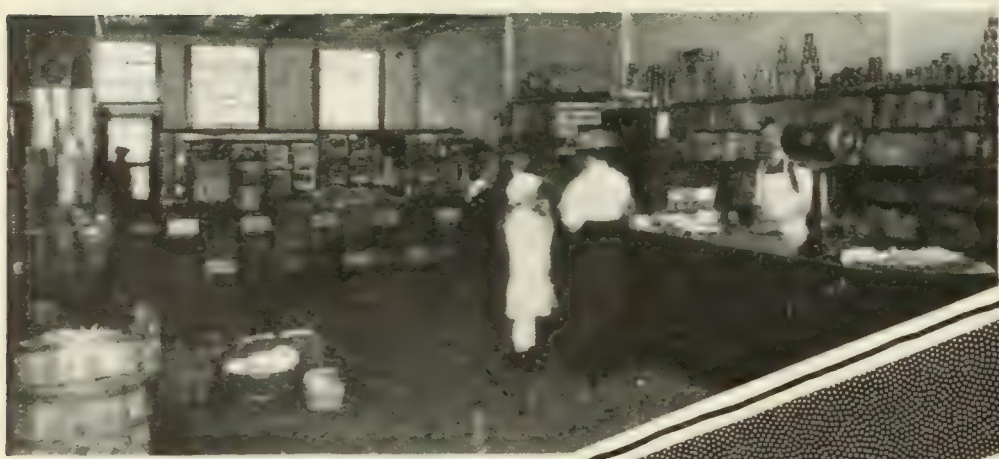

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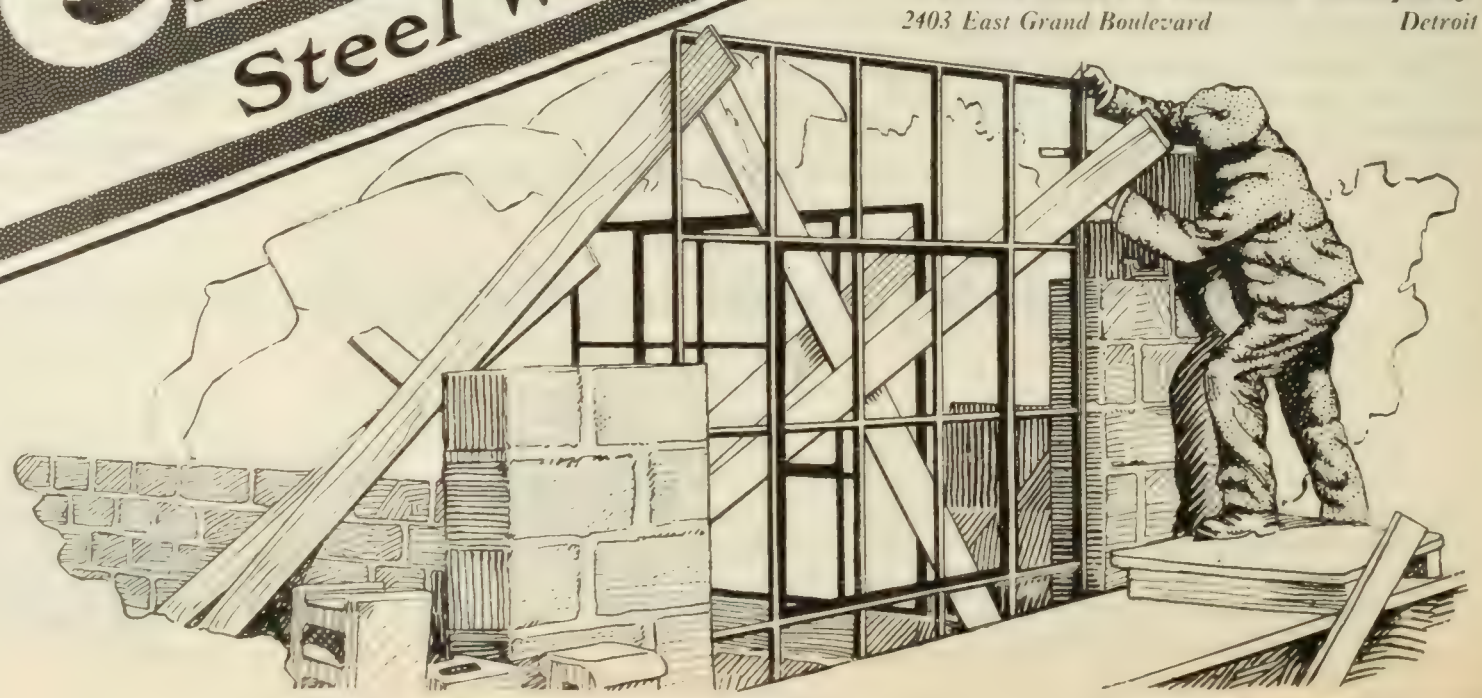

SCIENCE ▾ AND ▾ INVENTION

ELLIS ISLANDS FOR PLANT IMMIGRANTS

MOST American crop or garden plants, like most American men and women, are immigrants or the descendants of immigrants. And plant immigration is now being fostered and encouraged by the Government. Our descendants will eat fruits and grains and wear clothes that are the products of vegetation that we know not. The immigrant plants are still pouring in, and there are no regulations to keep them out unless they bring disease. To be sure that they are healthy and to study the conditions of climate and care under which they will be most useful, immigrant stations—vegetable Ellis Islands—have been established by the U. S. Bureau of Plant Industry in various parts of the United States. These are described in *The Outlook* (New York) by Lewis Edwin Theiss. Mr. Theiss begins by reminding us that the nation's efforts toward "Americanization" are not confined to humans. We are yearly Americanizing hordes of foreign plants. Plant introduction has given to the United States practically all of its commercial crops. He continues:

Most of these have become so thoroughly naturalized that we are astonished to learn that they are not natives. That astonishment will be progressive through the centuries. The day will come when Americans, wandering through our great bamboo forests—at present non-existent—will be as much astonished to learn that the bamboo is a "foreigner" as we of to-day are surprized when told that wheat is not a native.

Plant introduction was for a long time dependent upon private initiative and enterprise. Travelers saw this or that plant abroad, or nursery or seed-houses learned of something else, and specimens were brought in for trial. But no systematic, scientific effort to increase the flora of the country was made until a comparatively few years ago, when Mr. Barbour Lathrop, a wealthy San Franciscan, whose hobby was plant-gathering, suggested and really financed the first government attempt to find useful new plants for cultivation in America. The Bureau of Plant Industry of the Department of Agriculture is now systematically combing the earth to find varieties of plants that may be useful in American life.

A plant foreigner differs but little from a human foreigner. It may be an anarchist or a desirable citizen. Its history may be a criminal one or a record of worthy accomplishment. So there must be detention points, immigration stations, for these floral newcomers, where their histories and potentialities may be inquired into. Uncle Sam has therefore created at appropriate points in his wide domain a number of Ellis Islands for plants.

At Brooksville, in the hummock region of western Florida, is a plant immigration station that furnishes ideal conditions for the propagation of plants coming from the moister but not tropical parts of China and Japan. In these gardens are located the first sizable Federal plantation of bamboo. This plant is one of the most valuable trees in the world. The smooth stems rise fifty feet in air, branchless for the greater part of their length. In spring these trees furnish an abundance of edible young shoots as delicious as asparagus. The wood is extremely strong. The little canes are our common bamboo fishing-poles. The larger stems are useful in a thousand ways. This plant can be grown from the Carolinas to Texas, and there is every reason to believe that our descendants will some day wander through great forests of bamboo in America.

At Miami is another plant introduction garden. Here frost is practically unknown. The character of the region is largely tropical. So the Miami station is most advantageous for the propagation and preliminary testing of a wide range of new plants from tropical and subtropical regions.

The Chico, California, station is located in the very heart of one of the leading deciduous fruit and nut sections. Here the summers are long and hot, the winters are mild, and water for irrigation is abundant. So the Chico station becomes the appropriate place to try out such widely differing plants as alfalfa from Siberia, hardy fruits from Russia, chestnuts, persimmons, and jujubes from northern China, and citrus fruits from the tropics.

At Bellingham, Washington, a station has been created after extensive experiments to find the best place in America to grow bulbs. There are reasons to believe that the so-called "Dutch bulbs" can be grown just as well in this country as in Holland. Almost certainly the result of these experiments will be the building up of a great bulb industry in the Puget Sound region.

The Yarrow station, at Rockville, Maryland, was established primarily to meet the need for a place near Washington where plants could be inspected by the Federal Horticultural Board, and properly guarded if there is a suspicion that they are diseased. Lack of proper control of plant introductions in earlier days unleashed upon the country such terrible scourges as the chestnut blight and the San José scale. Uncle Sam does not intend to have a repetition of such a thing.

Still another station is located at Savannah, Georgia. In these stations Uncle Sam takes charge of all the plant immigrants coming to the Bureau of Plant Industry.

The labor connected with the handling of these newcomers is past belief, we are told. From all corners of the earth come bales of plants, cuttings, and seeds that must first be unpacked, given each an identification number, and at once inspected for disease. If in any way tainted, a plant is immediately ordered into quarantine. The writer goes on:

The plant propagators at these stations often have to resort to every known practise of the craft to save a plant arriving out of condition or out of season. And sometimes, when they are handling plants

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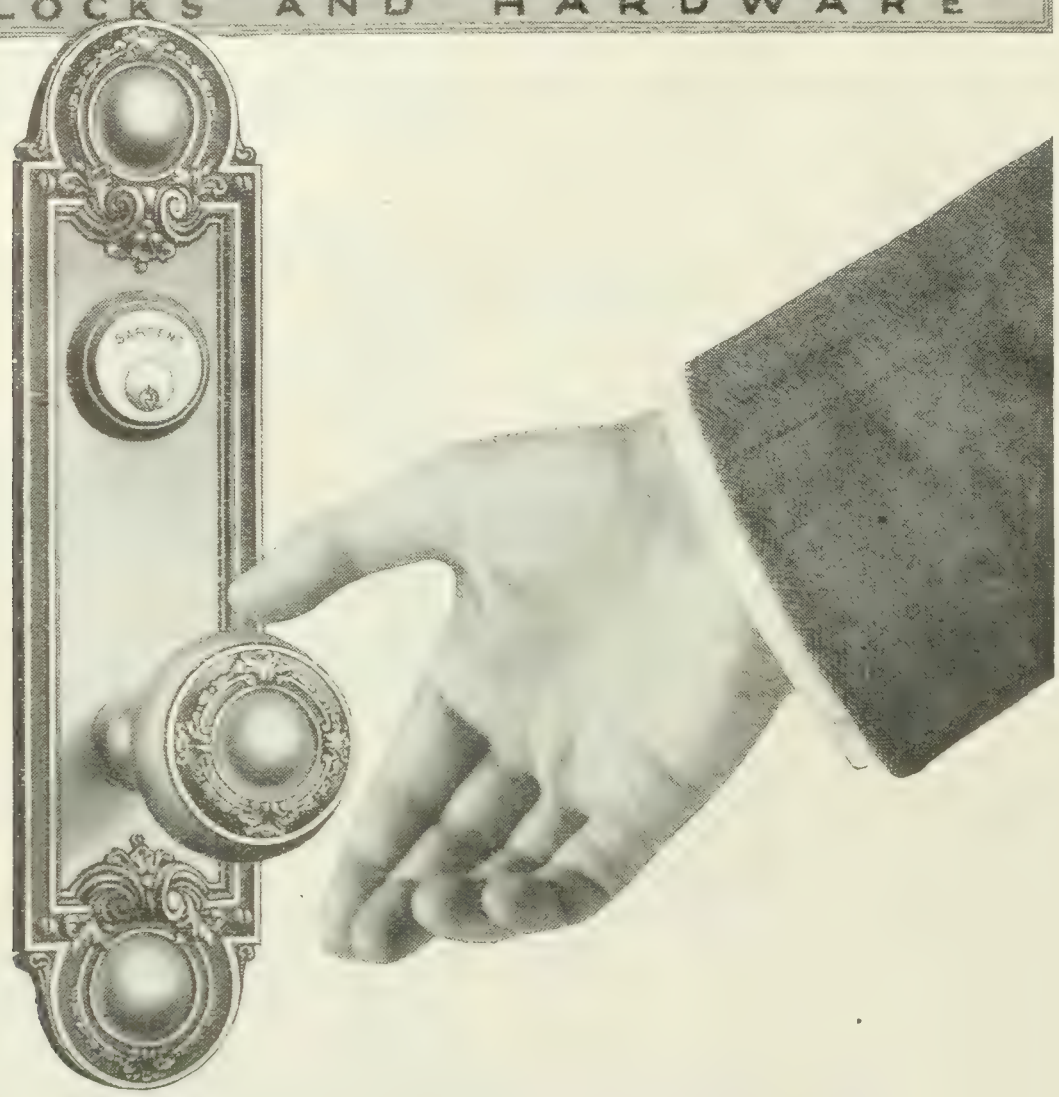

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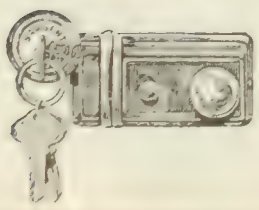


Insecure locks on your present home should be replaced by Sargent Cylinder Day and Night Latches. They should be on front and back doors and on basement, attic, linen closet and other important inside doors.

utterly unknown to them, they must devise methods entirely new.

The necessary records of a plant immigrant include a Federal Horticultural Board inspection card, a plant introduction card, a plant order card, and a shipping tag upon which is a certificate of inspection. And each of these cards must contain minutely detailed information, such as the name of the sender, name of inspector, treatment prescribed, date received, number of specimens received, probable economic value, name of recipient if shipped out for trial, and so on.

Merely to list the thousands of plants that have come to these immigrant stations would fill a book or two. Plants of all sorts, from forest trees to ornamental vines, are on trial. Many of these plants are no better than our native plants of like sorts. Some are inferior. Yet many have been discovered that may be helpful in improving old species here or in establishing new industries.

HOW SHALL WE PROLONG LIFE?

ELEVEN years more of life were enjoyed by the average American in 1910 than in 1855. This extension of our sojourn upon earth, according to the *Statistical Bulletin* of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. (New York) may be credited to improvement in living conditions during the past half century. This period has, in fact, witnessed the development of the public health movement. Further improvement, we are assured, will lengthen life still more. Cutting infant mortality in half—a reasonable possibility—would lengthen the general span of life three and a half years. If we could abolish accidents and four diseases—cancer, Bright's disease, heart disease, and tuberculosis—we should lengthen life about nine years more. On the whole, the writer thinks it not unreasonable to predict that by 1930 the present average duration of life will be greatly increased—probably by "a large part" of the ten years or more that the progress of medical and sanitary science would lead us ultimately to expect. Says the *Bulletin:*

The expectation of life in 1910, according to the life tables for the Registration States, was fifty-one and one-half years. What does this figure mean? A great many people die in infancy, some live to be octogenarians, and others exceed even this advanced age. But the duration of human life, on the average, from birth to death, under conditions prevailing in 1910 was fifty-one and one-half years. The average has been very much increased during the last half century, a period which has seen the development of the modern public health movement. In fact, when the life tables for Massachusetts were prepared in 1855, the expectation was eleven years less than in 1910. These eleven years may be credited to the improvement in conditions of life in the fifty-five years intervening between the two sets of tables.

There is evidence on all sides that the expectation of life can be still further increased by extending the work which has resulted in the gain of eleven years. It is

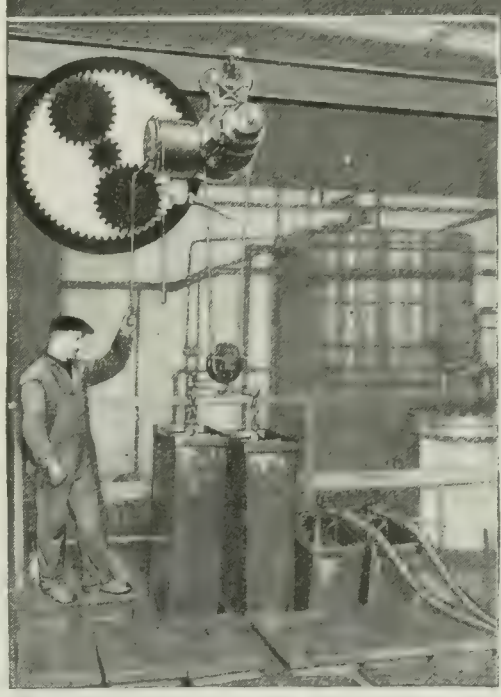
obvious that at least one-third of the deaths that occur every year may be prevented or postponed. In some communities, the proportion of such deaths may reach even one-half. We say "prevented" for such causes as automobile accidents, which can undoubtedly be diminished in many instances by greater community effort. Diphtheria deaths are likewise "preventable"; for the use of toxin-antitoxin will prevent many cases from occurring, and the early use of antitoxin in cases which do occur will, in most instances, prevent death from this disease. There are other diseases which are "preventable" in this sense. Many deaths from tuberculosis are preventable, for, through the agency of tuberculosis clinics, cases of tuberculosis may be discovered in the incipient stage when the progress of the disease can be arrested. These and other health measures can, in like manner, postpone death for many years in cases of tuberculosis which are discovered even in advanced stages. Many deaths from cancer, from heart disease and from Bright's disease can be postponed for longer or shorter periods through discovery of the cases in the early stages and through the application of surgical, medical and nursing care. This is not a speculation, but a fact which is being demonstrated every day in every large community of the country where good public health work is being done.

Facts such as these raise the question as to how far life may be prolonged. It is impossible to put very definite limits upon longevity for human beings. We know that we may hope for the control of much of the needless loss from some definite diseases. With this thought in mind, the number of years of life that are lost to the expectation because of certain conditions, such as tuberculosis, heart disease, cancer, Bright's disease and others has been calculated and the following interesting results obtained: The loss of life from tuberculosis is equivalent to a reduction of three years in the life span for white people and over five years for colored people. Cancer deaths reduce longevity by one and one-fourth years among white lives and by one-half of a year among colored lives; deaths from heart disease by one and three-quarter years among both white and colored persons; Bright's disease by one and one-quarter years among white and colored persons, and accidents a little more than one year among white and colored persons. These five conditions together reduce the span of human life by about eight and one-half years among white persons and by about nine and one-half years among colored people. Such then are the losses of expectation due to a few causes of death."

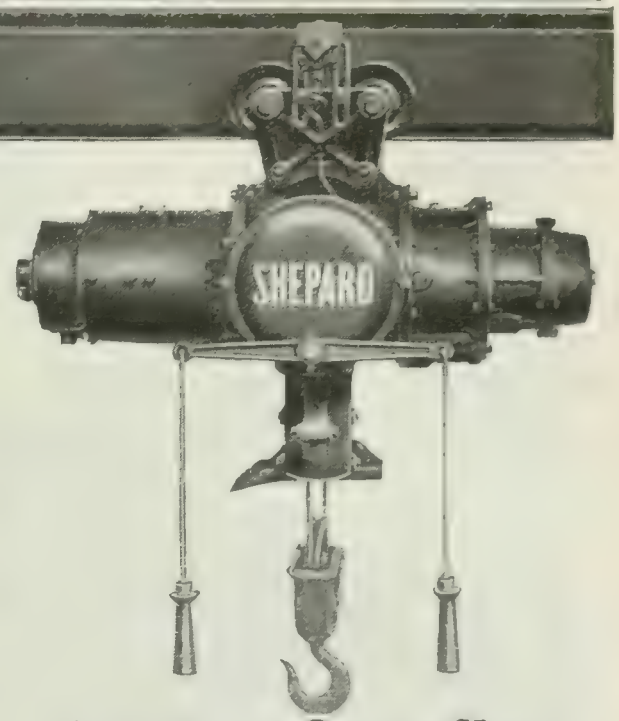
Obviously, not all of these losses can be controlled. Many of the deaths occur among old people; others are not preventable or postponable in the present state of science. On the other hand, a significant part of the total loss may be conserved. The movement against tuberculosis is still capable of extension and those against cancer, heart disease and Bright's disease have scarcely been launched. The future alone, the writer thinks, will indicate how many years can be added to the expectation of life by an attack upon these sources of loss. He continues:

There are other diseases which are even more promising as fields of life extension than those we have named. Let us take,

THE SHEPARD ELECTRIC LIFTABOUT



LiftAbout used by the E. H. Schmidt Ice Co., West New York, N. J., for pulling and carrying cans of ice.



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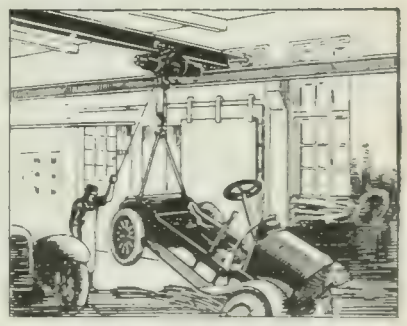

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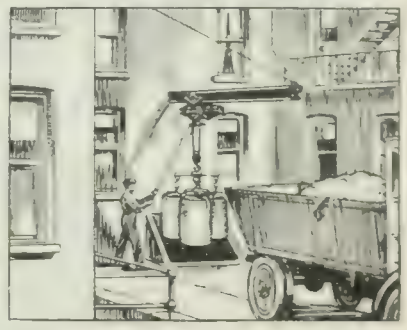

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

for example, the diseases which lead to the deaths of children during the first year of life. Fifteen per cent. of all the deaths that occur in the United States and Canada are among children under one year of age. Every such death cuts deep into the expectation, because the death of each child under one year of age involves a loss of fifty years of possible life to the community; whereas, the death of a person at, say sixty years, produces only a loss of about fifteen years of life. Therein lies the great promise of infant hygiene work in the attempt to extend the expectation of life. Moreover, nothing in the realm of public health work is relatively easier of accomplishment than the control of excessive infant mortality. It has been demonstrated many times that high infant mortality can be cut one-half almost from the beginning through the development of proper health measures. How many years would be added to the total expectation of life by reducing infant mortality fifty per cent.? The answer is three and one-half years under the conditions of the last decade.

We can not to-day say what are the possibilities of life extension. There are too many unknown factors involved; but it is entirely consistent with the known facts to assert that the duration of human life may be extended considerably more than ten years and the expectation raised from fifty-one and one-half to sixty-five years by the application of conservation measures very well known to the medical and public health professions.

SCIENCE AND CHARLIE CHAPLIN

THE movie star made his triumphant entry into Britain while the British Association for the Advancement of Science was holding its annual meeting. The relative public interest in these two outstanding events is discust in a leading editorial in *Discovery* (London), whose writer endeavors to account for what he calls "a strange phenomenon in British mentality and psychology." Why is success in film comedy rated higher than momentous and valuable discoveries in science? It serves no purpose, we are told, to wail over such a phenomenon as tho it were a proof of national decadence. We need to look at the facts clearly and calmly. He goes on:

The facts are that Charlie Chaplin is in his own sphere a genius; that the average man and woman need something not too serious to enliven their leisure hours, and that one of the easiest channels to such enlivenment lies through the moving picture; that cinemas have spread to the smallest town and to the remotest corners of the world, and are therefore able to bestow a world-wide fame on cinema "stars" such as no scientist, philosopher, or writer can expect to attain to till long after he is dead.

But these are only some of the facts, and, making all allowances for their importance, we feel that they do not explain the phenomenon to our satisfaction. For the phenomenon grows out of some deeper tendency, such as has recently produced the strange eclipse of interest in any other current topic by the attention paid to the Carpentier-Dempsey boxing-match, such as every day turns the gaze of the average man to the "sports" page rather than to the more serious news in his daily paper, such as would, in the event of their death on the same day, induce our press to publish far longer biographies of Charlie Chaplin than, say, of so distinguished a scientist as Sir Edward Thorpe. If we had space we could put forward a hundred and one reasons for these phenomena, but we believe that the chief reason lies in the peculiar social evolution of our times.

It is easy enough to look back to past centuries and sigh for the active pursuit of knowledge that characterized the reigns, say, of Elizabeth or Victoria. But that pursuit was confined to a small, leisured class. So far as the public to whom intellectual workers are to appeal is concerned, democracy produces a process of levelling up *and* levelling down the collective intelligence of a nation; a wider but more mediocre public. Now comes the question, "How is a powerful, living contact to be made and maintained between such a public and the advanced intellectual workers?" This question *must* be met in some practical attempt, for otherwise democracy will not promote, but obstruct progress; more than that, in the long run, without the stimulus that the sciences and arts supply to the social condition of the community, it will not produce a utopia, but a breakdown in civilization.

There is no doubt that our men of science are to-day more than ever cognizant of this danger. Such a realization lent a common tone to all the speeches at this year's meeting of the British Association. Particularly remarkable from this point of view was Sir Richard Gregory's address to the delegates of corresponding societies, urging them to make the importance of science, as well as its material assistance, felt in every corner of the country. Amongst many other fine and apposite statements, Sir Richard said: "In mechanics work is not considered to be done until the point of application of the force is moved; and knowledge, like energy, is of no practical value unless it is dynamic. The scientific society which shuts itself up in a house where a favored few can contemplate its intellectual riches is no better than a group of misers in its relations to the community around it. The time has come for a crusade which will plant the flag of scientific truth in a bold position in every province of the modern world. . . . It is not by discoveries alone, and the records of them in volumes rarely consulted, that science is advanced, but by the diffusion of knowledge and the direction of men's minds and actions through it. In these democratic days no one accepts, as a working social ideal, Aristotle's view of a small and highly cultivated aristocracy pursuing the arts and sciences in secluded groves and maintained by manual workers excluded from citizenship!"

The intellectual worker, the writer goes on to say, has not sufficiently exerted himself to grip the attention of the public, but it is equally true that the public has not hitherto manifested interest in his work. In his Presidential Address at this year's Annual General Meeting of the British Academy, Sir Frederick Kenyon particularly emphasized this apathy. We read:

"The progress of knowledge," he said, "of education, of culture in the widest sense of the term, is hampered by the dead weight of indifference with which it has to contend. Taking the British public as a whole, there is a solid mass of disbelief in the value of knowledge and of the things

USG

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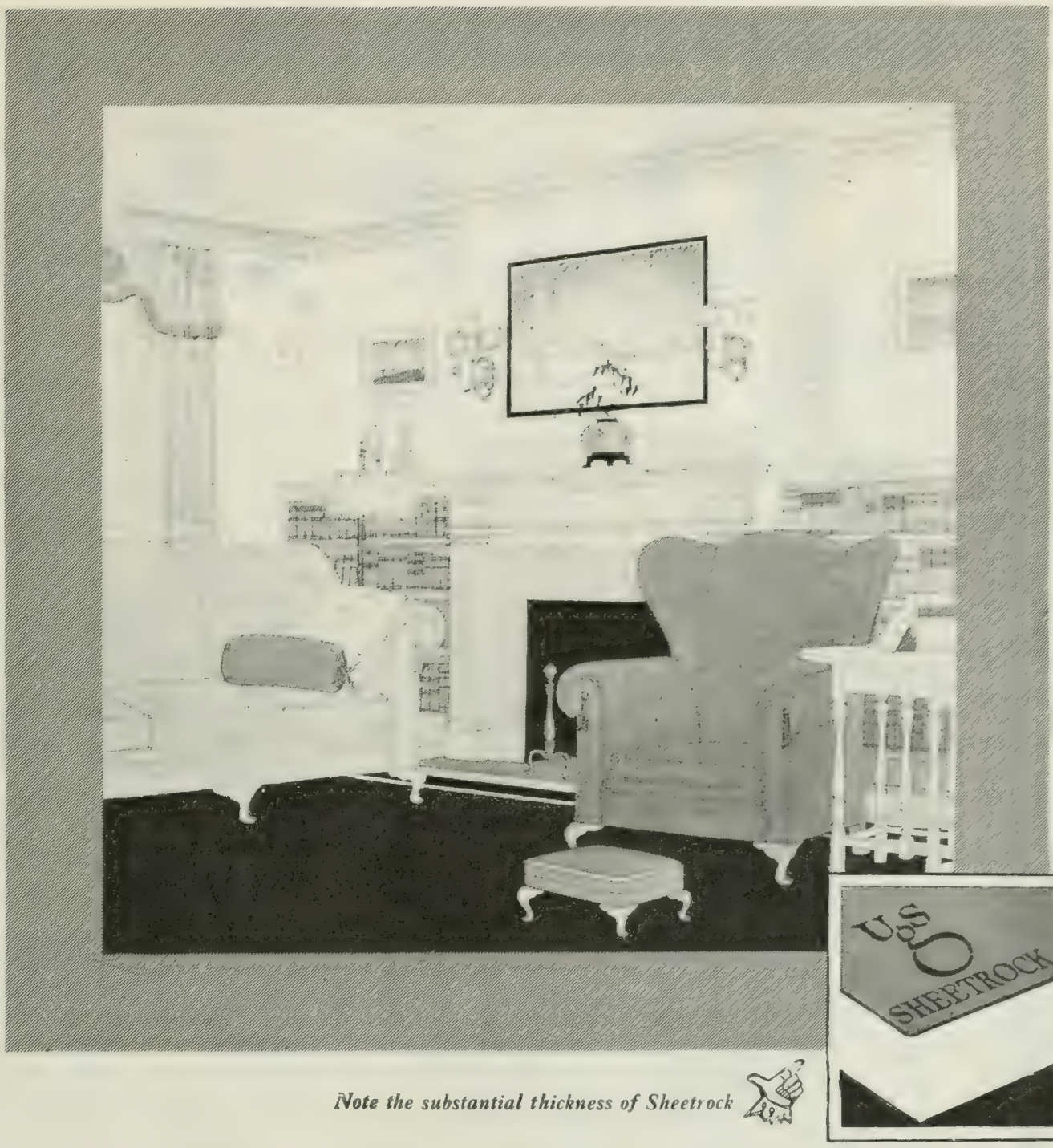

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

of the mind. We are predominantly a materially minded people."

So the fault is on both sides, or, rather, it is a fault resulting from the peculiar social conditions of our times. We shall not overcome it merely by education. An urge to a greater collective seriousness and care of thought must be started. The gulf of indifference must be bridged from both sides. On the one hand the intellectual workers will have to ford right out into the currents of daily life. Scientists have already done splendid service in this way, but they need to show a common front to the world; they need to show that the work of both natural and applied science is the backbone of nearly every commercial undertaking and every convenience of modern civilized life; that natural science, even when it has no immediate or apparent practical value, as for instance, in Astronomy or Anthropology, opens up vistas of knowledge about ourselves and the universe in which we dwell. And our creative artists and scholars must continually be emphasizing the fact that literature, art, and music are not composed just to worry schoolboys, to fill up the shelves of libraries, and to provide serious entertainments in the concert-hall or picture gallery, but that they are forged from the very experiences and emotions of life, and react with incalculable effect on international, national, and individual destinies. Popular expositions of all branches of knowledge by the experts themselves, local scientific and artistic societies, the opportunities offered by institutions like the Workers' Education Association and the Cooperative Education Union, clubs for all classes and of all types in which our pioneers of thought can reveal and discuss their discoveries with members in a friendly spirit, cheaper books, the right kind of cooperation by the Press—all these things are needed more than ever to-day.

And the public itself must meet the intellectual workers half-way and extend their sympathies to such movements.

FIRMS THAT WANT CHEMISTS, BUT DON'T KNOW IT

EXPERT chemists are badly needed by bakeries, candy factories, laundries, hotels—all sorts of institutions that do not realize what service could be rendered by such men. They would doubtless turn down applicants for jobs of this kind on the ground that they have no use for chemical experts. In a supposed dialog between a chemical graduate and a wise old man, given in the editorial columns of *Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering* (New York), young chemists are advised to get into these places on any pretext—as dishwashers, porters or delivery clerks, and wait for their chance. Every one of these concerns can eliminate waste and improve production by following the advice of some one who knows. In the dialog, a graduate chemical engineer from a good institution is looking for work. He asks the old man to recommend him, and is asked in return to name any of his qualifications that he could indicate as warranting employment. The younger one thinks the name of his *alma mater* a sufficient guaranty of his merit. The the old chemist proceeds:

"The open door of opportunity is narrow and there are many trying to crowd through it. You stand now on the outside of the crowd, all trying to get in. On the other side of it a few good men are wanted, but are you any better than the rest of the crowd?"

"No, I don't profess to be a genius. All I claim is to be a good graduate chemical engineer without experience."

"I'm afraid you are not even a good graduate. Here is American industry sorely in need of applied chemistry, and hardly anyone to apply it until somebody shows the world just how it is done. That's the trouble with you fellows outside the door: you're unwilling to think. You want to get in and then have somebody nurse you along until you are taught enough things that others know, to have earning capacity. It is a proper attitude for an apprentice, but it is not the proper attitude for a professional man.

"Let's take a look about us. There is the sulfuric acid works, the rubber works, the coke plant, and the tar refinery. You say they don't want any more chemists, and you observe the crowd trying to get in. If you were to succeed, I doubt if you would be of much use to any of them. You will have to be born again, if you want to be a good chemical engineer, and what I am trying to do now is to start you in the process of being born again.

"Do you see the big bakery over there? See the candy factory? See the two big laundries? See the new hotel with its immense restaurant?"

"But they don't want any chemists!"

"Yes, they do. They don't wish for them, but chemistry is just what they lack. Of course the men at the head of the concerns don't know it, but that is where your chance comes in. If they knew they needed chemists, they would call for specially trained men, and you wouldn't have any show at all. When your friend Steve first went to a pulp mill he knew the superintendent didn't want any chemists. He hadn't any use for theorists, he said. It was the same old story that the administrator of every one of these establishments would tell you if you asked for a post as chemists with them. Steve took a job as a yard rustler, and despite the backache from unaccustomed work, he climbed around in his leisure and made tests and discovered not only shocking losses, but worked out plans whereby they might be completely avoided. He didn't talk until he was sure that what he had to say meant dividends. Then this yard rustler who was also a graduate chemical engineer opened up and the authorities had to listen. Did they listen because he was a graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology? Not on your life! And look at him to-day! He is one of the leading chemical engineers of the country, while some of his classmates are doubtless still making routine tests!

"If you start in as a dishwasher or a porter or a delivery clerk in any of those establishments I named and keep constantly using your head, never forgetting the chemical aspect of every problem that comes up, reading up the literature and corresponding with men who know more than you do, your chances are a hundred per cent. better than those of any of the fellows who are trying to get through the open doors. If you are discouraged to-day with all the opportunities awaiting the man who looks for them, it is because you can't think for yourself, or because you won't. If you can't think for yourself, you'd better quit chemistry. If you merely lack the habit of thinking for yourself, it is time to acquire it. That is being born again!"

Raise the Kiddies on Wheels

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INVESTMENTS ▾ AND ▾ FINANCE

CHINA, THE PARADISE OF THE MONEY-CHANGER

SUCH "an agglomeration of a number of quasi-independent units," as China has been called, might be expected to have a rather complex financial system, especially when it is remembered that all business methods are based on hoary traditions. Here China more than meets expectations. As Mr. G. Passeri, late financial advisor to the Bank of China, says in the "Commercial Handbook of China," "its currency forms the most complicated mixture of heterogeneous mediums of exchange, from a weight to a coin, that has ever existed in any one country." It follows, therefore, that the small bankers or money-changers of China form an extremely numerous and prosperous class, in fact, many millions of Chinese are said to be directly connected with the manipulations of money; also that the average foreign business man is quite willing to avail himself of the services of what is called the "comprador." The comprador has been described by a writer on China as a "go-between or Chinese cashier serving as a medium between a foreign firm and the Chinese dealers, and attending to monetary or credit matters generally in the foreign firm's relations with the Chinese."

Out of a mass of literature on Chinese finance, we cite a few facts taken, except as noted, from Mr. Passeri's article, "The China Year Book," and "The Statesman's Year Book." There are three general classes of currency in China, no one of which has any fixt relation to the others, and each of which varies in value from time to time and in different cities and sections of the country. The *tael*, a weight of silver of a given fineness, represents the standard for banking and commercial operations. The silver dollar, with fractional silver, is widely used, especially by foreigners. But the *cash*, sometimes of brass, generally of copper, is the standard coin for the everyday transactions of the great mass of the Chinese people. The *cash* in one form or another has been in use for something like three thousand years. Before the Christian era it had assumed its present appearance, a round disk about an inch in diameter, with a square hole in the center. *Cash* vary in weight and thickness, having been coined at various periods, and by as many as seventeen independent mints simultaneously. Recently *ten-cash* copper pieces have been coined. *Cash* are generally kept together by a string passing through the hole, in lots of 100, 500, or 1000. They express the value of labor to the workman, of products to the farmer, of commodities to the small shopkeeper. And the standard of life of the great bulk of China's teeming millions can best be gaged by the fact that it would take from 2,000 to 2,600 *cash* to equal a single American dollar.

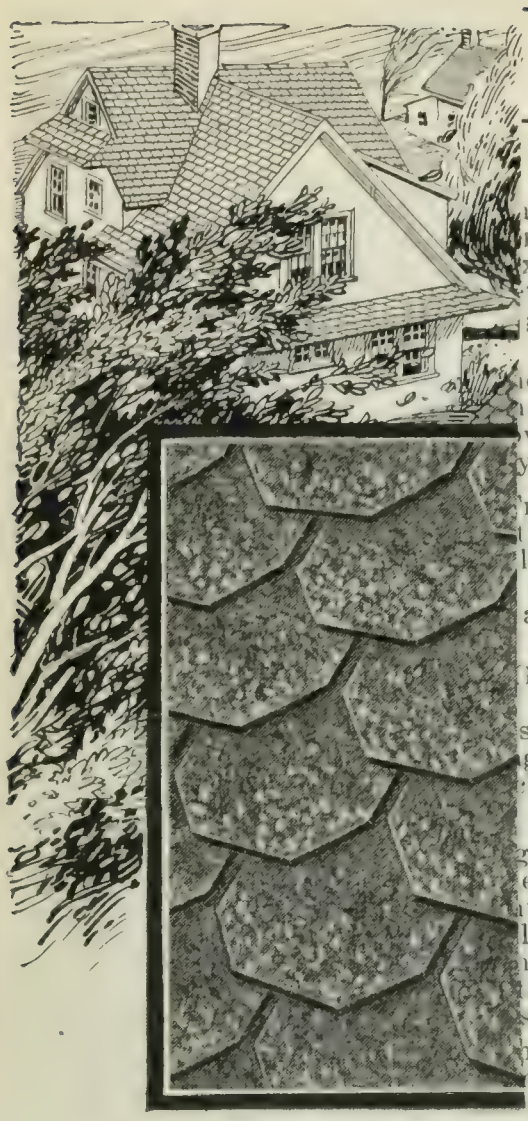
The *tael* is a weight of silver corresponding to the Chinese ounce of any given locality. In actual transactions, silver ingots, known as *shoes* or *sycee*, are used, which may weigh anywhere from one-half *tael* to a hundred *taels*. Shanghai *shoes* weigh about fifty *taels*. Nearly every important town in China has a *tael* of its own, differing in weight and fineness from the others. *Taels* of differing value are even found in the same city. One writer on China possesses banknotes representing 170 different *tael* currencies. The use of *shoes* as currency in any given place involves an almost infinitely complex process of valuation and computation. For the purpose of collecting maritime customs the Chinese Government has established the Haikwan *tael*, worth $1.24 gold. There are other important *taels*, such as the Kuping and the Shanghai.

For ordinary cash transactions, particularly those in which foreigners are concerned, the unit is the dollar. There are many varieties of dollars in circulation. The most popular is the Mexican dollar, which has generally been worth around fifty cents, altho it is somewhat more valuable now because of the premium on silver. Besides other foreign dollars there are a number of Chinese dollars of great variety coined by the provincial mints. Since the establishment of the Republic there has been an attempt to standardize a new dollar, practically equivalent to the Mexican dollar. This has been adopted by the Government for the budget, for the payment of government salaries and various other official purposes. But dollar standardization with other fiscal reforms decided on by the Republican rulers of China can not amount to much while present political conditions endure.

As if all these coinages were not enough, the enormous variety of bank notes issued in China as substitutes for existing currency add to the financial chaos. Think of all these mediums of exchange we have been reading about and then try to realize that many of them have their substitutes in bank notes, circulated at a discount except for the relatively small amount of notes issued by the foreign and a few Chinese banks. There are some $200,000,000 worth of provincial bank notes issued by the provinces and circulating at a discount of 49 to 50 per cent. This is such an easy way for the provincial authorities to pay their bills that the central government is unable to do anything about it.

Chinese trade is heavily handicapped by the double exchange factor, internal and international. Practically every business deal between different places in China involves an exchange transaction. In fact from 10 per cent. to 20 per cent. of the money paid in the United States for tea goes to the manipulation of exchange before it reaches the tea farmer in China. The money that a firm in Shanghai pays for a product a few hundred miles up the Yangtze is probably exchanged six or seven times before it gets to its destination, and each time the money-changer takes his little profit. This is no place to go into the complexities of Chinese foreign exchange; suffice it to say that the oscillations of as much as 30 per cent. or 40 per cent. in a single year, owing to the fact the country is on a silver standard, is only the beginning.

Because of the strategic commercial position of the Far East, writes Mr. Charles Hodges in the New York University's *Eastern Economist*, nothing is more important than taking hold of the



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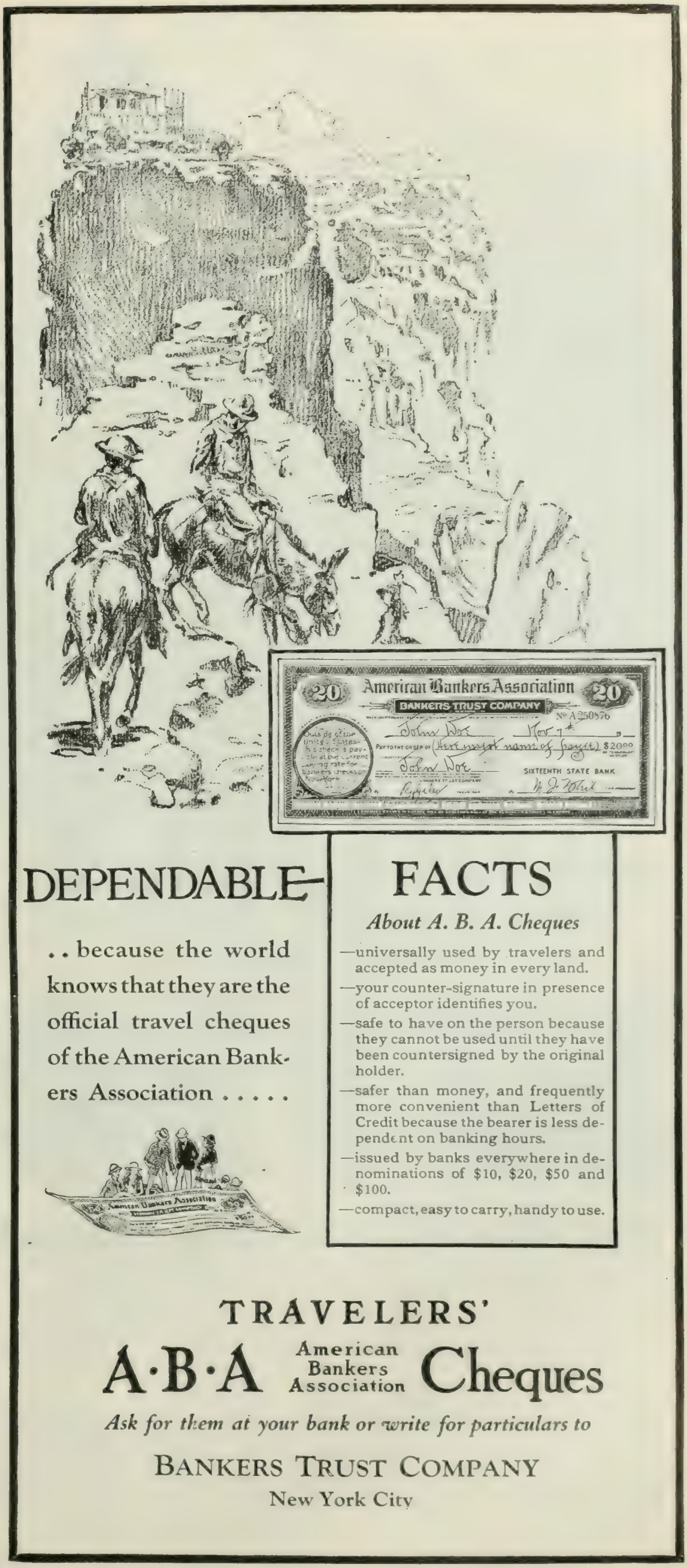

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For ental Bank of China which is practlarly ly a central bank, and the Bank of cerned munications, which finances railways many the like. There are a number of for- The m banks with branches in China. Be- which the nine so-called "modern" Chinese fifty cs there are several varieties of old valuab banks, besides the money-changers, silver. er houses," and pawnbrokers. There are a government regulation of banking in variety at present. A vast amount of Chinese Since ness is done on credit, and the Chinese there proverbially honest in meeting credit a new gations, and have built up an elaborate Mexic em of trade by means of "bank orders." the G ment

GOVERNMENT FINANCE

other Chinese Government finance might al- ardiz st be dismissed by quoting the remark cided "The China Year Book" that "no can rdget published since the establishment of politi Republic has been other than a pious

As pression of hope that the revenues and the ependitures would correspond with the in Climates." In 1918 official estimates of add vernment expenditure were $495,000,000, thesebalanced against $490,000,000 of revenue, readhaving a deficit of five millions. Even in mane provinces that still recognize the bankeking Government, the latter's authority for t only nominal, so that, as the "China issuear Book" notes, "little or no revenue, bankher than that under foreign control, ever of nds its way from the provinces to Peking." prothe same writer adds:

49 t "The foreign debt of China to-day prob- for bly exceeds $2,000,000,000. There is a billseficit of seven to nine million dollars a to dionth in the Peking Treasury, and all

Efforts at retrenchment break down in the the ace of military opposition to disbandment intef superfluous troops."

dea "The Commercial Handbook" cites ten volordinary sources of revenue for the Chinese fro Government. The most important is the mo customs revenue at the maritime treaty goeports, administered by Europeans since 1854. it The duties are based chiefly on a 5 per cent. moad valorem rate. Recently a portion has been preallotted to the Canton Government and is tzebeing held for disbursement when things tinhave straightened out politically. Total eac maritime customs receipts were about $64,- litt 000,000 in 1920. Salt is now a Government co monopoly in China and the collection of su revenues from this source is controlled by a mi European inspector. Recent articles in the sir Chinese press have spoken of the *likin* as on the greatest obstacle to progress in China.

It consists of irregular tolls, mostly of about po 3 per cent. on goods in transit from one Ch part of the country to another, and is col- ve lected at *likin* barriers placed along the mo highways and railroads. It is a prolific source of confusion, contention and graft.

CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

January 11.—President Millerand and the French Cabinet summon Premier Briand from Cannes to Paris to explain the tentative pact arranged between France and Great Britain to guard France against German attacks.

One hundred people are killed and ten thousand made homeless in a landslide which destroys the mountain town of San Fratello, near Messina, Sicily.

January 12.—Premier Briand, of France, resigns his post because of opposition to his policies, and President Millerand calls Raymond Poincaré, former President and once Premier, to form a new Cabinet.

Under a general amnesty, King George orders the immediate release of 1,010 Irish political prisoners held in Irish and English jails. Pope Benedict congratulates King George upon the conclusion of the Anglo-Irish treaty.

January 13.—Premier Lloyd George announces that peace is to be the first subject on the agenda of the International Economic Conference called at Genoa on March 8, "as it will be impossible to have economic reconstruction in Europe unless peace is reestablished."

The Allied Reparations Commission grants a provisional delay to Germany on the reparations account, but requires her to pay 31,000,000 gold marks every ten days during the period of provisional delay.

Rioting by the followers of Mahatma Gandhi, resulting in two deaths, marks the arrival of the Prince of Wales in Madras, India.

January 14.—The Southern Irish Parliament ratifies the Anglo-Irish Treaty, and elects a provisional government, with Michael Collins at the head, to serve during the period of setting up the Free State.

Foreign Minister Jaspar of Belgium announces a tentative agreement for a British-Belgian pact in which Great Britain promises her aid against an attack on Belgium or the violation of her territory.

Raymond Poincaré, the incoming Premier, notifies Premier Lloyd George that France will not agree to meet the Russian Bolsheviki at the Genoa economic conference as equals, and that the Anglo-French Treaty as drafted at Cannes is not acceptable to the new French Government.

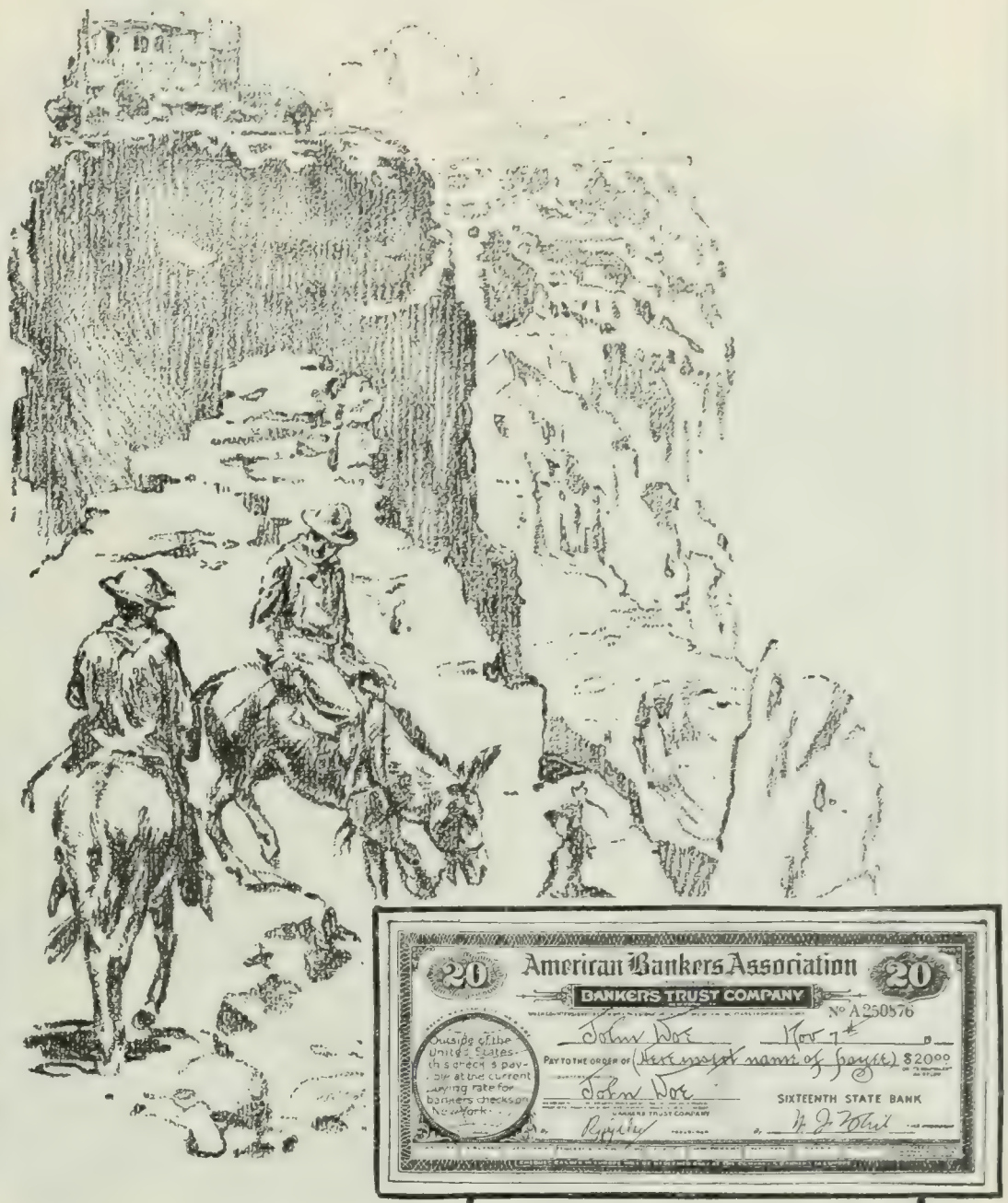
The Protestant community and the Armenian Catholic Patriarchate of Constantinople notify the Council of the League of Nations through Cardinal Mercier that the entire Armenian population has decided to evacuate Turkey, and appeal for ships to transport 120,000 people.

The inter-Allied commission on war crimes adopts a resolution recommending the surrender to the Allies of the German war criminals.

January 15.—Governor Wu Pei-fu, Inspector-General of Hunan and Hupeh, has sent an ultimatum to the Peking Government giving the Liang Cabinet three days in which to resign, according to a dispatch from Peking.

January 16.—The Irish Provisional Government takes over Dublin Castle and the reins of authority, in a simple ceremony between Michael Collins, of the Free State, and Lord Fitz Alan, Lord Lieutenant, representing the British Government.

Raymond Poincaré assumes the French Premiership, and discusses with Lord



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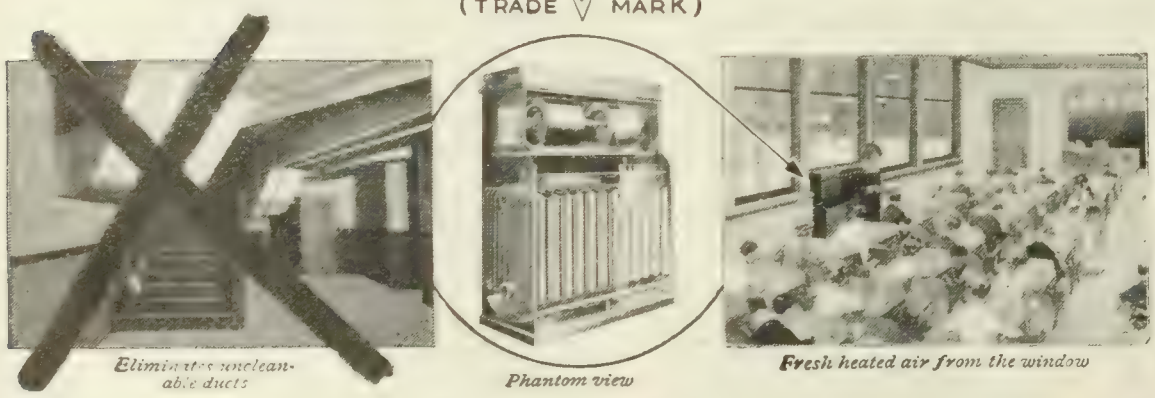

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CURRENT EVENTS
Continued

Curzon the tentative pact arranged between France and Great Britain.

January 17.—Viscount Fitz Alan, retiring Viceroy of Ireland, leaves Dublin for London. A formal summons for a general convention of the Sinn Fein organization on February 7 is issued by Austin Stack and Harry J. Boland.

DOMESTIC

January 12.—By a vote of 46 to 41 the Senate votes that Senator Truman H. Newberry, of Michigan, is entitled to his seat, and dismisses Henry Ford's contest against him.

Governor Pat M. Neff, of Texas, proclaims martial law at Mexia and the surrounding oil fields because of alleged flagrant violations of the law.

January 13.—Under an agreement reached by the Chinese and Japanese delegates to the Washington Arms Conference, Tsingtao, the port of Shantung, will be opened by China to the trade of all nations, and the district of Kiaochau, formerly held by Germany, is returned to China. The dispute over the railroads in Shantung will be brought up at a later conference.

Henry Ford's offer for the purchase of the Government's nitrate and water power projects at Muscle Shoals, Alabama, will be referred to Congress for final decision, it is announced.

January 14.—Will H. Hays will resign as Postmaster-General to head a national organization of moving-picture interests at a reputed salary of $150,000 a year, it is announced at the White House.

Prohibition Commissioner Haynes reports that two years of prohibition have caused 17,500,000 former consumers to abandon drinking, and that the entire drink bill of the nation has decreased $2,000,000,000 a year.

The strike of the packing-plant employees against the meat companies of New York is officially declared off by the workers.

January 15.—The Government's financial operations since the country's entrance into the World War involve more than $200,000,000,000, according to a Treasury report.

January 16.—The Senate Finance Committee orders the foreign debt funding bill reported to the Senate.

A strike of the 55,000 members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in New York is called off on the agreement of the manufacturers to abide by the old agreement.

January 17.—Chairman Hughes, head of the American delegation, submits to the Washington Arms Conference a proposal providing for an International Board of Reference, to sit in China, which shall have power to review such foreign concessions as appear inconsistent with the Open Door policy, and requiring the Powers not to seek any arrangement detrimental to this policy.

The Senate passes the Kellogg-Smith compromise bill increasing the Federal Reserve Board's appointive membership from five to six and providing that the agricultural interests shall have a spokesman among them.

Brigadier-General Sawyer, President of the Federal Hospitalization Board, announces that the Government plans federal hospital capacity for a minimum of 32,000 patients.

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Alone in Overalls.—Gentleman, 37, alone, works in overalls, would meet lady of like qualification; matrimony. Box 1. TI92–Post.—*A Classified ad in the Denver Post.*

The Kind that Hurries.—"The man who hates to fight," said Jud Tunkins, "can usually be depended on when forced into a fight to work as hard as he knows how to get it over with."—*Washington Star.*

Necessary Evil.—"So you desire to become my son-in-law?"

"No, I don't. But if I marry your daughter, sir, I don't very well see how I can get out of it."—*Weekly Telegraph.*

Stop, Look and Listen.—"Pleasures," said Uncle Ezra, "am much like mushrooms. De right kind am fine, but you has to be on de lookout foh toadstools."—*Western Christian Advocate (Cincinnati).*

Musical Marjorie.—"A" OPERATOR—"Has Marjorie any education along musical lines?"

"B" OPERATOR—"I should say so! Name any record and she can tell you what's on the other side."—*Telephone Review.*

Making Him Toot.—"Willie!"

"Yes, mamma."

"What in the world are you pinching the baby for? Let him alone!"

"Aw, I ain't doin' nothin'! We're only playin' automobile, an' he's th' horn."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

A Bifurcated Honeymoon.—"Honey," said the colored suitor, "when we gits married you ain't gwine to give up dat good job you has workin' for de white folks, is you?"

"But ain't we gwine to have no honeymoon an' take a trip on de train somewhere?"

"One of us might go, honey. Dey ain't a thing holdin' me, but you's got 'sponsibilities."—*Birmingham Age-Herald.*

Where the War Is Still On.—The superdreadnought *Tennessee* is manned entirely by natives of the State after which the ship is named. Recruiting parties were sent from New York and toured Tennessee, from the blue grass lowlands to the mountain homes of the "ridge runners." Coming in to a small mountain town by automobile a party of the Navy recruiters were halted by a native with a suspicious look in his eye and a squirrel rifle in his hand. Uniformed men are not met with a brass band.

Said the mountaineer: "Strangers, where be ye from, what's y'r business and how long y' gwine ter stay?"

Replied the spokesman of the Navy party: "We're Navy recruiters. We're going to run down a lot of your young men, put pants on 'em, and enlist 'em in the Navy."

Queried the mountaineer: "What Navy? North or South?"—*Our Navy.*

A Good Word for It.—"Don't kick about our coffee. You may be old and weak yourself, some day."—*Sign in a restaurant in Marion, Ohio.*

Ingredients for Hot Dog.—For Sale—Eskimo spitz dog. Also hot blast heater. Phone 1485–W. 300-3t.—*A Classified ad in the Waukegan (Ill.) Sun.*

The Once-Familiar Kind.—NORTH—"Has Alice any of the old-fashioned virtues?"

WEST—"I suppose so—most of them are."—*Kansas City Star.*

When Five Cents Looked Large.—Among the day's pathetic figures is the local storekeeper who, locked in a telephone booth by a holdup man, didn't have a nickel to phone for the police.—*Buffalo Express.*

An "Ouchy" Subject.—No talk on American business and its outlook can fail to ouch on many conditions which are sadly familiar to every intelligent business man.—*From a bulletin issued by the Alexander Hamilton Institute.*

Honest Merchant.—Special—This lot 100 pairs Men's Shoes in black calf skin, English and high toes, button and lace, dress and semi-dress Shoes. *They won't last long.* Sale price, per pair, $2.95.—*From an ad in the Vicksburg Evening Post.*

His Last Match.—From the laconic United Press: "Mr. F. S. D——, Cedar Rapids, Ia., passing through this city last night, en route on an automobile tour, lit a match to see if his gas tank was empty. It was not. Age 47. Cedar Rapids papers please copy."—*Chicago Tribune.*

Bad Sign.—"I am afraid Jack's married life is not going to be particularly happy."

"What makes you think so?"

"I was watching the bride's family all through the marriage ceremony, and they looked too darned cheerful to suit me."—*Judge.*

Father's Change.—WILLIE (to his father who had recently married the second time)—"There's a shop in the High Street just like you, daddie."

FATHER—"Shop like me? What do you mean?"

WILLIE (getting near to the door)—"Why, it's under entirely new management."—*Edinburgh Scotsman.*

Hurry, Sun.—Freddy had been given a new watch, and was very proud of its timekeeping qualities. Just after nine o'clock one evening, watch in hand, he rushed indoors.

"What time does the sun set to-day?" he asked his father.

"About a quarter past nine," answered the parent.

"Well," replied Freddy, consulting his watch, "if it doesn't buck up it will be late."—*The American Boy.*

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"G. G. B.," San Diego, Cal.—"(1) Does the President of the United States receive a larger salary in time of war than he does in time of peace? (2) What is the correct pronunciation of the word *ensign?*"

(1) The salary of the President of the United States is the same in time of war as in time of peace. (2) *En'sain*—*e* as in *get*, *ai* as in *aisle*.

"K. G. T.," Fort Worth, Tex.—"Can the expression *all right* be written *alright?* We have been having a discussion as to which form is correct. Please help us."

The correct form is *all right*. This is the form commonly accepted to-day. Formerly *alright* had some vogue, and like *already* was formed of two words, but altho *all ready* survives as two words, meaning "everything is in a state of readiness," *already*, as one word, means "even now; by this time." *All right* did not meet with the same fate.

"H. F. S.," Battle Creek, Mich.—"Kindly give me the correct pronunciation of the following: *cello, scenario, cinemograph*, and *Deschanel*."

The terms you give are pronounced as follows: *cello, chel'o*—*ch* as in *chin*, *e* as in *get*, *o* as in *obey*; *scenario, she-na'ri-o*—*sh* as in *ship*, *e* as in *prey*, *a* as in *art*, *i* as in *hit*, *o* as in *go*; or English *si-na'ri-o*—*i's* as in *habit*, *a* as in *art*, *o* as in *go*; *cinemograph, si-ni'mo-graf*—first *i* as in *habit*, second *i* as in *police*, *o* as in *obey*, *a* as in *fast*; *Deschanel, de''sha''nel'*—first *e* as in *prey*, *sh* as in *ship*, *a* as in *artistic*, second *e* as in *get*.

"E. L. B.," Manitowoc, Wis.—"Is *win* or *wins* correct in the sentence, 'It is the practical features that *win* (*wins*) the satisfaction of every one,' and why?"

The antecedent of "that" is "features." The rule is that a relative pronoun must always agree with its antecedent in person and number. Therefore, the verb in the sentence you give should be *win* and not *wins*—"It is the practical features that *win* the satisfaction of every one."

"C. S. C.," Stoughton, Wis.—"(1) I recently came across the word *shelllike*, which I can not find in any dictionary, but such simple words as *Godlike* and *childlike* are given. Is the word *shelllike* with its triple group of consonants permissible? Why not write *shell-like* with a hyphen if *man-like* and *ape-like* are hyphenated? (2) By what authority do most of the newspapers thrust upon us the word *Hallow E'en?*"

(1) The tendency is to separate the suffix *-like* from its parent term whenever three consonants come together. Thus *shell-like* should be written with a hyphen just as *shell-less* is. (2) *Hallow E'en* is correctly *Hallowe'en*, which is the form given in the New Standard Dictionary. Murray's New English Dictionary makes it a compound word; Webster makes it one word, and writes *Halloween* without the apostrophe. The form given in the Standard Dictionary is the historic form of the word, and is more than two hundred years old.

"E. K.," Des Plaines, Ill.—"Who is the present poet laureate of England? Is there a salary attached to the office, or is it merely honorary?"

The present poet laureate of England is Robert Bridges. He receives a salary of $360.00 a year.

"S. F. F.," Douglas, Ariz.—The plural of the word *museum* is *museums*.

"A. R. L.," Sinking Spring, Pa.—"Please give me the correct pronunciation of the word *gasoline*. What is the sound of 's'?"

The word *gasoline* is correctly pronounced *gas'o-lin*—*a* as in *fat*, *s* as in *so*, *o* as in *obey*, *i* as in *police*; or *gas'o-lin*—*a* as in *fat*, *s* as in *so*, *o* as in *obey*, *i* as in *hit*.

"J. L. L.," New York, N. Y.—"'A' contends that the seasons of the year, viz., spring, summer, winter, and autumn, should never be capitalized unless personified. 'B' contends that in the following sentence the word *spring* should be capitalized—'A wonderful program is planned for this *Spring*.' Please decide."

The names of the seasons are not capitalized unless personified; as, "In the *spring* we planted corn."

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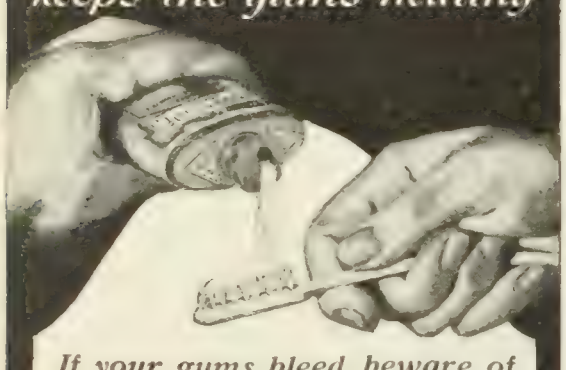

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I went back in the car and found a man about 38 years old, white as a sheet, with a pulse of 110, and twitching all over. I learned that he had been managing a munitions plant and had broken down under the work because he had transgressed all the laws of nature, and given up all exercise, and had been working day and night.

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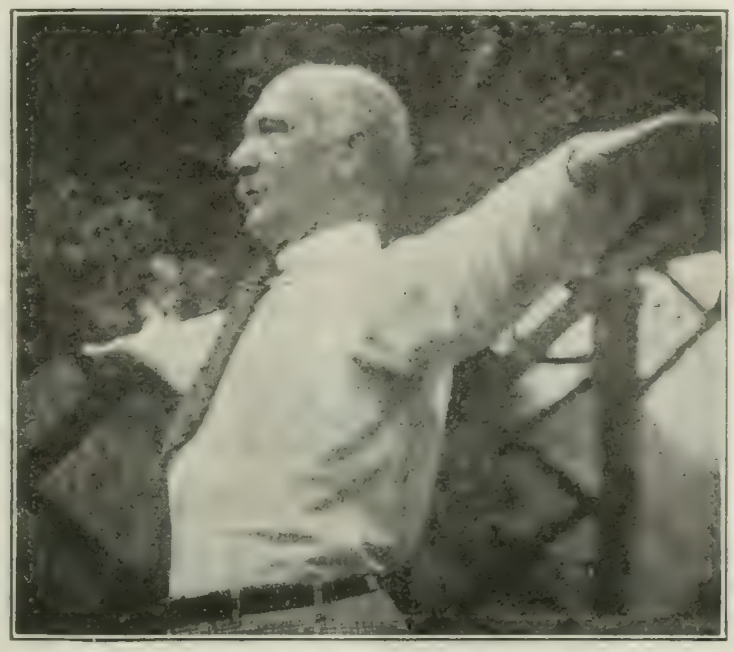

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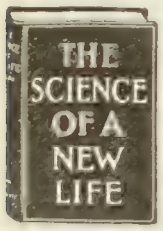

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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

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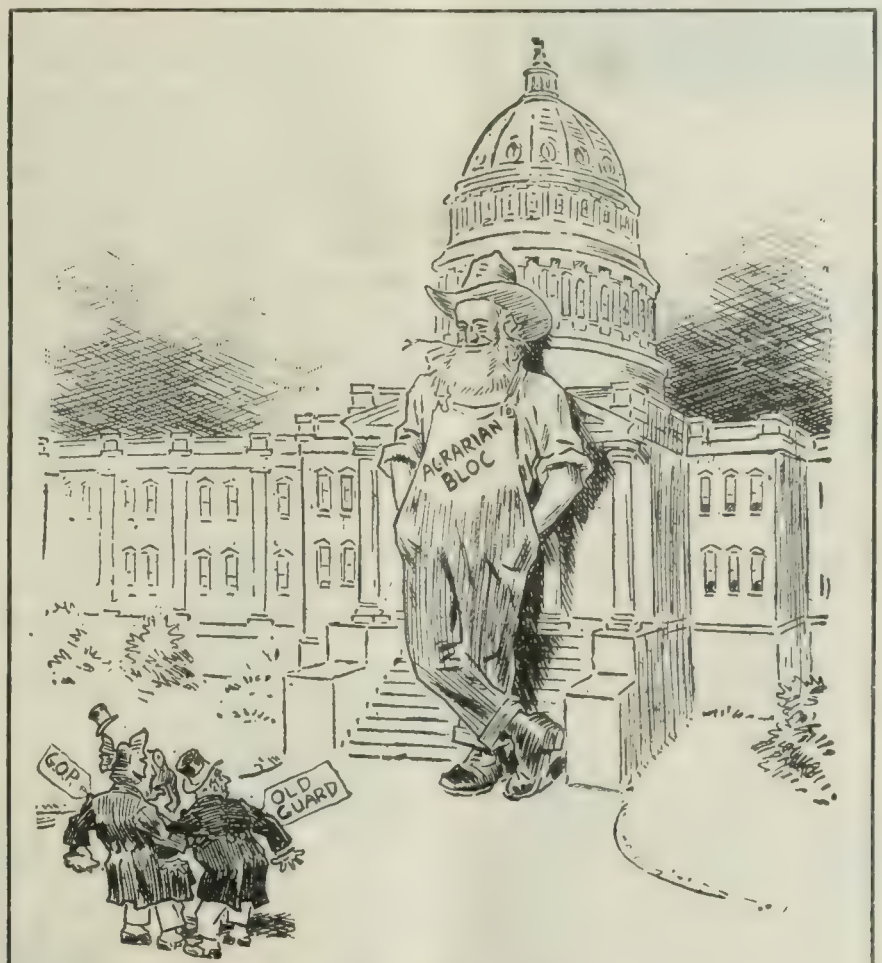
THE FARMER'S NEED AND THE FARMER'S POWER

TO-DAY THE AMERICAN FARMER strangely finds himself simultaneously at the ebb tide of his economic fortune and at the flood tide of his political power; and it is to his poverty that he owes the discovery and assertion of his strength. As a result of this paradox President Harding calls a great conference at Washington to devise ways to rescue our rural population from imminent disaster, and almost in the same breath protests against the domination of Congress by the agricultural bloc; and news dispatches describing the desperate plight of the farmer appear side by side with others averring that the farmer holds the whip in Washington as never before in the nation's history, and that his dictation amounts to a "super-government," an "invisible empire." Those who emphasize his need tell us that farm crops are selling at less than the cost of production; that in 1921 the farmer lost 3½ billion dollars in crop values compared with 1920, or 8 billion dollars compared with 1919; that the spectacular drop in the price of everything the farmer sells has not been accompanied by a corresponding decline in the price of what he has to buy; and that as long as his buying power remains thus paralyzed, the nation's business and industry must continue to suffer.



THE NEW BOSS.

—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

Those, on the other hand, who would call our attention to the farmer's growing power, point to the authority exercised at Washington by the farm bloc, which has forced through Congress such measures as the Emergency Tariff, the billion dollar Farm Export Credit Act, and the bills regulating the grain exchanges and the packers, and which now insists upon the presence of a "dirt farmer" on the Federal Reserve Board.

"It is not likely that six million aloof and ruggedly independent men have come together and banded themselves into active unions, societies, farm bureaus, and so forth, for no sufficient cause," remarks Bernard M. Baruch, in an *Atlantic Monthly* article on "Some Aspects of the Farmers' Problems"; and his investigation convinces him that the farmers are right in complaining of wrongs long endured, and right in holding that it is feasible to relieve their ills with benefit to the rest of the community." Turning, then, to more detailed testimony concerning the conditions which confront the American farmer, we are assured by Senator Arthur Capper, of Kansas and the farm bloc, that these conditions constitute the worst crisis in the history of American farming. Writing in *Capper's Weekly* (Topeka) the Senator goes on to say:

"A few rude but forceful facts have recently emerged from a swarm of calculations made by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. They show that farmers lost 3½ billion dollars in 1921 in crop values alone compared with 1920, or 8 billion dollars compared with 1919.

"From the Census Bureau we learn that farmers must pay out for labor, for fertilizer and for mill feed about 2½ billion dollars a year, not taking into account nor putting any value on their own labor, nor including their other expenses—and taxes.

"Doubtless the entire annual expense of conducting 6 million farms would easily surpass the 4 billions of dollars it takes to conduct the railroads of the United States. Yet farmers are not asking, nor expecting, a 6 per cent. guaranty from the Government, nor that a fixt price be set on their crops which shall equal, for instance, the excessive rates that the railroads are permitted to exact, and which the interests that speak of the important program of farm legislation before Congress as 'class legislation' consider quite all right and would perpetuate. . . .

"All that farmers are asking for are honest markets, free from manipulation; for the chance through cooperative

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HAUNTED.

—Kirby in the New York *World*.

association with one another to catch up with the procession of economic progress—to keep step with a business world which through its highly organized efficiency has left the great farming industry far behind and out of step with modern times. Also farmers are now thoroughly awake to the need of a credit system as suited to the farming industry as our present credit system is suited to the purposes and needs of commerce."

Another friend of the farmer, Secretary of Agriculture Henry C. Wallace, tells us in the Chicago *Journal of Commerce* that the farmer's financial crisis menaces the consumer as well as the producer of farm products, because "the farmer can not continue to produce at a loss; and decreased production will result in prices so high that city consumers will complain bitterly." To quote further:

"Forty per cent. of our people are directly dependent upon what they grow from the soil, and the purchasing power of that 40 per cent. can not long continue so seriously out of relation to the purchasing power of the other 60 per cent. If we do not recognize the national danger in this condition and take prompt measures to cure it the cure will come through the operation of brutal economic forces which will lay upon the 60 per cent. who do not live on the farms a burden as heavy as that which the farmers are now bearing, and a burden which will cause them even greater suffering.

"The complaints and appeals which are being voiced by the farmers and the people who speak in their behalf are not simply the recurrence of grumblings which have been heard from farmers in past periods of depression. The truth is that we are passing through the most severe agricultural depression we have ever experienced."

These are the conditions which led President Harding and Secretary Wallace to summon delegates to a National Agricultural Conference in Washington last week, thereby dramatizing the farmer's needs so that the nation might see them. In his opening address before this Conference the President made specific recommendations which are summarized as follows in the New York *Times*:

"1. Provision for greater working capital for farmers.
"2. Extension of cooperative marketing associations.
"3. Better dissemination of scientific information.
"4. Measures to protect farmer and consumer from violent price fluctuations.
"5. Greater development and use of waterways and eventual electrification of all railroads.
"6. Fuller development of natural resources through increased reclamation."

"Concerning the grim reality of the present crisis in agriculture there can be no difference of opinion among informed people," declared the President, who went on to say in part:

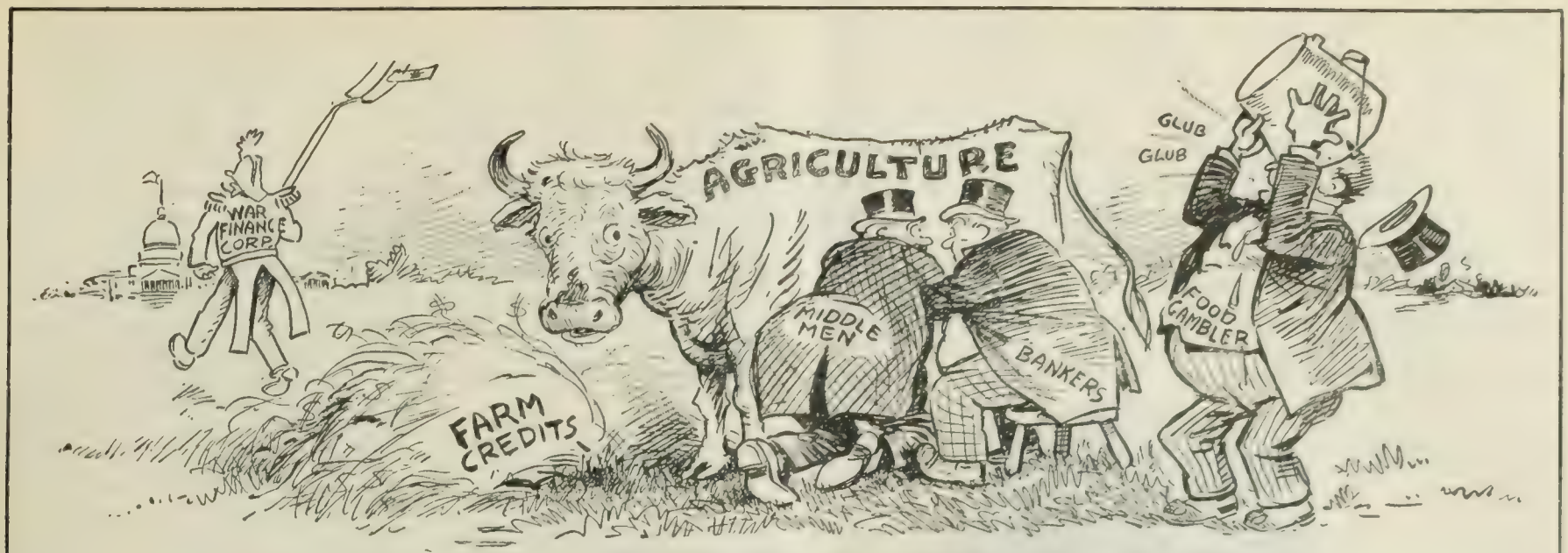
"I do not need to tell you or the country of the supreme service that the farmer rendered our nation and the world during the war. Peculiar circumstances place our Allies in Europe, as well as our own country, in a position of peculiar and unprecedented dependence on the American farmer. With his labor supply limited and in conditions which made producing costs high beyond all precedent, the farmer rose to the emergency. He did everything that was asked of him, and more than most people believed it was possible for him to do.

"Now, in his hour of disaster, consequent on the reaction from the feverish conditions of war, he comes to us, asking that he be given support and assistance which shall testify our appreciation of his service. To this he is entitled, not only for the service he has done, but because if we fail him we will precipitate a disaster that will affect every industrial and commercial activity of the nation."

We turn now to the other side of the picture, which shows the farmer wielding the lash in Washington, defying the "Old Guard," and disturbing the calculations of leaders in both parties. Addressing the farmers at the Washington Conference, William J. Bryan told them their cause would triumph because "you have Congress scared." The symbol and instrument of their power is the famous "farm bloc," a group of Republican and Democratic Senators and Representatives who come from the agricultural sections of the West and South, and who are said to hold the balance of power in Congress. According to a Washington dispatch from Mark Sullivan to the New York *Evening Post* this farm bloc "is without doubt the largest single interest in American politics." Moreover, "it is likely to continue to have the balance of power at the polls and in Congress for a considerable period, and is more likely to expand than to diminish." "The last year has developed the most extraordinary political change in the history of this Republic,"

TOO MANY COOTIES.

—Baer in *The Nonpartisan Leader*.



IT'S ALL RIGHT TO FEED THE COW, BUT LOOK WHO GETS THE MILK!

—Morris for *The Nonpartisan Leader.*

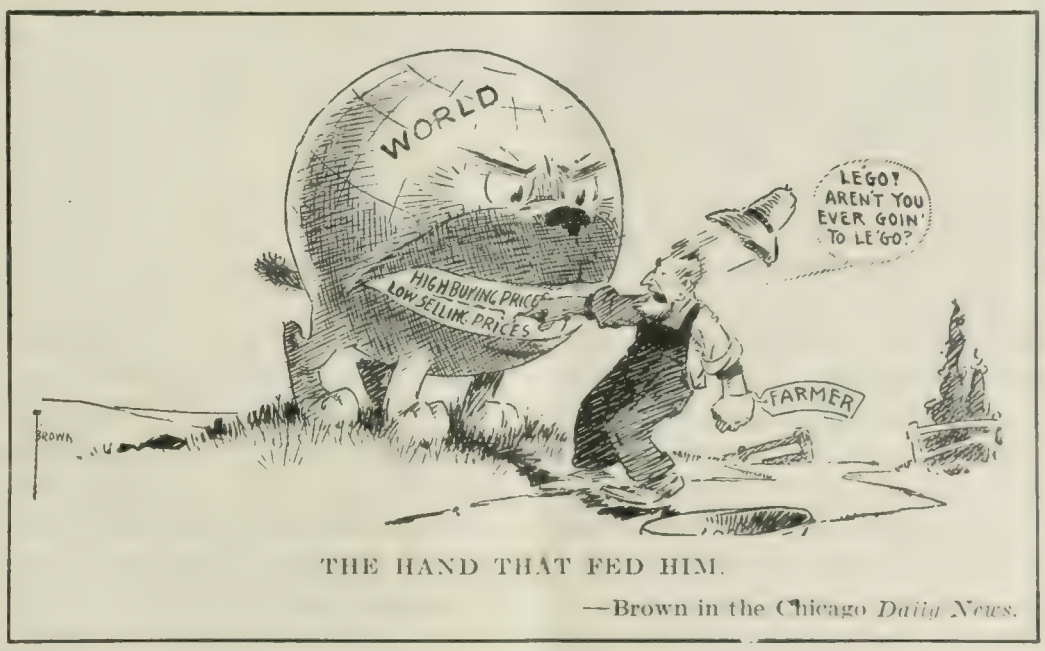
writes Ashmun Brown in the Providence *Journal;* and he goes on to say:

"There has grown up in Congress a new force, the power of which transcends that of political parties. Its legislative program is substituted for the program and the party platform promises of the titular Republican majority. It gives orders to the Republican majority in the Senate, and its orders are obeyed. It is the dominating force in the Senate, and it is constantly reaching out to dominate the executive departments.

"In brief, this new bi-partizan group, which has become known as the agricultural bloc, actually has become the super-Government of the United States. . . .

"The leaders of the bloc have read their political history well. They are avoiding craftily the pitfalls of a third party movement. Each Republican member lustily proclaims his Republicanism and each Democrat his Democracy. All protest their partizan regularity.

"With unique singleness of purpose, this organization is intent on the one end, namely, making the Government of the United States an instrument to be used primarily for the benefit of the farmer. Parties and partizanship, in its scheme, are tools to be used in the work. It seeks to establish a government by the farmers for the farmers."



THE HAND THAT FED HIM.

—Brown in the Chicago *Daily News.*

Mr. Brown notes further that the farmers find themselves in this position of unprecedented power at a time when the census report shows them to be, for the first time in the nation's history, outnumbered by the urban portion of the population. He continues:

"There have been national organizations of farmers in numbers in the past. To-day, four such maintain their headquarters and lobbies, if the word be permissible, at Washington, namely, the National Grange; the Farmers' National Council, a body tinged with radicalism, the National Board of Farm Organization, an ambitious undertaking developed some three years ago with the purpose of establishing farm representation at Washington akin to the representation given to labor by the American Federation of Labor, and the American Farm Bureau Federation.

"The first three, so far as any large accomplishments are concerned, may be set down as inconsequential. What has been aptly described as the real agrarian movement is found in the American Farm Bureau Federation.

"This federation, which had its beginning in a Government subsidy for agriculture, from its suite of magnificent offices in the Munsey building in Washington, actually directs the movement, and its desires and decisions promptly and effectively are reflected in the actions of the agricultural bloc in Congress."

Yet this powerful federation, we are told, "only came into being as a complete organization on March 4, 1920." In its Washington office, says the *Nebraska Farm Journal* (Omaha), the "farm bloc" was conceived and organized.

Many Washington observers, the correspondents report, see in the farm bloc the possibility of a new political party. Says Louis Seibold in a dispatch to the New York *Herald:*

"The leaders of the two major political parties have not decided whether the new agricultural movement is merely a passing phase of political emotionalism or a definite gesture that portends a revolution.

"The defenders of the agricultural project that momentarily points to a combination of agrarian interests assert that something more than ordinary partizan leadership will be necessary to head off the creation of a new party. The opponents of it predict the disintegration of the agricultural groups even while they admit the possibility of rural dictation for either or both parties."

Commenting dispassionately on this situation the New York *Evening World* remarks:

"Whether the bloc is right or wrong, this new political development will be helpful if it ends in restoring to party organizations a salutary respect for principles on which men can unite and differ with other men of other principles.

"Spokesmen for the Farm Bureau recognize the limitations of conditions. This will tend to make them moderate. It will be a check on those who hope for a wide program of class legislation. In a recent exposition of the political development of the Farm Bureau movement O. M. Kile pointed out that organized farmers could hope to control the Senate. He recognized a different condition in the House, where delegations are more nearly in proportion to population.

"The last census showed that the turn had come and that the majority in the United States is now urban. That, in the last analysis, provides a needed check on a bloc which might be tempted to exercise arrogant powers."

SETTING THE STAGE FOR A COAL STRIKE

"THE STAGE IS ALL SET for a strike," says Secretary Hoover, after talking with some of the leaders of the coal miners; "we are not staging any situation," retorts the President of the United Mine Workers of America. Yet it seems to the Columbus *Ohio State Journal*, and to other papers, that Mr. Hoover would not send out coal-strike warnings without compelling reasons. Here, as the Baltimore *News* notes, are the United Mine Workers "maintaining that mine wages are not sufficient for a decent standard of living. The employers are answering that, regardless of the standard of living, the wages are too high for the industry to continue." "And there you are," continues *The News*, "apparently the only resource is to call a strike and see what happens." Similarly the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* is convinced that "both the miners and the operators are getting ready for the contest," while the Brooklyn *Eagle* exclaims in dismay: "The operators are as selfish as the miners, the miners as selfish as the operators." What makes the situation the more serious is that wage agreements in both anthracite and bituminous fields expire April 1. In both fields the operators will insist on a wage reduction, the unions on increases. It seems to the New York *Times* that each side has made out a fairly strong case:

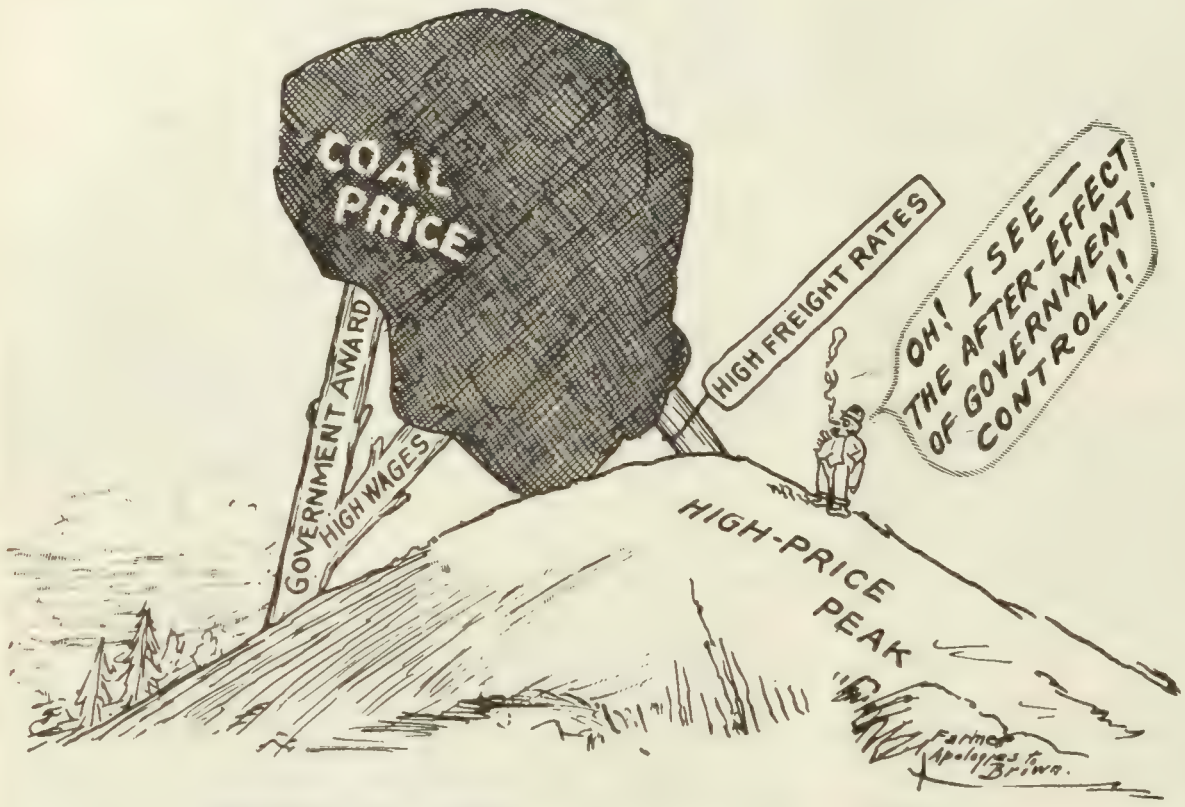
"The bituminous operators say that as their competitors in the non-union field have reduced wages, they must do likewise or shut down the mines. If the miners accept a wage cut, they argue, more coal will be sold at the reduced price and the annual income of the miners will be increased. That is what is happening in the non-union field. The miners reply that only so much coal can be sold at any price, so that a uniform reduction would not mean a uniform increase of output."

Shall the wage award expiring March 31, be renewed, or shall wages be cut? As the New York *Evening Post* tries to answer impartially:

"The case of the operators for a decided cut seems at first blush quite beyond argument. Living costs were at their peak in May, 1920, and until recently have fallen steadily, the reduction in wholesale prices being 45 per cent. last summer. Wages have been cut in nearly all other industries from 12 per cent. on the railways up to 50 per cent. Moreover, the operators show that they have to compete with non-union bituminous fields, in which drastic wage cuts have long since been made.

"But the miners also have their arguments. They have suffered far more than ordinarily from irregularity of work, for the industry has been greatly deprest. In the first nine months of 1921 only 288,000,000 tons were mined, as against 388,000,000 tons in the same period of 1920. They assert that living costs have not fallen in mining districts as they have elsewhere.

"Some reduction in the miners' wages there must be, and union leaders doubtless appreciate the fact. They have proposed conferences with the operators, and it is the duty of the latter—overruling those of their number in Ohio and Pennsylvania who have already refused—to accept."



WONDERS OF AMERICA—THE BALANCING (?) ROCK.

A Chicago *Daily News* cartoon reproduced in *The Literary Digest*, showed the "coal price" boulder mysteriously balancing itself without support. The cartoon as redrawn, says *The Coal Review*, "shows that bituminous coal to-day is selling in the market at a higher level than the pre-war prices simply because of advanced mine labor costs, largely due to the wage award of the bituminous Coal Commission and high railroad rates."

—Farmer in *The Coal Review*.

At a recent convention of anthracite miners at Shamokin, Pa., it was decided that at the expiration of the present wage agreement a 20 per cent. raise for contract, and a $1 raise for day workers, the check-off-system and certain other readjustments would be asked. The demands of the bituminous miners will be formulated at the Indianapolis convention, which meets February 14. These demands, in the opinion of John J. Leary, Jr., New York *World* correspondent, "afford an excellent basis on which to trade, reenforced by a big stick in the form of a demand for a thorough investigation and regulation of the coal industry as a whole," which "is one of the last things the producers desire." The Columbus *Ohio State Journal* is inclined to think that "the preponderance of public sympathy is against the coal operators, who are suspected of gross profiteering in the last few years, and with the miners, whose economic condition even in most prosperous times in the industry is reliably reported to have been none too good." "Why Reduce Coal Miners' Wages?" is the title of a pamphlet issued by the United Mine Workers, which says: "A reduction in the wages of coal miners would mean nothing except a further shrinkage in the already pitifully small income of these impoverished people and increased profits for the coal companies." In his widely applauded speech at the anthracite miners' convention, President Lewis of the United Mine Workers, said:

"There are over 200,000 men in the bituminous mining industry who are entirely deprived of the opportunity of employment. The great majority of the remainder in the bituminous industry are working broken time.

"Yet these men and their families must eat. I say that it makes no difference whether a man works one day in a bituminous coal mine or works 300 days, he is compelled to eat 365 days, if he is going to live, and if he is only permitted to work 100 days or 150 days in the year, then by the same token, in the present demoralized condition of that industry, he must earn enough to enable him to eat for 365 days.

"This talk of reducing the wages of the men engaged in the mining industry, who are even now enduring the privations of poverty and destitution, is idle. The minds of the business men and statesmen of America must devise some other method of correcting the evils in the bituminous mining industry."

Anthracite miners have been more fortunate, but, continues Mr. Lewis:

"There are conditions in the anthracite mining industry which

need correction; there are adjustments in the wage scales which must be made.

"One thing must be sure, not only in the bituminous coal-fields of America, but in the anthracite coal-fields as well—in this day there must be no backward step by the mine workers of this country. It makes no difference to the organized mine workers of America that wage reductions have taken place in other industries, and it makes no difference to the organized mine workers of this country that the men employed in the non-union sections of this country in the coal industry have accepted wage reductions.

"We do not propose to have our standards of living gaged by the standards of living which obtain among those benighted, unfortunate people who are compelled to work for the unorganized mining employers.

"We do not expect to follow the non-union mine worker down the ladder of wage reductions to the morass of poverty and degradation which prevails below, and we do not propose to have the non-union yardstick applied to our standards of living. . . .

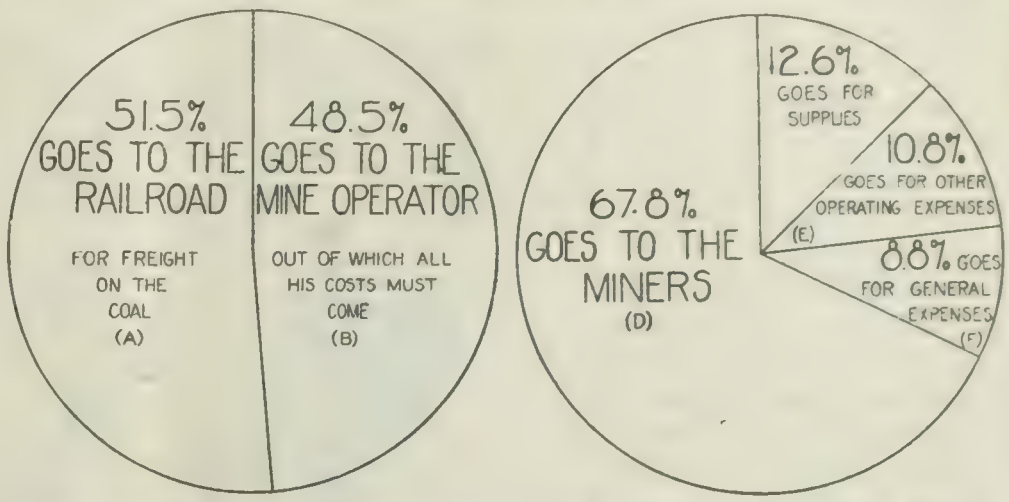
"When I say that we will take no backward step, I say it with an appreciation of what that policy means, and if it requires an industrial conflict to avoid taking such a backward step, then the industrial conflict may come."

Mr. Lewis objects to the statement that miners' wages are to any perceptible extent responsible for the high price of coal:

"The mine worker in both the bituminous and anthracite fields receives but a relatively small proportion of the price which the public is compelled to bear. For instance, yesterday in Philadelphia a man told me he paid $14.75 that day for a ton of bituminous nut coal, delivered at his home. And the miners in Central Pennsylvania, from President Brophy's district, did not receive more than $1 per ton for mining that ton of coal, and the entire cost of that ton of coal delivered in Philadelphia—nut coal, understand, screened—and sold to the consumer for $14.75, did not exceed $1.75 at the mines. Who gets the rest of it? The miner does not get it and should not be persuaded to accept any wage reduction to enable that consumer to get relief from the excessive charges which are made by the railroads and the middlemen."

at least $1.30 a ton on mine price of domestic sizes of anthracite—grate, egg, stove and nut—which the consumer would pay."

In the coal trade press we find *The Black Diamond* (Chicago), an organ of the retail trade, telling the miners: "Whether the union wished it nor not, deflation has come, and unless mine labor recognizes that fact and accepts wage reductions non-union miners will wax prosperous while the union miners are struggling in vain to make ends meet." *The Coal Trade Bulletin* (Pittsburgh) calls attention to the fact "that the miners in numerous instances have broken away from the union officials entirely and have surrendered their charters in the union and have gone back to work on their own initiative. This presages further difficulty in the negotiation of any wage scale which will have as its basic feature the retention of the present high rate paid the men in the mines."



THE DOLLAR THE CONSUMER PAYS. THE DOLLAR THE OPERATOR GETS.

WHAT BECOMES OF THE SOFT-COAL DOLLAR

According to figures sent out by the National Coal Association, an organization of bituminous operators, the average consumer who buys direct pays $2.27 (A) for the transportation of the coal per ton, and $2.13 (B) for the coal at the mine. It is said that the average operator has been running at a loss for seven months, so the whole of the dollar received by the operator is spent for labor (D), supplies, operating expenses (E) and general expenses (F), such as salaries, sales expense and legal advice.

But such pleas, eloquent as they are, do not settle the matter for all our editors. "The demand for an increase is the most obvious bluff," according to the Boston *Post*, "and is assumed for the purpose of checking the attempted reduction as much as possible." As a matter of fact, continues the Boston daily, "the miners have been riding along on the crest of high wages long after labor in practically every other line has accepted a reduction." The demand for higher wages, says the Newark *News*, is "opposed to the economic need of cheaper coal." The Baltimore *Sun*, which finds the miners' position "unsound," prints an analysis of the cost of a ton of coal delivered in Baltimore. These figures, as summarized editorially, "would indicate that 60 per cent. of the cost of coal, delivered to a home in Baltimore, goes to the worker, including the miner, the makers of supplies, the railroad workers and the man who delivers the coal here." In other words:

"That estimate gives the workers $7.72 of the $16 charged for a ton of coal delivered here. It is very clear that, if we have to pay the workers $7.72 as their share of the cost of a ton of coal delivered, we have a long way to go before we get back to the old figure of $7 for domestic coal."

Following the demands of the anthracite workers, a committee of anthracite operators issued a statement to the press, saying in part:

"Wage demands of 20 per cent. increase in contract rates, and $1 a day increase for all day men made by the Tri-District Anthracite Convention of the United Mine Workers of America in Shamokin last week if granted would mean an increase of

The National Coal Association, represented both by its Vice-President at the Interstate Commerce Commission's hearings and by the editor of its organ, *The Coal Review*, holds that lower costs of coal should be obtained by reducing wage scales at the mines, but that the greatest help in reducing prices lies in reduced railroad rates. According to these spokesmen for the association, representing the bulk of the bituminous coal industry, high freight rates are the chief element in the final cost of coal and, indeed, in an average haul are actually greater than the price of coal itself at the mines.

Such is the argument pro and con. What, it may be asked, will be the effect of a coal strike on April 1? In government circles at Washington, according to a New York *Times* dispatch, it is thought "that there will be a serious coal shortage aggravated by clogging the railroads with excess coal shipments from certain districts." On the other hand, we read in *The Wall Street Journal* that

"By April 1, it is estimated, producers will have more than a month's supply of anthracite in storage, and with mild weather then beginning a suspension of anthracite operations would not gravely concern the public.

"In bituminous coal, however, the situation will be opposite, as on April 1 demand will probably be increasing with the overdue revival in general industry, while stocks of soft coal on hand are never enough to last long."

But the non-union bituminous mines can in an emergency produce 40 per cent. of the country's supply and, according to *The Wall Street Journal*, "enough fuel can thus be found for essentials, but not enough for all business enterprises."

THE IRISH GETTING TOGETHER

THE GREATEST PRACTICAL STEP yet taken toward uniting northern and southern Ireland, it is generally agreed in England, Ireland and the United States, is represented by the agreement which Sir James Craig, the Ulster Premier, and Michael Collins, chairman of the Provisional Irish Free State Government, signed in London late in January. This agreement, cables the London correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, "paves the way for the entry of Ulster into the Irish Free State, irons out all the major points of friction between the north and south, and aims at a new system of dealing with problems affecting the whole country." Moreover, adds the New York *World's* London correspondent, "it foreshadows an early union of the whole of Ireland, probably on a Federal basis."

"A week before the agreement was signed no one would have believed such an arrangement to be within the bounds of possibility," observes the Indianapolis *News*, while the New York *Evening Mail* suggests that the news of the agreement will be "a hard blow for those who expected to see civil war in Ireland follow the recent political changes." But, after all, notes this paper, "these two Irishmen, Collins and Craig, are not at all unlike a married couple which can never get along while there is a third person around, but manage to understand each other perfectly when left to themselves." The Louisville *Courier-Journal*, however, likens them to two persons who have avoided each other always "because their parents have an ancient grudge, yet who find upon inspection that neither is an ogre."

GETTING READY FOR THE EUROPEAN CONCERT.

— Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

The terms of the agreement, substantially, as given by The Associated Press, are as follows:

1. The boundary commission, as outlined in the Anglo-Irish treaty, is to be altered. The Governments of the Irish Free State and of Northern Ireland are to appoint one representative each to report to Mr. Collins and Sir James Craig, who will mutually agree on behalf of their respective Governments regarding the future boundaries between the two.
2. Without prejudice to future consideration by his Government of the question of tariffs, Mr. Collins undertakes that the Belfast boycott will be discontinued immediately, and Sir James Craig undertakes to facilitate in every possible way the return of Catholic workmen to the shipyards. In the meantime a system of relief on a large scale is being arranged to tide over the period of distress.
3. Representatives of both Governments are to unite in facilitating a settlement of the railway dispute.
4. The Governments are to endeavor to devise a more suitable system than the Council of Ireland for dealing with problems affecting all Ireland.
5. A further meeting will be held at a subsequent date in Ireland between the signatories to this agreement to discuss the question of amnesty for persons who have been imprisoned since the operation of the truce.

"Under this compact, each of the parties in interest is substantially benefited," notes the Philadelphia *Inquirer*. "And it is an exclusively Irish settlement of an Irish question," we are reminded by the Syracuse *Herald*, for, recalls *The Inquirer:*

"In the agreement it is provided that the Governments of North and South Ireland shall settle the disputed boundary question between themselves. By the Anglo-Irish treaty it had been directed that a boundary commission be created to which the Irish and British Governments should appoint one member each, and of which the British member should be the chairman. To this procedure Belfast has been bitterly opposed. It seems to have entertained some misgivings as to the impartiality of the British commissioner, and its protests have been so vigorous that Premier Lloyd George will surely welcome the way out of the difficulty which has now been opened up."

On other points at issue The Associated Press reports from Dublin:

"Both sides are regarded as having had the strongest reasons for desiring the agreement. The Belfast boycott was paralyzing all the distributing agencies in Belfast, and the Belfast banks, which do a large business in South and West Ireland, had been hard hit by refusals to accept their checks or notes. The task of governing the minority on northeast Ulster was embarrassing the Belfast Government, which was faced with resistance as intense as that offered to the British Government by the rest of Ireland.

"The calling off of the Sinn Fein boycott on Ulster goods, imposed by the south in retaliation for the expulsion of Catholic workers from the Belfast shipyards, is recognized as a brilliant stroke of conciliation on the part of Collins. The boycott has hurt Belfast trade very much and the lifting of it is expected to swing northern business interests to favor a union with south Ireland. Some commercial leaders already are throwing their influence in that direction."

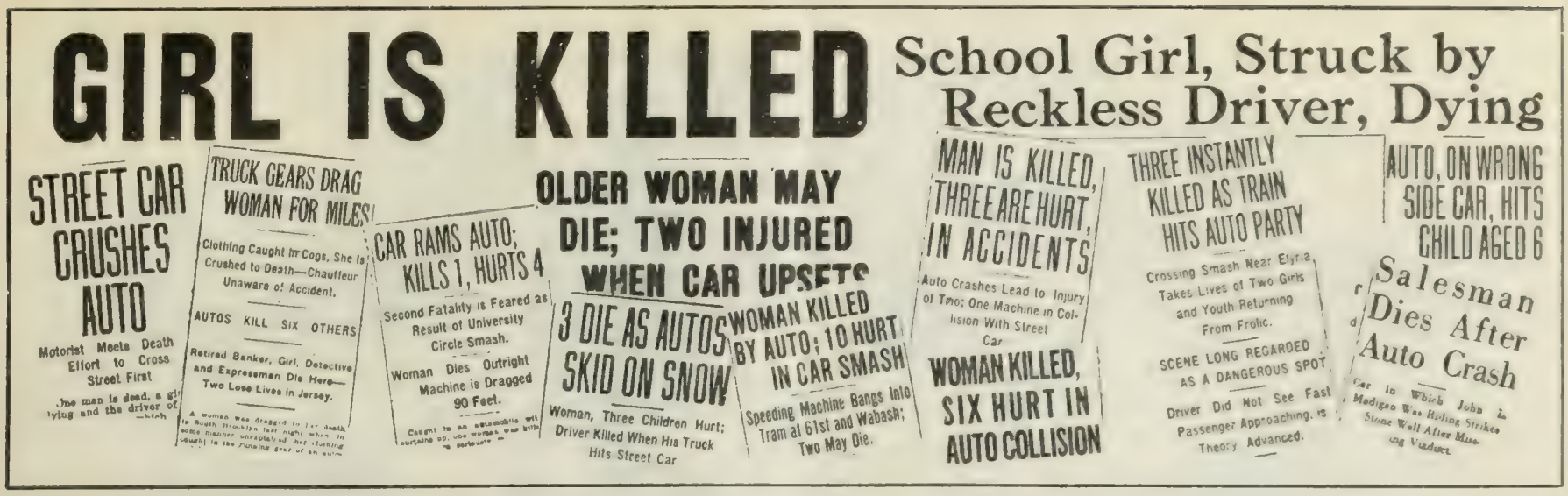
"The sight of the north and south of Ireland getting together is as agreeable and unexpected as the treaty between Southern Ireland and the British Government," notes the New York *Tribune*. And, it goes on, "just as the treaty was necessary for the peace of the British Isles, so is friendship between Ulster and the South necessary for the complete peace and prosperity of Ireland." As the Baltimore *Sun* remarks:

"Nearly all the political prophets predicted that the real danger to Irish Home Rule would be found in the centuries of feud between north and south, and that any scheme of self-government would probably be wrecked on these rocks of hate. To the surprize of most persons, we imagine, came the agreement made in London.

"Of course, this does not mean that perfect love and peace will be immediately restored, and that there will be no further difficulty in agreeing as to all details. But the surprizing thing is that the London meeting is described as being most cordial, that Ulster and Southern Ireland shook hands with the appearance of complete sincerity, and that in sixty minutes Collins and Craig outlined the basis of a *modus vivendi*.

"Talking about lions lying down with lambs, Ulster and Southern Ireland seem to have the old Scriptural prophets beaten. For here we have two hereditary enemies of the human jungle seemingly getting together like brothers of the full blood.

"It may be that, in spite of appearances to the contrary, there is more of a spirit of nationality in Ireland than outsiders have supposed, and that an Irishman's an Irishman for a' that, whether he lives in Belfast or Dublin."



HEADLINES THAT GREET US EVERY DAY.

These headlines were gleaned in one week from papers in San Francisco, Omaha, Wichita, Detroit, Chicago, Cleveland, Atlanta and New York.

DEATH TOLL OF THE AUTOMOBILE

A HUMAN LIFE EVERY HALF HOUR, day and night, every day in the year, will be the toll of automobile accidents in 1922, if the death rate from such accidents remains approximately the same this year as last. Officials of the National Safety Council estimate that nearly 15,000 persons were killed in the United States last year, an increase of about 4,000 over 1920—figures which lead one editor to remark that "our highways are as dangerous as the field of battle." In New York City, automobiles caused the deaths of 835 persons—a 60 per cent. increase over 1919 fatalities. In New York State, we are told by officials of the National Highways Protective Society, 1,981 persons were killed in automobile accidents. This is the highest number ever recorded in the State. And for each fatality there are twenty accidents, observes the New York *Herald*; "each year the streets become more dangerous. Killings in the metropolis now average more than two each day of the year." And these accidents continue to happen the country over, observes the Omaha *World-Herald*, "despite the demands for more care, better training for drivers, and increased vigilance of traffic officers." Moreover, believes the Pittsburgh *Gazette-Times*, "it is likely every such fatal accident was avoidable." In commenting upon the large number of fatalities in New York State, the New York *World* says:

"These 'accidents' may be minutely classified. There is for most of them only one class—carelessness. And the State is doing little to put the careless driver out of the business in which he is an hourly menace. It licenses reckless and incompetent drivers, and when their recklessness or incompetence leads to the inevitable tragedy it does nothing to prevent a recurrence.

"It is not as if there were no instructive examples showing how traffic accidents could be diminished. Massachusetts has greatly lessened them by suspending the licenses of offending drivers, even when their offense has had no tragic results. New York is lenient to all carelessness.

"The necessary development of the motor truck has added to the street menace. Far more dangerous than a freight locomotive, which has to follow its tracks, driven at a speed often as great, the heavy truck kills where it strikes."

And other cities are not without their automobile problems. In Washington, for instance, notes *The Herald* of that city, there are junctions or "circles" where "pedestrians have to dodge automobiles coming from nine different directions." And they come, we are told, "at the most rapid speed consistent with the safety of the driver, and altogether inconsistent with the safety of the pedestrian." All things considered, "it is strange that accidents are so few." "Half-way" stations, or platforms of wood or concrete, however, placed in the middle of wide streets, are said to reduce the number of accidents by enabling pedestrians to cross in relays. But the great menace in Washington, as seen by *The Star*, is the truck:

"A large percentage of accidents in Washington are due to the indifference and haste of truck motorists. These vehicles figure in many of the fatalities. They are heavy and can withstand shocks. Their drivers take advantage of this fact to risk collisions, claiming right of way and securing it by virtue of their own power and stoutness. Other vehicles yield to them because in a collision they will be the more seriously damaged."

Approximately 10 per cent. of the fatal automobile accidents throughout the United States, it is pointed out by Baltimore and Ohio Railroad safety officials, occur at grade crossings. "It ought to be a very simple thing for the driver of an automobile to keep a sharp lookout as he approaches a railway crossing," remarks the Dayton *News*, "but in the simplicity of the thing lies the greatest danger." Then, too, it must be admitted, the careless or absent-minded pedestrian adds to the list of fatalities. As we are told in the Providence *Journal:*

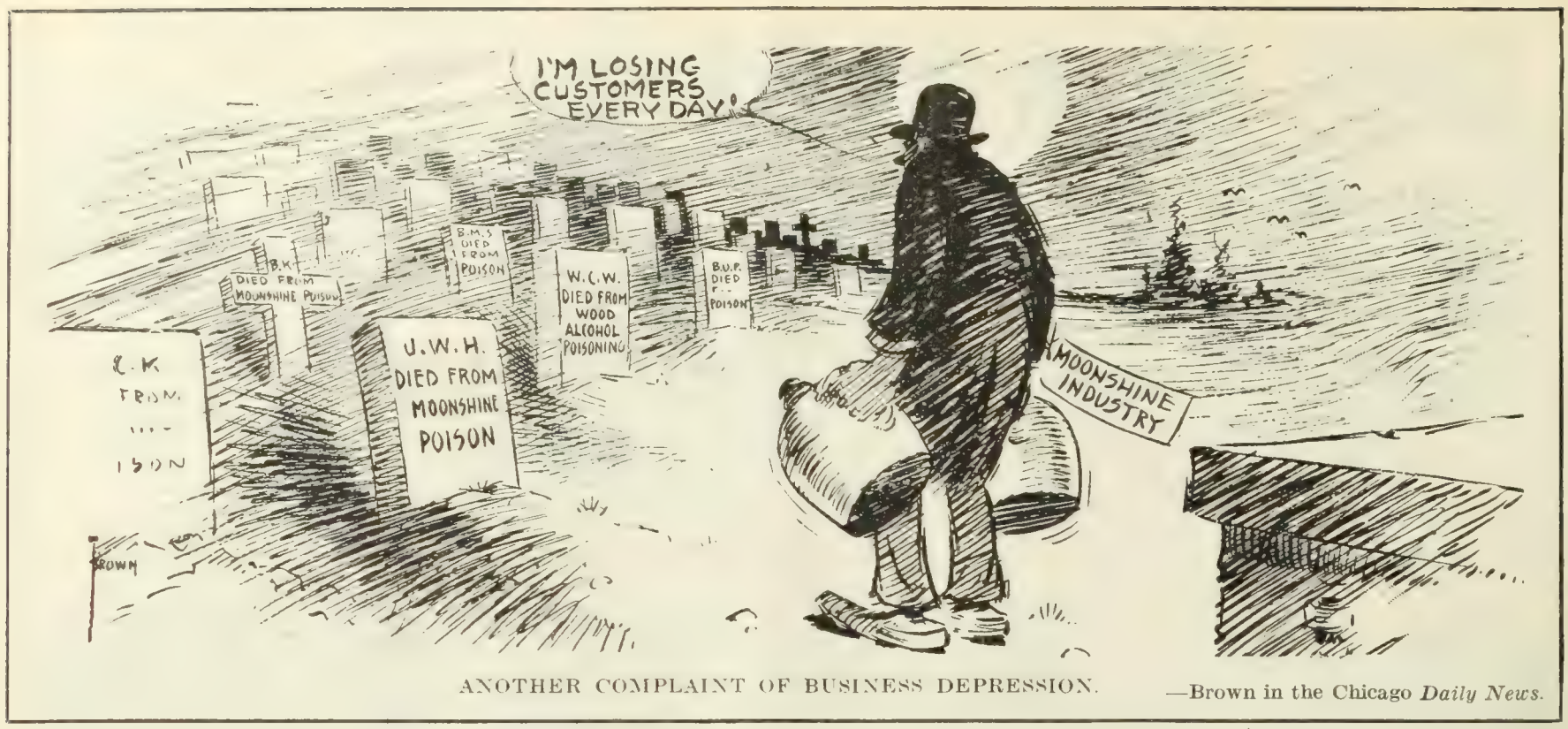
"Pedestrians often leave the sidewalk without looking for approaching vehicles; the person who steps directly in front of a car can hardly expect the driver to stop within a distance of two feet even if the rate of speed is moderate. It is important to remember that neither pedestrians nor car-drivers have exclusive privileges on the highways; it is the duty of all who use the streets to be vigilant and to take no chances of accident.

"Perhaps it is impossible to bring about a hundred per cent. improvement over last year's accident record, but it is certain that a better showing can be made by general observance of a few plain rules of safety."

Other editors list inadequate equipment, glaring headlights, improperly adjusted brakes, drunken drivers, perfunctory examinations of applicants for licenses, youthful drivers of both sexes, and the lenience of traffic court magistrates as other contributing causes to the enormous death toll from automobile accidents. "If the traffic rules that are in effect practically everywhere in the country were rigidly enforced, this drain upon human life would be stopt," thinks the Memphis *Commercial-Appeal*. "And sterner laws and more drastic sentences for drivers convicted of criminal carelessness would help a good deal," declares the New York *Herald*. In the Municipal Court of Detroit sits Judge Bartlett, who sends persons convicted of speeding to the House of Correction, where they are required to work eight hours a day. This meets with the approval of the Canton (Ohio) *News*, if not with that of the offenders. Says *The News:*

"Officers who have had dealings with the flagrant violators of traffic regulations have come to know that a small fine has only little effect upon the speeders. Some of them even think they are justified in boasting of the number of times they have been fined for speeding—it is assumed by them to set them apart from the common kind.

"Thirty days in jail or another corrective institution, with the requirement that they devote regular working hours to scrubbing or some other menial employment, would probably do more to break up the dangerous business of speeding than a succession of fines such as are usually imposed in such cases."



ANOTHER COMPLAINT OF BUSINESS DEPRESSION. —Brown in the Chicago *Daily News*.

TWO YEARS OF PROHIBITION

PROHIBITION, AFTER TWO YEARS, is successful or unsuccessful, according to the degree of enforcement in a given area, and this depends very largely on State laws and the activity of State officials. Such is the conclusion reached by the New York *Herald*, after a survey of conditions the country over. In these two years, avers Prohibition Commissioner Haynes, "drinkers of alcoholic beverages have been reduced from 20,000,000 to 2,500,000, arrests for drunkenness have decreased 60 per cent., and liquor withdrawals have been cut in half." In other words, 17,500,000 drinkers have quit. And the 15 per cent. of former drinkers, Mr. Haynes goes on, "are drinking but 5 per cent. of the quantity of liquor that was formerly consumed." In fifty-nine large cities having a combined population of 20,000,000, the Commissioner observes, "official and estimated figures show a decrease in arrests for drunkenness from 316,842 in 1917 to 109,768." "Bootleggers," he claims, "constitute a negligible minority." These figures, however, notes the Albany *Knickerbocker Press*, "have been arrived at without considering the amounts of liquor brought in by smugglers, made by 'moonshiners,' or manufactured at home." In this paper's opinion, therefore, "figures which ignore these last three factors can not be worth much."

But prohibition, maintains Mr. Haynes, has brought about these results: decreased drunkenness; abatement of drinking in public dining-rooms; disappearance of the open saloon; the passing of the treating evil; the closing of whisky cures and similar institutions; increased savings accounts; a record-breaking Christmas business, and a changed attitude of hostile statesmen, political leaders, and newspaper editors. The health of the country's population, on the whole, has been improved, importation of liquors has been cut to a minimum, and 21,000 convictions were obtained by Federal forces last year. Expenses for the year totaled $6,274,523. The Boston *Post*, however, declares that "if these figures are correct (which it does not believe), they certainly indicate that there is no further need for a Prohibition Enforcement Commissioner, and no need of the $8,400,000 demanded for enforcement next year." But in the opinion of the New York *Commercial*, "things are far from being bad or hopeless from the viewpoint of those who believe that the law should be observed and enforced." "Despite criticism and disbeliefs, prohibition is becoming increasingly successful," thinks this paper. That it has made a big change for the better in industrial circles is the verdict of all employers of labor," asserts the New York *Times*; "that much seems to be a certainty, and it is not a little." Editors of many other representative newspapers the country over are found for the first time to be in sympathy with prohibition enforcement. As the Kansas City *Times* puts it:

"The belief that prohibition is a failure is found largely with two classes: With the friends of liquor whose aim is to discredit prohibition on any count, and with the unthinking and unobserving man and woman who accept the declarations of prohibition enemies without inquiry as to their source and at the same time fail to remember that a single instance of the use of liquor just now may attract more attention than half a dozen instances would have attracted five or ten years ago. Ask any person who questions the value of prohibition how many drunken men were seen on the streets or in public places in the last week, and note the hesitation in giving any definite reply. When a few cases of the use of liquor are observed these days the conclusion often is reached too hastily that whisky is circulating freely and that prohibition is a farce.

"Compared with the amount of money collected by the prohibition bureau and the number of assessments made, the combined total being about 60 million dollars, the cost of enforcement, approximately 6¼ million dollars, does not appear large. And in view of the evident improvement in enforcement efforts, the enlarged appropriation made by Congress for this purpose appears to be fully justified.

"Confirmation of these signs may be had through a reasonable amount of observation and through simple recollection as to developments in States, Kansas for example, where prohibition is a matter of many years."

"On the whole, prohibition still appeals to the best sense of the majority of Americans," declares the Minneapolis *Journal*, which reminds us that "rarely does law enforcement in any line reach 100 per cent. of perfection." In the belief of the Troy *Record*:

"There is much confusion regarding the efficiency of prohibition because those opposed to it declare that bootlegging and home-brewing and other evils growing out of prohibition outbalance the advantages of prohibition. The argument amounts to this: If a minority of people refuse to obey the law, abolish the law. If the bootleggers violate the Prohibition Amendment, abolish prohibition. It is a silly argument, yet it makes a big impression on the people. That, however, will wear off eventually. Prohibition needs a few years' more trial before it may be judged with intelligence and sanity.

"The Prohibition Amendment purposes to wipe out an evil that is as old as earliest Biblical days. Drunkenness is not a modern invention. To abolish intemperance, therefore, is about on a par with trying to dry up the ocean."

"The Volstead Act has not accomplished all that its advocates hoped for it," remarks the Pittsburgh *Gazette-Times*, "but it has had an effect highly displeasing to those who opposed it." But –

"The two years which have elapsed certainly show that progress is being made in altering the habits of the people. Violations will continue, but enforcement will gain ground as time passes. The experience of two years demonstrates that."

Arrayed against these predictions and statistics we have a statement by the New York *Times* that "liquors valued at millions of dollars have been smuggled into the United States since the advent of prohibition at points on the Atlantic coast, the Pacific coast, the Gulf of Mexico, the Canadian border, and the Mexican border." Furthermore, adds the Federal attorney who is prosecuting rum runners, "hundreds of foreign ships, with their bars and cargoes of liquor apparently sealed, are another source of liquor supply." Malt and hop dealers in the United States are said to have sold enough of these products in a year to make 10,000,000 barrels of beer, and wine-grape growers of California sold in one year 375,285 tons of their product at prices double those of a few years ago, notes the New York *Herald*.

In its nation-wide survey, which *The Herald* declares is impartial, we learn that "prohibition appears to have developed new crimes and new criminals, which in numbers about equal those which prohibition has eradicated, but that in nearly every part of the country there has been a marked decrease in crime in the last two years." "There does not appear to be a scrap of trustworthy evidence," we are told, "that health conditions have changed perceptibly as a result of prohibition, but there has been an improvement in domestic relations, and consequently fewer cases of this sort taken to court." Some of the States that were dry before prohibition went into effect, notes *The Herald*, "now contain, admittedly, some of the wettest spots in the country. New York, California, Ohio, North Carolina, and Georgia, in the order named, are generally regarded as the wettest." Rhode Island is freer from continued drastic enforcement than any of the other States, according to both "wet" and "dry" authorities.

"It seems fair to assume from all the data that enforcement is real and effective where there are State laws," remarks *The Herald*, "and that under these laws four-fifths of the work of enforcement falls on the State governments." However, the survey conducted by this paper shows that Federal officials were not inactive during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1921. A list of their activities follows:

Number of arrests	34,175	Gallons distilled spirits seized	413,987
Distilleries seized	9,746	Gallons beer seized	4,963,005
Stills seized	10,991	Gallons wine, cider, etc., seized	428,303
Still worms seized	5,182	Appraised value of property seized	$10,906,687
Fermenters seized	70,014		

The findings of another impartial investigator, P. W. Wilson, writing in the Sunday New York *Times*, are thus summarized by the Schenectady *Union-Star:*

First.—Prohibition has come to stay.

Second.—It is a policy particularly approved by women, and women are largely responsible for its adoption.

Third.—It has virtually stopt the consumption of beer, and has enormously reduced the consumption of wine and spirits.

Fourth.—It has made labor more efficient and reliable.

Fifth.—Despite a wave of unemployment, there has been little distress, due to the general increase in savings banks deposits.

Sixth.—Life insurance companies declare several years have been added to life expectation; that is to say, the average life has been lengthened.

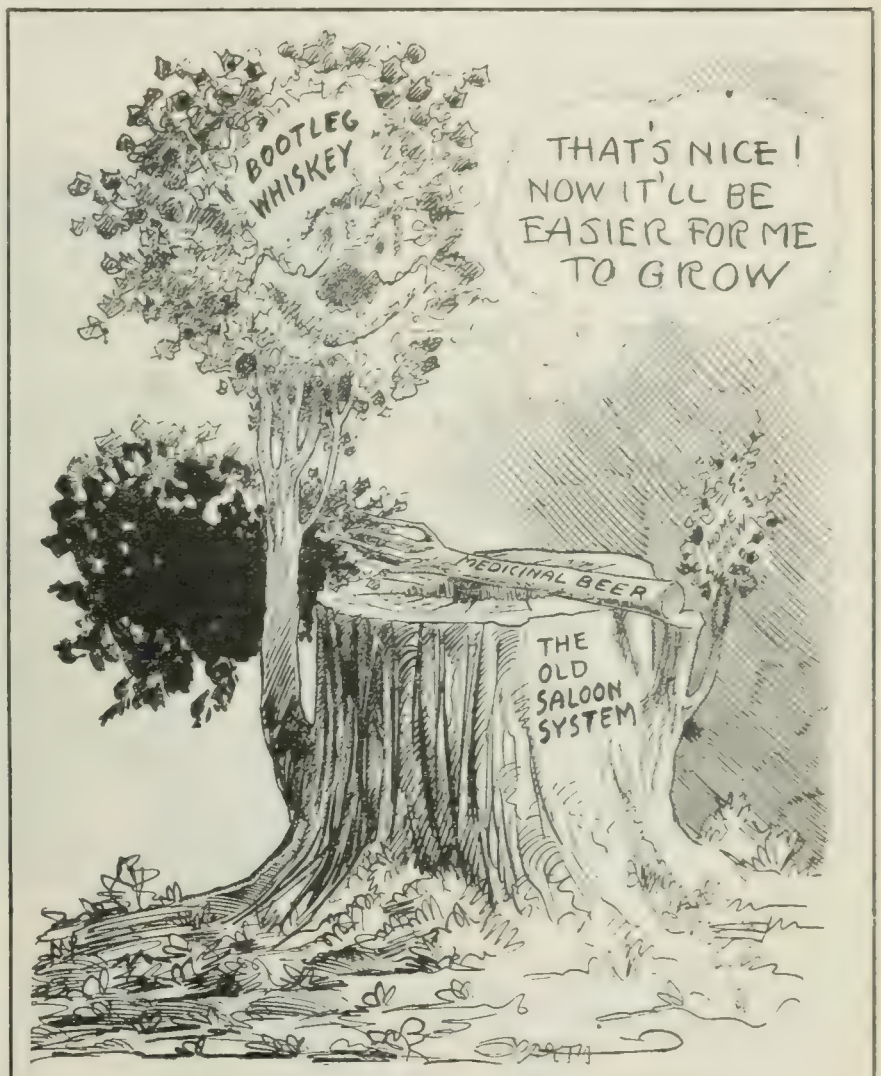
Seventh.—Infant mortality has decreased.

Eighth.—There has been diminution in crime. Local prisons and poorhouses are disappearing.

Ninth.—There is no general resentment against the measure, nor inclination to rescind it.

Tenth.—Whatever the result on the adult population, the younger generation is being reared without the taste for liquor.

The American Brewer (New York), however, takes issue with all these findings. "Prohibition," it declares, "has put a premium on law violation, whereas common sense demands a premium on law obedience." "The Volstead Act has bred hypocrisy; it has inculcated contempt for law; it has taught men and women, young and old, to cheat and to be rather proud of it," agrees the Albany *Knickerbocker Press*. Besides, points out the Buffalo



INFERIOR SECOND-GROWTH TIMBER, BUT HARD TO KILL.

—Spaeth in the Fort Wayne *Journal Gazette*.

Times, "prohibition costs the Federal Government more than $350,000,000 a year in loss of taxes alone." In the opinion of the Chicago *Journal*, "the American people are inclining more and more to the view that prohibition has rendered some definite services to society, and some very great disservices," and we read in the New Haven *Journal-Courier:*

"We have never had the faith to which the prohibitionists cling with amazing fidelity, that prohibition will, if given time, through its powers of moral suasion, prove itself to the satisfaction of the most skeptical and be gladly accepted by the world at large. There is absolutely nothing in human experience to justify that faith. In the meantime, a greater mischief is being wrought than is realized. We may be sure that there is a direct connection between the lawless conduct of the naturally disorderly classes and the wide-spread resentment felt throughout the country at the attempt of the Government to regulate the social lives of the people. The resentment is as strong among many who do not drink as it is among those who always have drunk in moderation.

"Aside from the lamentable lowering of public respect for the law as a result of this determination of one set of citizens to regulate the lives of another set, the effect of the Volstead Law has been, and is, to encourage the manufacture of poisonous drinks of a hard character, and to tempt men who have never drunk anything but light wines and beers."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

All Ireland asks is a fighting chance.—*Wall Street Journal.*

Will Hays hitches his wagon to several stars.—*Asheville Times.*

A telephone-pole never hits a motor-car except in self-defense.—*Canton Press.*

What most city governments need is a little uncivil service reform.—*New York Tribune.*

The rep that Germany is getting out of reparations is a bad one.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

Even tho you keep on discharging your duties, you never get rid of them.—*Greenville Piedmont.*

War seems more and more wicked as the probability of getting a profit out of it grows smaller.—*Erie Times.*

We are waiting to see what a shillaly looks like when turned into a pruning hook.—*Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

Everything is divided equally. The rich man has the twin-six and the poor man has the six twins.—*New York American.*

There is something in the theory that the world is flat. It is flat on its back, but is going to turn over.—*Toledo Blade.*

With Pennsylvania sending Crow and Pepper to the United States Senate, the political menu appears complete.—*New York Call.*

In a way the traveling salesman is just now the most independent of men—he seldom takes orders from anybody.—*Kansas City Star.*

Now that the drives for endowments have been put over, college professors have begun criticizing the newspapers again.—*New York Tribune.*

Lenine says he must have a guard if he goes to Genoa. Why if he goes to Genoa? He's needed a guard for a long time.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

We observe that the powers have banned poison gas for war, which assures us that no poison gas will be employed until the next war.—*Columbia Record.*

One Portland man has resolved to raise a full beard during the coming year, because, as he says, that is about all that is left to him that a woman can't do.—*Portland Express.*

Mr. Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, says a New York message, denies the report that he has been offered the crown of Albania. Indeed, it is said that the Albanians are most friendly toward him.—*London Punch.*

High prices decline when declined.—*Greenville Piedmont.*

Mr. Hays made a lot of moving pictures of Democratic postmasters.—*Toledo Blade.*

So far nobody has asked Senator Newberry if his seat is comfortable.—*Indianapolis News.*

A man never realizes the blessing of being born poor, till he gets over it.—*Greenville Piedmont.*

Prohibition poster says: "Many on the water wagon feel better off."—*New York American.*

It's not difficult to meet expenses these days. In fact, you meet them everywhere.—*New York American.*

"Women take the place of newsboys in Spain." And here, too, in certain social circles.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

It isn't necessary to fool all of the people all the time, but merely during the autumn campaigns.—*Columbia Record.*

Ireland is probably the first republic that ever had an ex-President before it came into existence.—*Boston Transcript.*

When a woman has nerves, you might as well make up your mind to give her whatever else she wants.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

The Irish Free State has just borrowed $5,000,000, which shows that it is functioning all right.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

English law prohibits a man from marrying his mother-in-law. This is our idea of the limit of useless legislation.—*New York American.*

An Easterner who lately saw the Yellowstone geysers observed that somebody had been putting too many raisins in them.—*New York Tribune.*

Friends of prohibition should reflect that the only laws that ever enforce themselves are of the kind that Isaac Newton discovered.—*Boston Herald.*

W. L. George, British novelist, declares there are sixty-five species of women—no more. However, Mr. George has been married but a short time.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Attorney-General Daugherty has invited Hoover to join in an effort to lower retail prices. Why not extend an invitation to the retailers also, to participate?—*San Antonio Light.*

A bill was introduced in the Mexican senate recently which would appropriate $20,000 annually as a pension for life for Mexican ex-presidents. A bill providing for funeral expenses would be more suitable.—*San Antonio Light.*

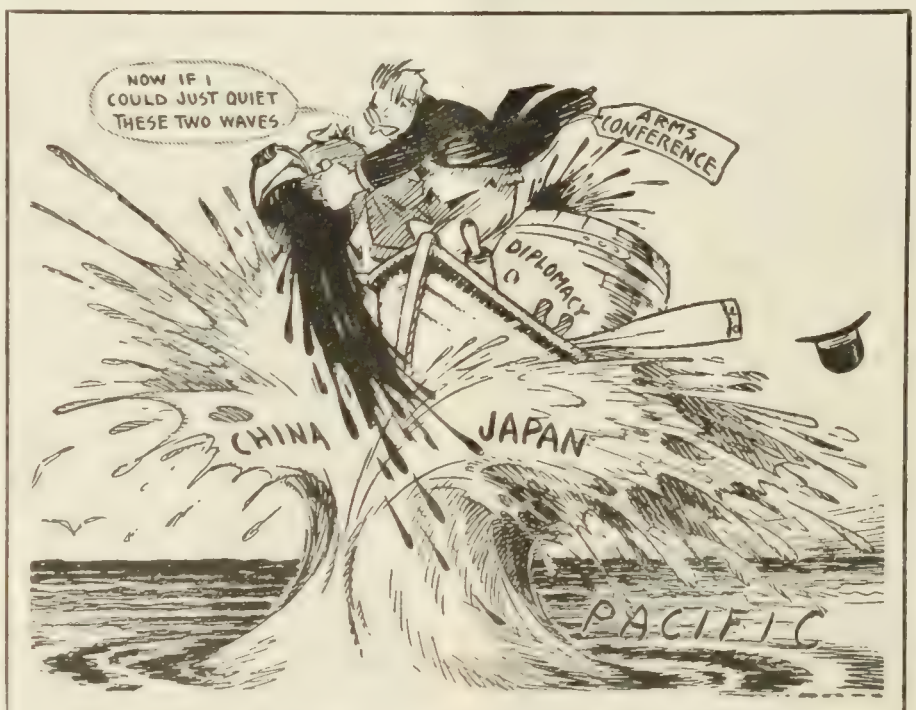
Is it Ireland that's free now, or England?—*Wall Street Journal.*

What we'd like to see in Congress is a taxpayers' bloc.—*New York Tribune.*

That plea for a high tariff on beef suggests a play for high steaks.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

There is some difference as to whether the open door in China should be opened from the inside or the outside.—*Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

There are probably days when Warren G. Harding wishes that he were back in the Senate, merrily putting stumbling-blocks in the way of legislation desired by the President.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*



THAT DISTURBED AREA—STILL POURING OIL

—Brown in the Chicago *Daily News.*

Russia is now seeking a way to stimulate capitalists. Let her pass a prohibition law and then the capitalists will be the only ones that can get stimulated.—*Manila Bulletin.*

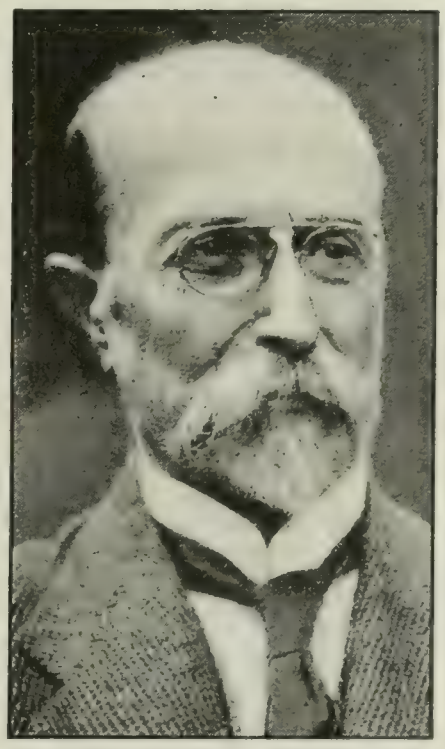
If we can use the interest which the Allies are not paying on their debt in order to pay a bonus, why not use the internal revenue tax which we do not impose on liquor to pay everything else?—*New York Evening Post.*

We certainly shall miss Will Hays in the Post-office Department, if his plain duty and $150,000 a year call him elsewhere, but we must look at these matters in a broad, unselfish way and we will admit that the motion-picture industry seems to be in need of a little Presbyterian influence.—*Ohio State Journal.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

PEACE INSURANCE IN MID-EUROPE

AS A PRIME MOVER in making Central Europe safe for democracy, some foreign journals give the palm to Czecho-Slovakia, through whose President, Thomas G. Masaryk, and Premier and Foreign Minister Edward Benés, this country has been instrumental in forming the Little Entente, has concluded an agreement with Poland, and now signs an agreement with the Republic of Austria, which besides insuring political and economic security, marks a definite reconciliation between the Austrians and the Czecho-Slovaks. The Prague *Narodni Politika* advises us that the purpose of Czech foreign policy is to inspire in other nations "a faith in a better future of peaceful arbitration." The Austrian-Czecho-Slovak pact of Prague and Lany is the issue of conferences between Dr. Hainisch, President, and Dr. Schober, Chancellor, of Austria, on the one hand, and the President and Foreign Minister of Czecho-Slovakia on the other, and the press both in Vienna and Prague express satisfaction over this step forward toward "a permanent consolidation of Central Europe upon the basis of the peace treaties." The agreement reached, said Dr. Benés, at the close of the conference, "is only the expression of the public opinion of both countries. We have liquidated once and for all the problems and difficulties, economic and financial, which have stood in our way since the war and the peace treaties. We have concluded a political agreement, which, confirming the new order of things in Central Europe, is a great step toward peace all round." The *Gazette de Prague* tells us that in his reply speech the Austrian Chancellor, Dr. Schober, exprest complete concurrence with the remarks of Dr. Benés, and added that the exchange of opinions which had just taken place "in such an atmosphere of mutual confidence and accord, signified the beginning of a new era in the relations between the two countries." As summarized by this newspaper, the new accord provides as follows:



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PEACE UNDERWRITERS OF CENTRAL EUROPE.

President T. G. Masaryk, of the Czecho-Slovak Republic, and its Premier and Foreign Minister, Dr. Edward Benés, who were chiefly instrumental in forming the Little Entente, having concluded an agreement with Poland, now sign one with the Republic of Austria, which "marks a definite reconciliation between the Austrians and the Czecho-Slovaks."

"In Article 1 both States undertake to carry out in their entirety the terms of the Peace Treaties of St. Germain and of Trianon. In Article 2 the two States mutually guarantee the integrity of each other's territories as defined in the Peace Treaties and undertake to support each other in preserving peace and in maintaining the integrity of their respective territories.

"Article 3 provides that the one party shall observe neutrality in case the other be attacked and compelled to defend itself against a third party.

"In Article 4 each State undertakes not to permit upon its territory the existence of political or military organizations directed against the integrity or security of the other. Both undertake to cooperate against all plans and all attempts to revive the old régime.

"In Article 5 the Czecho-Slovak Republic agrees to acquaint Austria with the terms of the political and economic conventions concluded with Jugo-Slavia, Roumania and Poland. In return, Czecho-Slovakia is to be informed of any similar agreements concluded by the Austrian Republic.

"Article 7 provides for the settlement of all disputes which may arise between the two countries either by friendly negotiation or by submitting the conflict to the permanent International Court of Arbitration, or to arbitration in other manner mutually agreed upon.

"Article 8 provides that neither party will conclude with any other State an agreement conflicting with the present one, which both declare not to be in conflict with any agreement hitherto made by either.

"In the terms of Article 9 the Agreement is to remain in force for five years. It can, however, be brought to an end after the expiration of three years by one party giving six months' notice to conclude it.

"Article 11 stipulates that the agreement shall be submitted to the League of Nations."

The Austrian-Czecho-Slovak agreement follows the lines of the Czecho-Slovak agreement with Poland, we are informed by the *Gazette de Prague*, which indicates the special portent of the Austrian accord as follows:

"Its significance is this time enhanced by the fact that the parties to it were three years ago the bitterest of enemies, and only by slow degrees have arrived at the possibility of peaceful cooperation. On looking back over the three years which have lapsed since the dismemberment of the Austro-Hungarian Empire it will be found that Czecho-Slovakia in her foreign policy has consistently pursued a program of conciliation with her neighbors and attempted to open the way for such friendly relationship as is provided for in the present agreement. While strictly safeguarding her own integrity and independence the Czecho-Slovak Republic has sought peace and the good-will of her neighbors. That she has also succeeded in regard to Austria is greatly to her credit and at the same time greatly to the credit of the statesmen and public of Austria who have now agreed thus to forget the bitterness of the past and to consecrate their energies toward the upbuilding of a new and peaceful Europe."

The Prague *Ceské Slovo* remarks that rarely has a conference between the heads of two nations been carried on in an atmosphere of such amity, and it finds the accord of particular moment, because —

"In this epoch when Central Europe is still prey to the political agitators who do not stop even at violence to bring back the old order of things, this event is a striking manifestation of the peace intent that dominates both Czecho-Slovak and Austrian

policy. It is the more remarkable as extinguishing the differences of opinion that grew up between Czecho-Slovakia and Austria after the revolution. A policy animated by such a mind can not fail to exercise a profound influence even on neighboring countries, and thus definitely squelch the widely current legend in the west that Central Europe is being Balkanized."

It would be a mistake to underestimate the practical consequence of the conferences of Lany and of Prague, observes the

THE NEW JUMPING-JACK.

The Austrian crown is going up and down.

Kikeriki (Vienna).

Prague *Ceskoslovenska Republika*, but at the same time "we are bound to admit that their most precious outcome is a moral success, a success of good-will on both sides, the creation of a peaceful and friendly environment, which constitutes the very best guaranty for the future, as well as the very best condition of mutual cooperation in the present." This newspaper tells us that President Masaryk of Czecho-Slovakia drew a comparison between this conference and the Washington Conference, as aiming at a similar objective, for "at Washington the objective is peace in the Pacific; and at Lany the objective is peace in Central Europe." The Prague *Tribuna* agrees with other newspapers in lauding the Prague-Lany compact, but points out at the same time that it is the duty of more fortunate countries to come to the aid of Austria, and it explains:

"The problem of Central Europe will be settled from the very moment that we get together at work. Austria is the grief-spot of Central Europe. More fortunate countries are duty bound to help the less fortunate; and as all help involves a certain amount of sacrifice we should be and are ready to make such sacrifice."

The London *Nation* informs us that the Vienna riots of December 1st were aimed against the currency speculators, and adds that only in the very recent past have the Austrian consumers waked up to the realities of their distress. Meanwhile, Vienna dispatches report that at the end of January—

"The kronen dropped to 10,000 to the dollar and the value of other standard monies increased equally with the dollar. The panic was ascribed to the approaching change in the Government and the growing disbelief that any ministry will be able to cure the present conditions. In financial circles it was said the trouble was due partly to irksome restrictions and heavy taxes on foreign money purchases, which have driven buyers to Prague and Budapest and resulted in a foreign money famine here."

ENGLAND'S ERRORS IN EGYPT AND INDIA

PRESSURE OF HOME AFFAIRS has allowed the British public no time for the menacing problems of Egypt and India, and the consequence is the Government has "committed serious errors both of action and inaction" which have attracted less attention than they deserved in the press and the Parliament. Such is the belief of the London *Outlook*, which adds that the absence of public criticism must be considered "at least partially responsible for the miscalculations of the Government in Imperial affairs." An alert public means in the end an alert government, according to this weekly, which believes cables from India and Egypt of late have "obviously erred on the side of reticence rather than exaggeration." Nor can it be said that the "scanty official information published has added much to our knowledge of the Government's attitude or policy." We read then:

"Enough has come out, however, to show that the position in both countries is serious, and to indicate that something more than temporary or hand-to-mouth remedies are required. But it is necessary to diagnose the disease accurately before we can be certain that the right medicine is being prescribed. It has been suggested in some quarters that the recent Irish troubles were the starting-point of modern Indian and Egyptian nationalist aspirations, and that the Irish settlement is the logical precursor of a similar settlement in those countries. Discontent in one place may admittedly lead to similar feelings in another part of the globe; but, in fact, the beginnings of the Home Rule movement in India and Egypt were entirely innocent of any Irish origin."

The true parent of Indian agitation is Lord Macaulay, says *The Outlook*, for his belief in Western educational and political standards for Eastern minds has issued in a ferment which

MONEY AS EXCESS BAGGAGE IN AUSTRIA.

Travel would be easier if it were not necessary to have a strong man to carry the trunkful of paper money.

—*Fliegende Blaetter* (Munich).

assuredly he never foresaw. Macaulay's biographers tell us that as a member of the Supreme Council of India he maintained the equality of Europeans and natives before the law; and as president of the Committee of Public Instruction he inaugurated the system of national education. Of Macaulay's innovation this weekly observes:

"It has unsettled the traditional methods of Indian government; it has infused new ideas which have been imperfectly

From "L'Illustration" (Paris).

"A NEW PLAGUE OF EGYPT FOR THE ENGLISH."

Zaghloul Pasha, fiery leader of the Egyptian Nationalists, addressing his adherents at Cairo. This former president of the Egyptian Delegation at the Peace Conference, and leader of the Nationalist party, whose popularity with his compatriots is said to be enormous, has been banished to "an unknown destination" with friends of his who refused to obey the orders of the British Government in Egypt.

assimilated; and it has created a large class of technically educated men who, finding no adequate career to reward them for their assimilation of book learning, have naturally turned against the authorities who first urged them to adopt European ideas and then refused to allow them to carry out those ideas in practise. Such was, in fact, the origin of the very similar but now almost forgotten wave of unrest which swept the country in 1907. It may be remembered that Lord Morley countered it not unsuccessfully by a mixture of constitutional reform and the restoration of order, if necessary, by force; and it would have been wise had his policy been developed slowly as India became fit for political advance."

But an absolutely revolutionary change was inaugurated by the present Secretary of State for India, the Right Hon. E. S. Montagu, declares this weekly, which calls his rule at the India Office "disastrous," and gives us the following information:

"The actual policy, indeed, was not his at all, but was conceived in the fertile brain of Mr. Curtis. This gentleman, who was one of Lord Milner's clever young men in South Africa with whom the Union dispensed so readily, has a passion for constitutional reform; one might almost call it an *ideé fixe*. As the head of the *Round Table* group he proposed to federate the British Empire, but after undertaking a missionary tour round the world and writing a book on the subject, he discovered to his chagrin that the British Empire refused to lie on the bed he had so thoughtfully provided. The rejected suitor is said sometimes to marry another lady out of pique; and Mr. Curtis, repulsed by Canada and Australia as well as South Africa, took refuge in the soft embrace of India. Another dream presently spurred him to new action; the British Empire refused to be centralized, but India could be divided. The magic word 'dyarchy' was coined; the new reform policy was drafted; and Mr. Montagu was captivated by its trim and logical completeness.

"Mr. Curtis and his disciple, Mr. Montagu, will say that they are not guilty of the present situation. Perhaps they could not foresee Gandhi and Non-Cooperation and Hartal, or the Moslem League, which threatens to appeal to force. But those who inaugurate a revolution can not be altogether acquitted if it fails to follow the symmetrical channel they have dug for the stream; they have stirred up forces greater than they can control."

Adverting again to Macaulay, *The Outlook* tells us that somewhere he says the only cure for the excesses of liberty is more liberty, yet it doubts "whether any government in the world can proceed upon these lines when its authority is deliberately challenged, as it has been in India." Public opinion in England, it is averred, will approve "the stern, but not excessive, measures which are being taken to restore order in India," and we are further told:

"It is the unhappy lot of Lord Reading to clear up the mess which Mr. Montagu has made; fortunately he is a strong man, whereas his predecessor was weakness itself. We want to see constitutional progress in India, but it must be frankly recognized, as so shrewd a Radical as Lord Morely saw, that the process will be slow. A people of three hundred millions, of different languages and creeds, and with an ancestry entirely different from that of Europe, can not move quickly, and any attempt to crowd on steam will only burst the boiler. If the Curtis-Montagu policy is continued indefinitely, it can only lead to reaction. It is, in our opinion, essential that Mr. Montagu's resignation should be insisted on."

Turning then to Egypt, *The Outlook* finds troubles of a different and less formidable character, for altho there was a certain amount of unrest before the war, particularly in the time of Sir Eldon Gorst, the "war is directly or indirectly responsible for most of the existing difficulties." Moreover, the policy of the Government since that time has been "vacillating and inconsistent," according to this weekly, which proceeds:

"The Milner Commission advised one thing. Mr. Winston Churchill preferred another course. Lord Curzon appears to have devised a third. There is no room here to examine these policies in detail; no doubt a case can be made out for each of them, but hardly, we fancy, for all of them together. And we would frankly suggest to the Government that three policies in three years is such generous measure that it may a little account for the disturbed political balance of the recipients. No blunder has been committed at all comparable to the stupendous mistake in India, but a vacillating policy may be almost as bad as a consistently wrong policy in its effects."

On the other hand a Cairo correspondent of the *London Morning Post*, avers that Egypt "not only gives no cause for serious apprehension, but is potentially full of promise of a settlement." As to Zaghloul Pasha and his five friends who have been deported from Suez, their first point of exile, to "an unknown destination," this newspaper observes:

"Zaghloul, by forcing the issue with authority, literally courted political extinction. It was a great opportunity for a firm policy. At one and the same time Viscount Allenby's action has succeeded in bringing home the futility of unreasonable extremism and compelling Egyptians to realize that Great Britain meant what she said in recent documents. Thus a new field is opened. The present temper of Egyptians certainly does not favor a settlement, but the situation at the moment being impossible must be transient. The very shallowness of the late disorders proved that the responsible elements discountenance violence. Their anger will cool with the passing days, and it is probable that a common basis of association of Egyptian and British endeavors for the good of Egypt will be evolved soon, out of which will arise ultimately a joint political edifice providing paths for Egyptian ambitions and incidentally safeguarding British foreign interests."

WHY AMERICA MUST HELP RUSSIA

A HAND OF BROTHERLY HELP must be given to revolutionary Russia as soon as possible, so that she may come safely through the dark phases of her transition period, and become a powerful factor of international peace and international progress. This point-blank suggestion of a contributor to the Bolshevik weekly *Smena Vekh* (Paris) can be realized if the United States persuades the other Powers to

RUSSIA OPEN FOR BUSINESS.

LENINE: "Come right in gentlemen, and start ahead in your own sweet capitalist way."

—*Wahre Jakob* (Stuttgart).

recognize the Soviet Government, and by such action, we are told, America will not only forestall the failure of the Washington Conference, but prevent the formation of any coalitions hostile to its purposes. Without the support of Washington, Moscow is destined to new sufferings, both protracted and unnecessary, it is argued; and without the cooperation of Moscow Washington will either be isolated or forced to head one of the hostile political coalitions, which mean new catastrophe in the world. Washington and Moscow together "portend the peace of the world, progress and liberty." Bold and difficult as this policy of rapprochement between Washington and Moscow may seem, it is the only real policy, according to this writer, Professor Klyuchnikoff, who believes it should have been the very starting-point of the entire Washington Conference. We read then:

"The military defeat of Central Europe, the Russian Revolution and the general weakening after a long and difficult war have created an entirely new inter-relation of international forces. The saddest part of this inter-relation is that it is absolutely indefinite and unstable. At any minute everything may change, and, therefore, all the governments are seeking new points of support, new allies, and new associates. Two of the largest international forces, Russia and Germany, suddenly became riddles. No one is in a position to determine exactly their international influence and the direction of their international orientation."

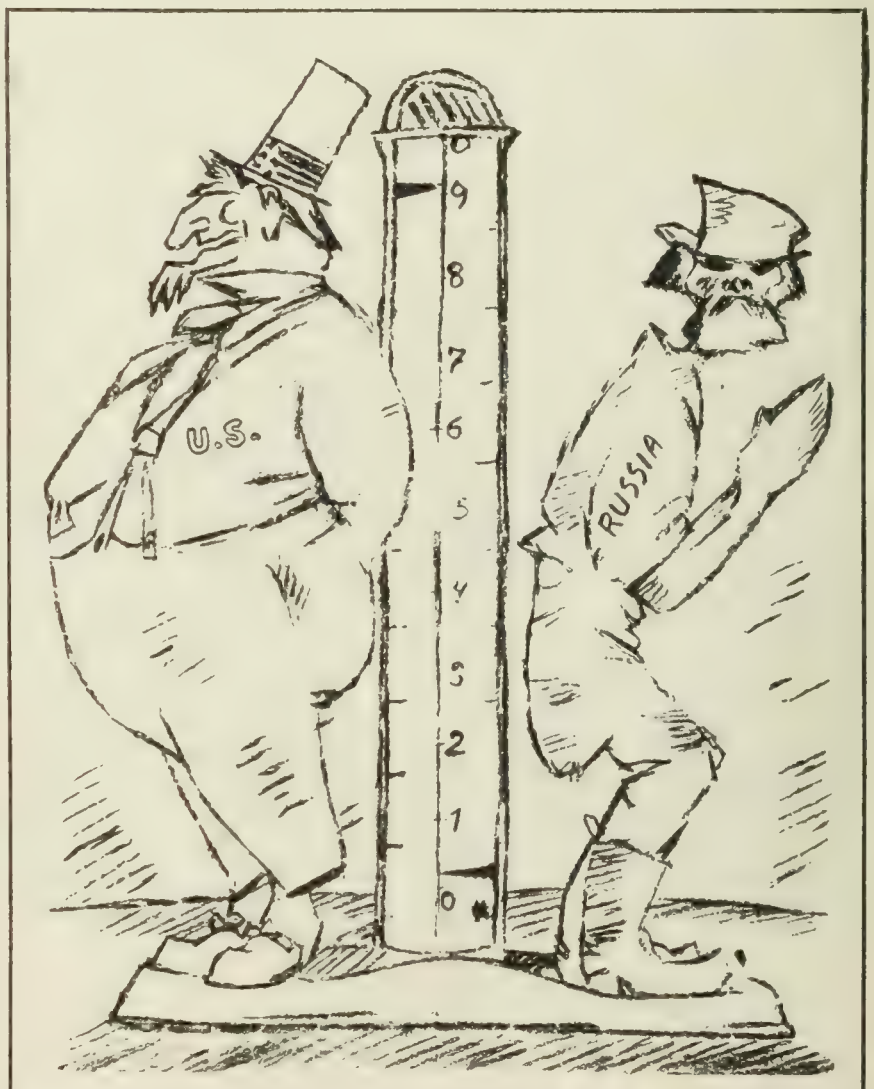
As to America, this writer tells us that in the economic aspect she has become "what Germany was before the war," and she "must either conquer the world's markets, or become suffocated in her own market, which is too restricted for her output." It follows that America's international prospects "must inevitably become the same as were those of Germany before the war," and it is explained that—

"Either she herself must economically encircle other countries, or those other countries will encircle her. Economic encircling and economic struggle inevitably lead to military struggle. Hence America is confronted by the alternative: Either become in a military sense stronger than Germany of 1914, or be ready for the fate of Germany of 1918. The main adversary of America, as before of Germany, is England. She is a strong adversary and in a contest with America she has a most reliable assistant—Japan.

"The economic struggle between the Anglo-Saxon cousins will be confined to peaceful means, only in case there be formed two equally strong and stable political coalitions. In other words, America will have—at the price of granting considerable advantages—to find for herself sufficiently strong allies. Here, of course, France takes the first place. At the present moment, much depends upon France. If she should decisively go over to the side of England and Japan—and she has grounds for that—the world position of America might become very disadvantageous.

"On the contrary, should France unconditionally link her destiny with that of the great transatlantic Republic, and she has sufficient reasons, the adversaries of the latter would be faced by a number of insurmountable difficulties. But for the very reason that France may do either the one thing or the other, she will most probably do neither. She is bound in her choice by her economic position, her relation to Germany, and particularly by the consideration that it is undoubtedly preferable to her to make no final choice."

As the writer envisages the confused international situation, he points to three possible ways out. First—no definite solution



A SWISS JAB AT UNCLE SAM.

UNCLE SAM: "Why should the moujik make such a howl about being thin? I'm so fat I'm uncomfortable, but I don't whine about it."

—*Nebelspalter* (Zurich).

may be found, which will mean the total failure of the Washington Conference; or second—France and other great Powers will be drawn into some kind of world coalition, and then the Washington Conference "will have become godmother to a new world war"; or, lastly—instead of two coalitions hostile to each other, only one will be formed, and then the Washington

Conference will mark the opening of "an entirely new historical era." The last possibility most charms the writer, who tells us that in order to realize it the active participation of Russia is imperative, and he proceeds:

"Strange as it may appear, it is revolutionary Moscow which is at present the most reliable guardian of international peace. The appearance of the new revolutionary or post-revolutionary Russia in the international arena will lead in the contemporary conditions to this: that the basic principle of contemporary international life—the balance of power of hostile coalitions or individual states—will prove in the future almost absolutely inapplicable. In present political conditions only two immense coalitions are possible—whether already formed or to be formed at the moment of a decisive clash. If the approximate equality of power of the two coalitions is made up without the inclusion of Russia in either of them, it is clear, then, that should Russia incline later to one or the other side the balance of power will favor one coalition against the other."

BRITISH ENTERPRISE IN PERU

ONE of the very richest regions on the continent of South America will be opened as a new field for British commercial exploitation "if the means can be found at the present time of scarce capital," remarks the London *Statist* with reference to a concession granted by the Peruvian Government for the construction within a period of seven years of a railway from the Pacific coast to the port of Yurumaguas, on the Hualaga River. This line is to be connected with the existing Peruvian railways that are to be finished within a period of twelve years. The road from the coast penetrates into the rich interior beyond the Andes, we are told, where food and raw materials are obtainable. This region at present is forest land to a large extent, and, assuming that the railway is built, a large tract must be cleared before it will be possible to grow the immense supplies it is capable of producing. We read then:

THE MOUJIK'S PRAYER.

RUSSIA: "Capitalism, save us from our Bolshevik saviors!"

—*Notenkraker* (Amsterdam).

"Peruvians themselves claim that this vast district east of the Andes is capable of supporting a population of 100 million people. It is estimated that the construction of the railway will require an investment of about three and one-half millions sterling of capital spread over a period of seven years. Assuming that the capital for the construction of the line can be found in Great Britain, it is proposed, and indeed, will be more or less a condition, that the whole of the materials, tools, and machinery used in the construction, as well as the rolling-stock, shall be procured in this country. These would include large quantities of cement, nails, steel bridgework and framing, corrugated iron, drilling machinery, steam-shovels, pile-driving machinery, picks, shovels and small tools of all kinds, machine-shop, wood-working and smiths' equipment, and other material necessary to such an enterprise, including the docks, warehouses, freight, and coal-handling machinery, river steamers and tugs, portable houses, tents, general living equipment, supplies of clothes, and houses necessary for at least 10,000 workmen, and possibly their families. There are coal and iron mines along the course of the proposed railway, and assuming, as above said, that the capital were obtained from here, there would be a demand for explosives and various kinds of machinery for working those mines. In addition, the proposed line would run through an area which experts believe to be rich in petroleum, and consequently there should be a good demand for drilling rigs and steam equipment, with all the other accessories necessary for the winning of the oil from beneath the surface."

Assuming that the building of the railroad is practicable, *The Statist* notes as the real importance of the project the opening of an enormous district capable of producing cotton, cocoa, and coca, tobacco, and other agricultural products. Those interested in the scheme, we are told, indicate that such production will create an enormous demand for cotton-gins and presses, sugar-machinery, centrifugals, vacuum-pans, tractors, steam-plows, and various other kinds of agricultural machinery. The concessionnaire, we are told, is Mr. Robert William Dunsmuir, son of a former Premier and Governor of British Columbia, and as a security to enable him to pay interest on the money the Peruvian Government proposes to hand over the tobacco monopoly of the whole Republic of Peru for a period of thirty-three years. The present monopoly, it is said, has yielded very large sums to the Peruvian Government during recent years for railway construction, and this London financial authority continues:

"For some four and a-half years now we have urged in this journal the importance of opening up that continent. We will not at this stage enter once again upon the reasons why we think it desirable that that continent should be opened up, and preferably by British capital. The continent of South America is naturally and potentially perhaps the richest of all continents and has little or no arid regions, or waste lands. The reason we think it desirable that the continent should be opened up as far as possible by British capital is that this country is, in a sense that is true, we were going to say of no other country, but certainly it is true of very few other countries, in need of country supplies, using that term to distinguish it from the products of great cities. For practical purposes the island of Great Britain may be described as a large urban district. More than eighty per cent. of our population are engaged in what for convenience we may describe as urban pursuits. We have lived in the past by investing capital, by sending out the products of our great factories for sale in various parts of the world; and, in addition, by rendering certain services which it is not necessary for us here to specify. It is almost essential, if we are to maintain the economic position we have so long enjoyed in this island, that we should invest the capital whereby the raw materials needed for our food and manufactures are obtained. This will at once be evident to the reader, because by investing the capital we obtain supplies on a very much lower basis of economic values than would be the case if the capital were found by foreigners. In the nature of the case, in order to obtain supplies from a foreign country financed from a foreign source we should have to find some means or other of paying for those products. But if we ourselves invested the capital we should obtain those supplies in the natural course of interest upon our investments."

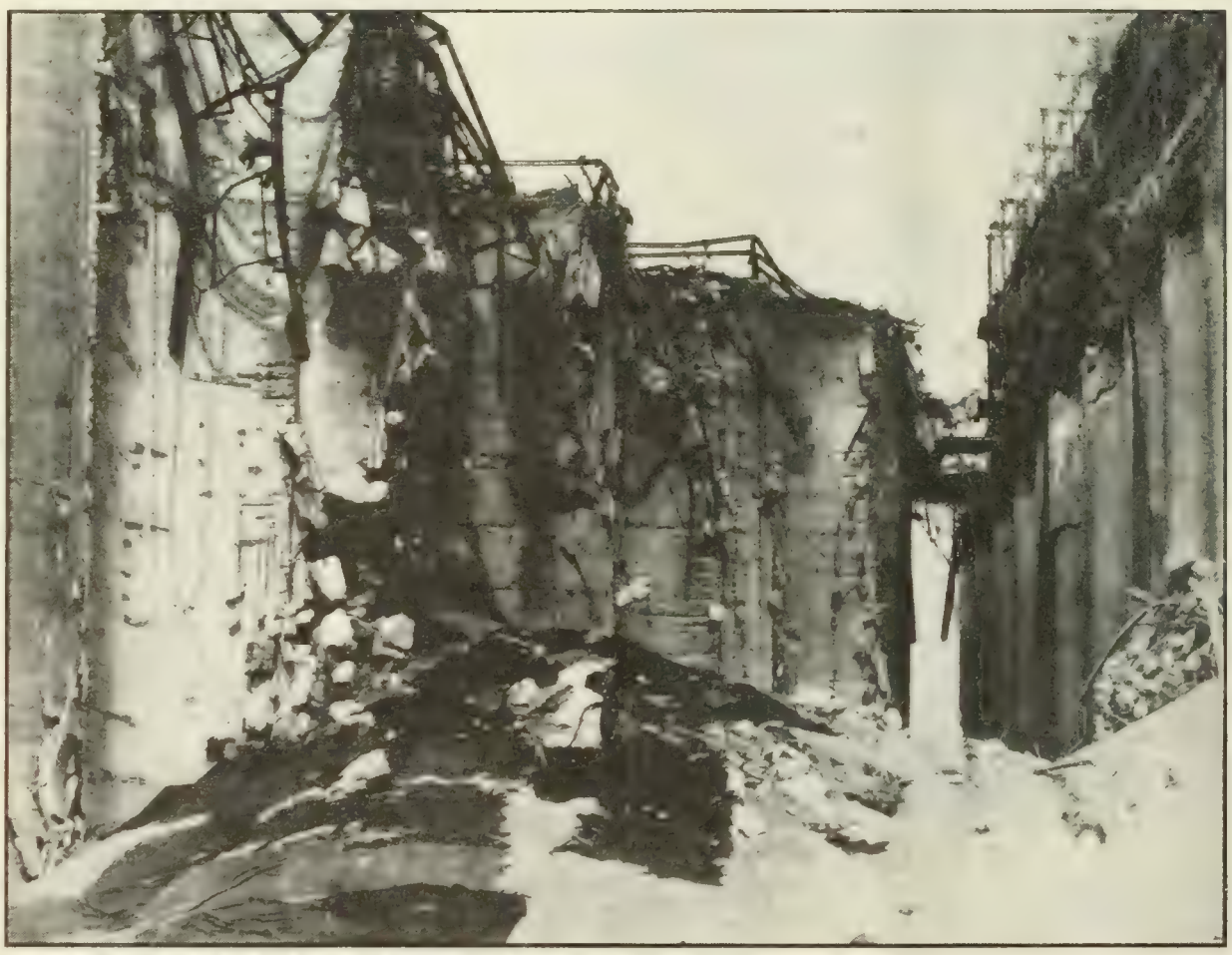
It is pointed out further by this financial weekly that the real means whereby interest on invested capital is paid is supplies, and in England —

"We happen to require food and raw materials, because we produce a quite inadequate total to meet the needs of our enormous population. New countries, on the other hand, having a superabundance of food and raw materials, require supplies of manufactures and the services which people situated as we are, for example, are able to render, and they pay for those supplies of manufactures and services by sending an additional amount of food and raw materials to those countries which require them."

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

LAWS THAT FAVOR DUST EXPLOSIONS

EXPLOSIONS OF AIR-SUSPENDED DUST are reported with increasing frequency, but the record seems to be held by the one that wrecked the Northwestern Grain Elevator at South Chicago on March 19th, last. This disaster, writes David J. Price, of the U. S. Bureau of Chemistry, who describes his investigation of it in a paper contributed to *The Journal of the Western Society of Engineers* (Chicago), "has attracted more attention to the subject of dust explosion prevention than any previous occurrence of this nature." A curious conclusion is that existing laws foster the production of such disasters in grain elevators, as they forbid the removal of dust before the grain is weighed, the object being to prevent fraud due to tampering with the grain. The result is, however, that the application of up-to-date methods of cleaning the grain pneumatically is prevented, and the air in these buildings is heavy with dust—potential death to the inmates and destruction to the plant. Writes Mr. Price:



Courtesy of The Western Society of Engineers, Chicago.

"EXISTING LAWS FAVOR THE PRODUCTION OF SUCH DISASTERS."

Wreck of the Northwestern Grain Elevator at South Chicago.

"As a result of the explosion six men lost their lives and several others were injured. Parts of the plant were completely destroyed, while other sections were damaged to such an extent that it was necessary to tear them down. The total loss to grain and property has been estimated at approximately $3,750,000. While every effort was made to establish definitely the cause and point of origin of this explosion, the principal purpose of the investigation was to obtain data which would assist in preventing similar disasters in other industrial plants of the country, and also aid in designing and constructing mills and elevators so that the dust explosion hazard can be controlled, if not entirely eliminated.

"Two explosions occurred, with the last and heavier one about ten seconds after the first. The first must have been quite heavy, but small in comparison with the second or final blast, which wrecked the greater part of the plant. The night shift of six men came on the job about four o'clock, and were the only employees in the elevator when the explosion occurred. All of these men were killed.

"Windows were broken in business houses and residences five miles from the elevator. The shock was felt for many miles and was strong enough to shake buildings more than a mile from the plant. Reports state that the shock was distinctly felt in Benton Harbor, more than fifty miles away on the eastern shore of Lake Michigan, where windows were rattled by the blast. Persons 100 miles away reported hearing the explosion.

"Workmen were busy cleaning a section of the plant at the time the explosion occurred. In brushing down the walls, beams, ledges, etc., about the plant large quantities of dust were naturally thrown into suspension. This fine dust which remains in the air as a dust cloud needs only a spark to start the initial explosion which stirs up other dust through which the flame propagates. The cleaning process had been going on for about two hours before the explosion occurred, and undoubtedly a large quantity of dust had been thrown into suspension. It has been shown that weather conditions were about the same as prevailed at the time previous explosions occurred. It was also shown that at times sparks were produced and small fires occurred in the elevator. Apparently all these conditions which are necessary before a dust explosion can occur prevailed at about 6 o'clock Saturday evening, March 19, and the original dust ignition fed by dust in the elevator developed into the disastrous explosion which wrecked the plant."

All in the elevator at the time were killed, so that it is impossible to determine definitely the cause of the explosion. However, after a thorough investigation, Mr. Price concludes that it was due to fire in one of the driers. The cleaning of the garners above the driers created the dust cloud through which the flame propagated to the basement of the workhouse, where the first heavy explosion occurred. The fact that "fireproof" mills and elevators are not explosion-proof has again been clearly demonstrated. The greatest damage was at the extreme point from where the explosion originated. The Bureau of Mines as a result of the investigation of a large number of disastrous coal-mine explosions and special tests in the experimental mine and galleries near Pittsburgh, report that in a dust explosion the greatest destruction is evident at points considerable distances from where the explosion started. This was well demonstrated in this particular explosion. Mr. Price goes on:

"No vapor-proof globes were used on the electric lamps in the elevator, with the exception of the signal lights, and a number of the lights were unguarded. Due to the fact that it has been

clearly demonstrated that explosions and fires can be started by the breaking of an electric lamp in a dusty atmosphere or by the ignition of dust which has settled on the globes, elevator companies should follow out the previously made recommendation that all electric lamps be protected by vapor-proof globes and properly guarded.

"The explosion demonstrated the value of light wall construction. The cupola walls constructed of gunite or concrete sprayed upon metal lath or wire mesh were readily blown off by the explosion and little damage was done. The tremendous violence evidenced in the basement bears out the recommendation made by the Bureau that grain elevators be constructed without a basement and with light walls or curtain doors to prevent the building up of excessive pressure underneath the bins in case an explosion occurs.

"This explosion again shows the need for a revision of the rules governing the application of suction to grain streams. Suction should be provided to collect the dust at every point where the grain is thrown or handled. Present rules prohibit the application of suction in any form to the grain before it is weighed. These rules make it necessary for the elevator operator to receive into his house all dust and dirt shipped with the grain. These regulations were designed to protect the shipper by preventing the removal of dust, or possibly a quantity of grain which would reduce the weight of his shipment and consequently the amount received from the sale of his product. Some provision must be made which will permit the elevator operator to remove the large quantity of dust which he receives with the grain and which constitutes the menace to life and property, and at the same time protect the shipper by preventing the application of suction strong enough to remove any grain. Some provision should also be made to reimburse the shipper for the dust removed, which has a certain value for cattle feed.

"My feeling is that this is the crux of the situation. Control has been made in the prevention of dust explosions in flour mills, starch mills and kindred industries. We all know the flour milling industry paid the toll following the explosion in Minneapolis, and introduced improved methods of dust-collecting systems. It is not very difficult to prevent an explosion unless some difficulty is experienced in controlling the material which is going to explode, and the true facts are these—no grain-elevator operator in this country or Canada or anywhere at the present time can do anything with the dust until after the grain is weighed. Those regulations were not made with the dust explosion danger in mind. They were made, and well made, to prevent any abuses that might occur and to maintain the constant weights between the shipper and the receiver. But in recent years a new factor has been injected into the matter. We now find we are having disastrous dust explosions in our large terminal elevators, those explosions occurring in plants where the operators are probably following all known methods of prevention, but are compelled to remove dust that has settled in the plant by the ordinary push-broom method of handling. It will be a physical impossibility to expect a plant of this kind to be kept clean by ordinary hand methods or by a floor sweep system."

A GLASS-LINED TANK TRUCK FOR MILK.

2,500-GALLON THERMOS BOTTLES

GLASS-LINED tank cars for carrying milk are now in successful operation between West Farmington, Ohio, and Pittsburgh, a distance of over a hundred miles. These cars are popularly, if incorrectly, known as "Thermos Bottle Cars." Says the author of a descriptive article contributed to *The Glass Container* (New York):

"They are of steel, and lined throughout with glass. The glass lining of the tanks is the result of a special process whereby glass is distributed over the inner walls and fused into the metal at an extreme heat to form a smooth, unbroken surface. The result is a perfect glass coating, which will stand severe usage.

GLASS-LINED TANK CAR FOR CARRYING MILK

"The tanks, glass-lined, are so well insulated that the milk temperature dropt only 1½ degrees during an eight-hour run. This result was accomplished during the hot spell of the summer.

"According to estimates made by the dairy using these tanks, this method will save them at least $48,000 during the first five years.

"The milk is brought in from surrounding dairy farms and is inspected at the Ohio terminal. Samples are taken, and any unfit milk is rejected. The milk is dumped into receiving tanks and passed on to the cooler, where it is chilled to a temperature of 38 to 40 degrees. From here it is pumped into car tanks, and transported to Pittsburgh. At this point, just before emptying, the agitator, with which each tank is equipped, is revolved for five minutes; thus thoroughly mixing milk and cream. The milk is then pumped to the truck tanks, and carried to the dairy.

"After the milk has been piped from the cars to the truck tanks, a soda solution is used to clean them. Hot water run over the glass lining of the tanks completes the process in a short time, making them fit for the next run—the glass lining admits of perfect sterilization.

"The tanks are unique, but another interesting and valuable feature of these cars is the motor-driven agitator. This agitator is located at the inner end of each tank for the purpose of stirring the milk at the terminal, just before the tanks are emptied, thus giving uniformity throughout the contents.

"The air-tight tanks are furnished with manhole openings, which are covered with quick-closing swivel type doors. This increases the refrigeration efficiency to a maximum.

"In view of the benefits afforded to all parties concerned—the railroad, the dairy and the consuming public—this method is due to displace some of the cruder methods of handling, now in use by the dairy industry.

"Handling of cans at terminals has always been expensive. Using the car tanks the company has done away with the services of seven men, one 3½-ton truck, and expect further to reduce costs by dispensing with two more men. The money saved in this particular alone will approximate two-thirds of the original cost of the car tanks.

"Perfect drainage is another asset. In emptying the average ten-gallon milk can, ¼ pint of milk is lost through adherence to the sides of the can. On a load of 5,000 gallons per car, this loss represents 150 gallons. Under the 'Thermos Bottle' method the average is only 2 gallons to every 5,000 transported."

OUR STARVED PATENT OFFICE

"DEPLORABLE" IS THE TERM used by Mr. Thomas E. Robertson, U. S. Commissioner of Patents, in his last official report, to describe the present condition of the Patent Office. *The Times* (New York), in an editorial on the subject, considers this word too mild if anything. Congress seems determined, it says, to starve out the governmental agency that has most to do with the development and protection of inventions, and yet inventions are the main builders of American manufactures. Nine-tenths of our industries, says the writer of the editorial, have sprung from patents. They are the great makers of employment, the creators of new channels for labor. They have doubly helped the farmer by providing him with improved implements and machinery and by enlarging vastly the market for his products. He continues:

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"DEPLORABLE," HE SAYS.

This term is used by Commissioner Thomas E. Robertson to describe the sad condition of the Patent Office.

"One would expect that the Patent Office, judge and recorder of all these business breeders and wealth makers, would be encouraged, supported liberally by Congress. On the contrary, Congress has let the Patent Office break down. In 1848 the salary of an examiner was fixed at $2,400. It has been raised only 10 per cent. in nearly eighty years.

"Here is an establishment of vital moment to national development and prosperity. For its successful operation it must have agents of high ability and accomplishment, linguistic, legal, scientific. And Congress continues to allure and retain such a staff in the Patent Office by mighty emoluments—that's the right word—of $1,500, $2,400, $2,700 a year!

"What happens? Commissioner Newton told the House Committee on Patents two years ago last July that he had been in the Patent Office since 1891; and he was 'sure that the Office was never in so poor a condition as it is now.' The condition is worse now; 'deplorable,' the present Commissioner, Mr. Robertson, calls it. Between July, 1919, and June 30, 1921, 163 of 437 examiners resigned.

"These resigners were lawyers, men of scientific training. They knew their business, a complicated one. The only successors that could be had were young fellows with Alma Mater's milk fresh on their lips, ignorant of patent or any other law, novices set to do the work of experts. As the efficiency of the force decreased the amount of its business increased. Trademark business increased by 34 per cent., patent business by 85.5 per cent. The Office is simply swamped. In July, 1919, 18,000 patent applications were awaiting action. In July, 1921, 49,000 applications were awaiting action. Some divisions are nearly a year behind their work. In a chemical division five of the nine examiners are recent appointees.

"How long will it take to hammer into the head of Congress that larger salaries must be paid to the Patent Office examiners? Under any system of compensation some examiners will be tempted away by the prospect of getting rich by the use of their experience and technical knowledge; but it will be possible to keep in the service men of modest ambition who love their work, the class of examiners corresponding, in their way, to our Federal Judges. If the work of the Office is to go on; if it is to retain the comparatively few veterans it still has; if it is to be able to fill vacancies, Congress must provide better pay. The House bill for that purpose is much too modest, even tho by raising fees it avoids tapping the taxpayer's pocketbook.

"This bill Mr. Mondell, Republican floor leader, is bent on choking or delaying, while the bill for the classification of civilian positions, a measure swarming with contentious matter, is under way. That is, the Patent Office must be starved for nearly two years more. Why doesn't Mr. Mondell introduce a bill directly to encourage unemployment? To strengthen the Patent Office is to relieve labor and business. The House should do it at once."

DOCTORS TURNING PRAGMATISTS

THE PRAGMATISM OF WILLIAM JAMES is accounted abroad a peculiarly American philosophy. It refers everything to the test of experiment; a thing is good or true, if it "will work." One might have expected, then, that American physicians would be the first to use this point of view in their profession. Apparently the British are ahead of us; at any rate, *The Lancet* (London) is the first medical journal to note explicitly that medical men are adopting the pragmatical standpoint. While evidently approving, the editor of this journal sounds a warning that "Science" has boundaries that extend beyond its merely experimental divisions, and that a patient's home may yield as accurate information to the student of medicine as the physiological laboratory of a great institution of learning. We read:

"One of the most significant features of the progress of medicine in recent years has been the enthusiasm with which laboratory methods have been brought into use in the investigation of sick people. The University of Sheffield now detaches members of its physiological staff to work and give instruction at the hospitals with which it is associated. And it has lately been announced that the Clinical Society of Manchester will no longer devote its meetings to the discussion of unusual and difficult cases, but that the demonstration of new methods of laboratory investigation and diagnosis will now form part of the regular program.

"That all this and other changes along similar lines which are everywhere taking place is for good, no one can doubt. No one believes that clinical sense can be replaced by laboratory maneuvers, but neither does any one of sense any longer look askance at the help to diagnosis which emerges from research. It has been said that a scientific thesis may be taken to be 'true' if it is productive of fresh knowledge. And on this pragmatical basis the proposition that the secrets of medicine will be revealed along the lines of present activities, so diverse and so keen, will receive general assent. But those who are more reflective than enthusiastic may feel some certainty that there are a good many problems in clinical medicine that have to be solved by clinical methods. The attractiveness of all new procedures is obvious, and the desire to see good in them is natural. Clinical investigation of a laboratory kind is simpler than that to which methods of precision can not be applied. The whole object of the experimental method is so arbitrarily to restrict and simplify the complexities of the real world that they shall be capable of measurement and analysis. It mostly happens that the main difficulties of any problem have been passed when it has been defined and reduced to a form in which it can be subjected to experimental investigation.

"Sir James Mackenzie tells us that many of the most pressing questions of practical medicine are of the nebulous kind of which the point is at present scarcely visible. No one can answer definitely questions which are not definite; but we can sift the questions and agree upon their meaning as a preliminary to attempting the reply. The natural history of disease is clearly a great field of inquiry at present hardly touched. In our enthusiasm, therefore, for the facility with which quantitative answers can be obtained with a burette, do not let us forget that there is a good deal of difficult work which wants doing in which its help will be lacking. By a strange confusion of thought, 'scientific' work in medicine is often used as synonymous with 'laboratory' work. Scientific work is any work done with accuracy and discipline of mind, and this should be as commonly maintained by those who see the sick in their homes or in the wards of hospitals as by those whose careers lie in laboratories."

DANGEROUS TRADES

WAR IS NOT the only dangerous trade, says Richard Whiting in the Manchester *Guardian*. Of the peaceful trades that never get into the limelight he thinks the "house-breaker's" may almost head the list. He earns his living by tearing derelict buildings to pieces from a platform scarcely a foot broad, with an abyss on each side that means sudden death for a false step. And often swinging a heavy pick at that, with the whole body at work in every muscle to keep the balance! The acrobats of music-halls are but poor players in the comparison. He continues:

"Then there is the man who manipulates the steam-crane—the 'Scotchman' as it is called in honor of the inventor. An overload by a novice, and down would come the whole concern in one dreadful ruin of men and material. Grave risks are run in the course of building operations.

"Some trades are dangerous in a more insidious way. The masons' lungs get lined with fine dust from the scrapings of the stone; the needle-grinders' choke with steel from the grindstone. In each case the particles, seen under the microscope, show cutting edges at every angle. The wool-combers are laid low by anthrax. Poisons enter into the competition at the white lead works. Employers hardly allow themselves to offer work; the etiquette is: Applications from destined victims favorably entertained. Do what you may, the compounds for safety do not yield the same results in brilliancy as the murderous original, and the workers have to chance it, or starve. They move about resignedly, as pale nearly as the overalls they wear, like so many materialized ghosts. The death-dealer is the basis of the fine washes—'indispensable,' of course, to the toilette of beauty, at any rate, till beauty turns over a new leaf. The house-painters and the potters have to suffer in the same way; their motto the French adage, Englished as 'everybody must live somehow'—even if he dies for it, understood. They are tortured with chronic colic and their fingers are often as inflexible as so many claws in cast iron. Phossy jaw is the bane of the matchmakers, or of such of them as still have to work in the old sulfurous moisture. The 'Safeties,' on the other hand, have proved worthy of their label. The writers on glass have their nature subdued to what they work in, as they bend over their task. The fumes of the fluoric acid which they use breed racking colds and coughs. The 'metal-dipper' suffers from a like cause. The corrosives that he uses sometimes eat away the very flesh from his knuckles. It is partly his own fault: there are safeguards, but few care to do with them.

"The steam-saw makes shorter work of mutilation. Wo to the man who lapses in vigilance for a single moment.

"These are but a few of the perils of industry in civil life. The recent explosion in a German factory carried away well-nigh a whole local population. Steel-foundries, cotton-mills, tunneling operations, the quicksilvering of looking-glasses contribute freely to a ghastly total. As for the miners, they want a whole article to themselves. No wonder there is clamor for high wages as a practical formula of the short life and the merry one that lures them on.

"The problems were simpler of old. The aptness of a particular case in point fascinates me into repetition:

"'Sir,' says Bozzy—I quote from memory—'they talk of a new mode of accelerated progression by which we may hope to travel by post-chaise at the rate of twelve miles an hour.'

"'Sir,' quoth the sage, 'it would be impossible; we could not breathe.'

"'I had never thought of that,' notes the delighted biographer. 'That's the sort of man he was; he never failed to find the weak points of a proposition.'"

A MOUNTAIN OF SULFUR

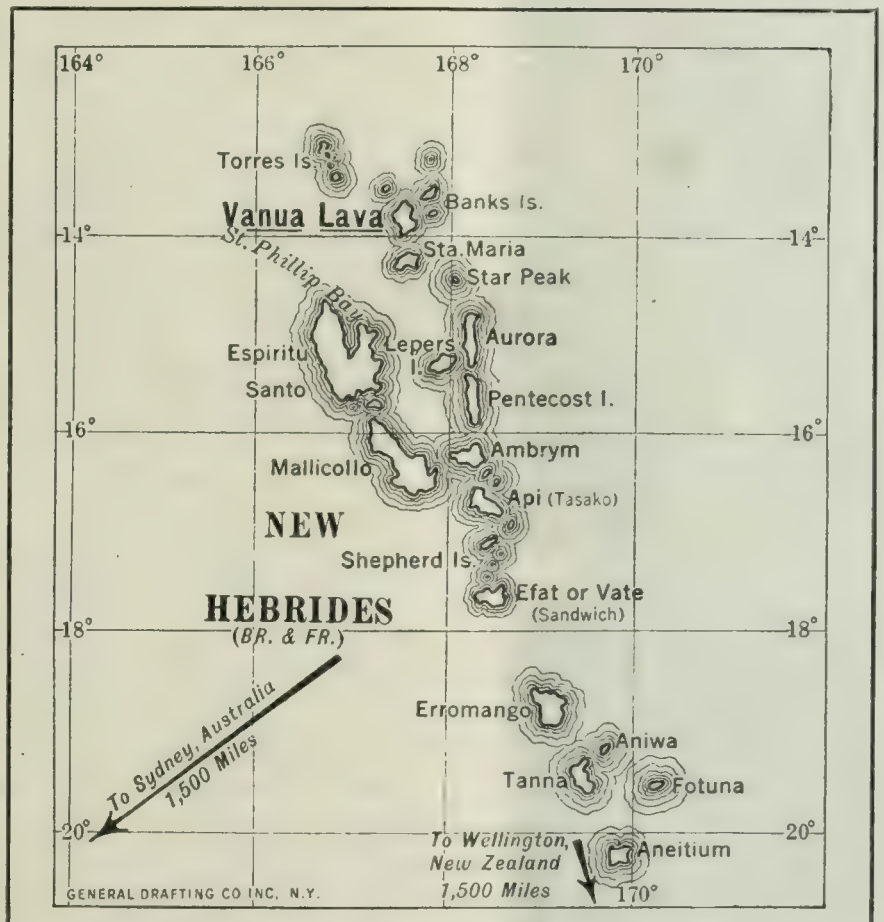
THE REDISCOVERY of the great sulfur mountain of Vanua Lava in the Banks group of the New Hebrides is announced in the London *Times Trade Supplement*, as quoted in *The Engineering and Mining Journal* (New York).

The mountain, we are told, is one vast mass of sulfur, and forms an island in itself, 1,600 feet high and with an area of about 100 square miles. We read:

"Vanua Lava, as part of the Banks group, is included in the administration of the Condominium government of the New Hebrides.

"Twenty-five years ago a French company began operations, built a substantial coral-concrete wharf and a storehouse and constructed an aerial railway up the mountainside. Hundreds of natives were employed. The first shipment of sulfur sent to France paid handsomely, but the company suddenly left the field, giving as a reason that malarial fever of a malignant type made it impossible for white men to live on the mountain island.

"It was eventually stated, however, that the company had learned that the administration of the New Hebrides was not in a position to guarantee the company a monopoly, a prior right from an Australian engineer, the original discoverer of the commercial possibilities of the island, being in existence. To-day this claim holds good, but Condominium law prevents any prompt commercial activities on the island. A British-Australian company is now endeavoring to begin operations, and has opened up negotiations with the Condominium government."



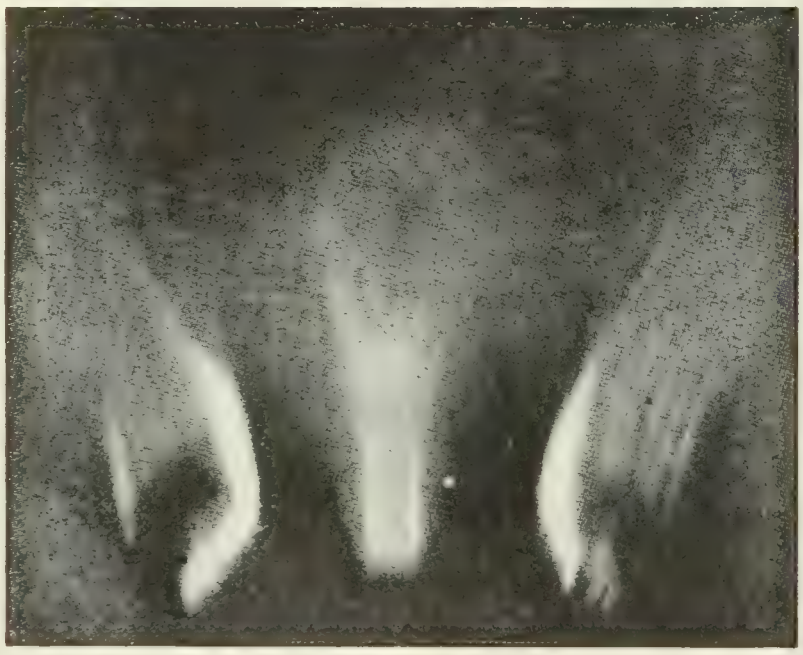
LOCATION OF THE SULFUR MOUNTAIN

MELTED ROCK IN THE INDUSTRIES — Basalt rock is now melted and molded to serve a variety of industrial purposes, such as the manufacture of building-blocks, tiles, insulators and utensils. Says a writer in *The Compressed Air Magazine* (New York):

"The melting for casting purposes of some of the primitive rocks is a somewhat novel operation which may lead to interesting developments. Dr. Ribbe, of Auvergne, has been experimenting for several years with the fusing of basalt. Basalt is a black, fine-grained volcanic rock, abundant in some parts of the United States, France and Scotland, and has crushing strength and resistance to wear superior to granite. It is employed for macadamizing roads, and as chisled blocks and tiles for bridges, sidewalks, and like purposes. It has the disadvantage of being very difficult to work, but Dr. Ribbe's discovery that it can be fused and molded at about 1,300 deg. C. seemed to overcome this difficulty, until it was found that the black vitreous product was very brittle. Further experiments have at last revealed a method of devitrifying the fused substance and restoring the original crystallization. The new material is claimed to be superior as an electric insulator, to yield building blocks and tiles of extraordinary strength and durability, and to be peculiarly adapted to withstand acids and other chemicals in the industries. Blowing air through it while melted yields a pumice-like roofing material."

THE ORGAN OF COLOR

SOUND AND COLOR have been believed to be so intimately related that scientists have long sought for the scale that would express their relation. For every sound, they have maintained, there must be a corresponding color or tone, and instruments have been devised to realize this harmony to the senses. Several before Mr. Thomas Wilfred have been known to work upon an invention that should make mobile color unaccompanied by music appear upon a screen, but he has brought his invention to such perfection that he is now showing it in operation at the Neighborhood Playhouse in New York. His instrument, which he calls the clavilux, is described by Mr. Stark Young in both the *New Republic* and the *Theater Arts Magazine*. What Mr. Wilfred has done, we are told, is "to achieve an instrument on which light can be manipulated as air is on the pipe-organ and can be thrown against a white field with every variety of control in pattern, movement, color, intensity of color and tempo." The rumor of the color-music experiment, comments Mr. Young, has given to the whole subject of mobile color "a fantastic and supersensitive hue from which Mr. Wilfred's invention is free." While a new art is here brought into being, "you miss the point of mobile color if you fail to see its essential character and its difference and freedom from other arts." To describe the sensation:



From "Theater Arts Magazine."

PROGRESSIVE STAGES IN MOBILE COLOR.

The shapes gradually change, rising, receding and evolving. The shapes at the sides begin in green and white at the bottom and fade into blue and white at the top. The field is blue and the central figure ranges from yellow at the bottom and at the outside to red in its center.

"When the curtain arises at the Playhouse there is only a darkened stage to be seen. A complete silence reigns.

"And then slowly across the blackness of the stage a gradual azure comes. At the top it is a little deeper, perhaps, than lower down, where already a shadow of violet appears; and then in the center a strange figure, white, very pale, azure now against a background which is turning to a pearl color. The figure we have seen before somewhere in the mind, somewhere behind actual things that we have looked at; it is like and unlike a robe, it drifts and is drawn upward slowly.

"Other figures appear like it, they move toward each other, they change to a vermilion, a flame color, incredibly pure, the life of light itself, without any intervening medium but given straight to us. The vermilion shrinks to a deeper intensity against the azure that has passed now into the space beyond.

"The figures disappear, drifting upward, the ground fades again, and they return, moving in from the sides, orange with violet and shimmering faint green. They move one above another, we see them rising there like pinnacles; but, at the same time, form shows through form as if some radiant geometry has arisen there.

"The whole thing seems to have at once the convincingness of physical reality, the abstraction of mathematics, the motion and power of music. All description of the effect must sound vague or merely loose and sensuous; for we have no words beyond a few simple triangles and ovals and squares to express form, and few words that carry any but general images of color.

"This mobile color is as impossible to describe as music is. And because so much of the theatre is visual, mobile color suggests even more vividly than music does the essential character of the dramatic."

The clavilux may be compared in many respects to the pipe-organ so far as structure goes. Thus:

"Instead of the wind chest there are a number of sources of white light. And in this white light all possibilities of color lie as all sounds in the wind. It is the harnessed force for all color. This light passes through an instrument, a combination of the mechanical, electrical and optical, which is controlled by the keyboard. A setting of the stops and a pressure of the keys releases the neutral white light and puts it to work as wind is put to work in an organ, leads it to definite sources of color and form. Thus the result at all times must depend on the white screen upon which the light rays are arrested and thereby translated into a visual experience.

"When you sit at the keyboard you first select your form that is to open the composition, your solo figure; then you select your color and the way it is to be introduced into the form and into space. It may be introduced as a plain rising or falling mass of color; or it may come in fibres, interlacing, juxtaposing or superimposing. Then your form may move independent of your color, the two may move together, or either one move while the other remains stationary. Or several forms may be introduced, moving in different rhythms, thus creating a visual counterpoint. And since we have but two hands the problem for the player technically concerns stops and the devices for color and for color intensity, different rhythms, counterpoint and so on."

The inventor looks forward to the expansion of his simple

organ into an orchestra wherein a number of organs play at once. Of course a new problem enters here, for colors, like sounds, can not be struck simultaneously. "But a number of players at their organs could overcome such difficulties, exactly as an orchestra does things impossible for a pipe-organ." Mr. Wilfred does not put himself forward especially as a composer; this may be left to others. Says Mr. Young:

"His compositions seem to me so far chiefly to be suggestive of the magnificent and startling possibilities of the organ. Looking at them as he played them through I found them unequal, not distinguished in pattern or conception always, and not thought through with the eminence of talent that perhaps may be his when there is more time for composition and for expression after his long contriving intervals."

The art of mobile color, says Mr. Young in the *Theater Arts Magazine*, "may be capable of becoming the last step toward the completion of the use of light in art, as music completes sound." His speculations go further:

"Perhaps color, which is light, is closer to us than sound is. I would not try to say; opinions vary. Perhaps light is nearer to us than anything else, through a mere animalism by which we turn to the sun. The aspect of the sun, that revelation of the world by light, may be the nearest of all things to our consciousness. As for this art of mobile color I can not say if ever there will come a time when color and form in this abstract domain can be as close to us as sound can be, abstract as it is also, in music. Color and form are about us always, as sound is; but they are in a far more objective embodiment. The voice of a cello is complete in itself, its very idea, and is so thought of by any man; but its actual color is less easily separated from its body. Color and form are so bound up with the things we see that their purer state may be harder to come at. Whereas the sounds of the world, tho they are as plentiful as its color, meet no such hindrance in reality."

NO NATIONAL THEATER FOR LONDON

SOMETHING OF A WAR CRIPPLE is the British scheme for a Shakespeare National Theater. Eight years ago the project was launched with the purpose of raising a fund of half a million pounds sterling. A site in Bloomsbury was secured, and it looked as tho a long-desired effort to give tangible recognition to the greatness of Shakespeare would be realized. Now it is announced that the Shakespeare Memorial National Theater Committee has decided to sell the site of the proposed theater. "This means that at present, at any rate, the ambitious scheme for building in London a great theater devoted to Shakespeare has failed," says a London correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian*. A brief review of the scheme and a speculation as to its future realization is also given by this writer:

"The site, which fronts to Gower Street, was bought about eight years ago for £60,000 from the Duke of Bedford. Sir Carl Meyer contributed £70,000 to the project, which was supported by a very large number of eminent people, and has been the subject of lively controversy ever since it was started. The Committee has been violently attacked from time to time for its alleged inactivity and failure to apply the money raised for the purpose of a national memorial to Shakespeare.

"What may be called the official defense was given me by Sir Israel Gollancz, who has been a leader in the movement from the first, and is the honorary secretary of the Committee. It is, in effect, that the money raised has been quite inadequate for the purpose, and that the Committee, faced by the impossibility of carrying out the original plans under present conditions, has no alternative but to sell the land. What will be done with the money so obtained is a matter for future consideration.

"Sir Israel said: 'To build and endow a theater on the original lines would probably cost a million and a half of money. In view of the many demands upon the public purse and the need for economy we could not expect the State to subsidize a national theater, and we have therefore decided to try to convert the site, which is valuable freehold, into money; and until we have done so we can not, of course, decide what will be done with the money. But it will be applied to the furtherance of Shakespeare productions in one form or another. The sale does not mean necessarily that the idea of a theater is abandoned, but simply that a theater on this site and on the original scale is considered impracticable. There is no chance of carrying out such a scheme at present.

"'We have been using the money derived from letting the site—and I may say that virtually all the money has been sunk in the land—for promoting the acting of Shakespeare in an adequate way. We have financed the company of players under the direction of Mr. Bridges Adams by a subsidy amounting to about £3,000 a year.'"

From the "Theater Arts Magazine."

ANOTHER STAGE OF THE PICTURE OPPOSITE

The upper photograph belongs to the sequence begun on the preceding page. At the moment of the picture the shapes at the sides are green, the upper figure magenta. The central solo figure of the photograph at the bottom opens and reopens, seeming to create new color mysteries out of itself

One suggestion already made is that the "Old Vic," a theater "on the Surrey Side" be given the funds to effect improvements and secure a substantial status. This house in a quite unofficial way has already constituted itself a kind of National Shakespeare Theater where more of the dramatists' works are given than any where else. But vested funds are carefully guarded, as the words of a committee member, quoted editorially by the *Guardian*, show:

'The sale of the site implies no change whatever in our plans or our policy. Of course it seems very unlikely now that we

should get the money to carry out the scheme. We wanted half a million before the war, and that at present values represents a million. We can not see it in view, but we must wait, and we shall wait.

"After all, some of us when we put the money into the Bloomsbury site only put it there for safety. If it had been in a bank or in fluid securities there would have been a great scramble to get hold of it. We took care to avoid that."

A CERTAIN LACK OF CONDESCENSION TO FOREIGNERS

HUMILITY is hardly too strong a term wherewith to define "our hospitality to foreign commentators." So an "embittered" citizen, signing himself J. F. B., writes to the New York *Tribune*. We have for so many years besought our visitors to tell us what they thought of America, and that often before their ship had borne them past the Statue of Liberty, that no wonder the traveling foreigner equips himself with plenty of ammunition. The literary part of the oncoming host have it all down in lectures, and find now and then one who, like J. F. B., isn't humble at all, but regards them in this way:

"A Chesterton comes over to explode his slovenly paradoxes beneath our brainpans; we pay, laugh, applaud and strive to imitate. Mr. Wells enraptures us with his patronizing tolerance and affected admiration. The Walpoles and the Bennetts examine us gingerly, and Drinkwater, in a drama, plays insulting pseudo-pranks upon our mighty dead. Mr. George expounds his views upon women—illustrated with more ornamental quality than good taste by the presence of his wife upon the stage—and we first endure, then welcome, then embrace his foggy feministicism. If the conditions were reversed, and some much-daring American should venture a similar brassiness in England, what, I wonder, would be the effect on the London public and critics?"

Mr. Percy Hammond in the book column of the *Tribune* tries to soothe the ruffled mind of his correspondent by finding some alleviating circumstances:

"The correspondent seems to be too harsh in his raspings about our distinguished guests, especially in the case of Mr. George and his proud exhibition of Mrs. George. At worst it is but one of those naive indiscretions, pardonable in newlyweds, and, to the less carping of the audiences, but a dulcet incident in the bliss of two doting honeymooners. What fun they must have had in rehearsing the little episode, timing Mrs. George's entrance from behind the curtain to fit Mr. George's calculated cue! 'He knows whose gentle hand is at the latch before the door has given her to his eyes!' And Mrs. George's mischievous reference to Mr. George's checked trousers! One can sympathetically imagine them as they practised and practised their pleasing exit arm in arm together, until it became the perfect bit of stage-craft that now it is. None but those of sullen disposition could sniff at the pretty interlude. It might be suggested to Mrs. George that in her subtle criticism of Mr. George's apparel she include a disapproving word or two about the unskilful adjustment of the trousers of his evening clothes. They gather, like Mr. Harding's, in many cumbrous folds about his ankles.

"J. F. B.'s morbid traductions of the visiting men of letters seem captious when compared with the patient distress of a distinguished American motion-picture impresario after experiences with M. Maeterlinck. Having exhausted the works of American authors, this magnate was advised to summon the more or less dreamy Fleming to the Hollywood ateliers, there to compose for him a scenario. M. Maeterlinck arrived in New York, at large cost, with an imposing retinue, and was escorted across the continent, surrounded by all the luxurious comforts known to American transportation. A palace was provided for him in Hollywood; and there after weeks and weeks of creation he produced a film-drama. With happy expectations the entrepreneur seized the manuscript; but only to find his exultant hopes tragically dispelled. 'My God!' he cried, after reading the cast of characters, 'the leading man is a bee!'"

RUSSIAN OPERA FROM THE WEST

CHALIAPIN, loaned us by the Soviet Government, bids us a reluctant au revoir. Another season may see him back again, singing others of his famous rôles besides *Boris*. As he goes, there emerges from the other side of the continent a group of Russian singers, known as the Russian Grand Opera Company, who have made their way here from the Orient and across the Pacific. They are a notable illustration of that heroic, wandering people that once were Russia, and they furnish reminders of home to the alienated peoples who are scattered far and wide from their native land. When Chaliapin sings at the Metropolitan it is a novel sight for the ultra fashionable of the orchestra to be backed up by men in sheepskin standing wearily. The San Francisco *Argonaut* says that the troup now appearing there "fled from the Bolshevists, leaving costumes and scenery behind"; but these necessary adjuncts have been supplied. Of their quality we read:

"The singers are probably the rank and file of an original Petrograd or Moscow troup. There are no pronounced personalities, remarkable beauties, or wonderful players in the group, altho they all play with sufficient fervor to carry the theatrically tragic story well. They are a clear-featured group, principals and chorus both; the men, however, with their fine carriage and bearing and well-set-up figures, being noticeably handsomer than the women, nearly every one of whom is almost disfigured by poor make-up and a disastrous over-use of black around the eyes.

"The voices are very good; ample, strong, resonant. Again I am compelled to say the men's particularly. Individual excellence among the men stood out higher than that of the women, the best of whom I considered to be Ina Bourskaya, whose mezzo-soprano voice was heard in the rôle of the aged countess, and who in the single solo, 'Memories,' [in "Pique-Dame"] showed superior ability over the two other woman principals in voice control and the tender shading which results in the expression of emotion."

In Portland, the *Oregonian* secured some authentic information from Leo Feodoroff, the manager of the company. The story reads like a romance:

"We are just like a big happy family. For five years we have been together constantly and we are like brothers and sisters. If one is lost the whole company cries, every one is sad.

"I do not speak your language correctly as I am so anxious to do, but I am learning always, and passing on what I learn to my friends in the company, who besiege me to teach them to talk American. The nicest thing I like in the thirteen days I have been in the United States is the kindness of its people to us and that they never laugh at our mistakes of English. They listen patiently and kindly and help us in what we are trying to say.

"For thirty-four years I have toured Russia with my companies and this present group I organized in 1917. We spent two years touring the principal cities of Russia and Siberia and succeeded in leaving the war-torn country in 1919. We have since toured the Orient. In Japan at the Imperial theater we gave Puccini's 'Madame Butterfly' in Russian and the Japanese were entranced. We found the most appreciative audience in Java, where we stayed a year. We had always heard of America as a haven of refuge and so we came here, arriving thirteen days ago by way of Seattle. We are on our way east.

"There is no opera that has ever been written which we Russians do not know, and every opera written in other countries has been translated into our language. On the other hand, there are many, many Russian operas which have never been translated out of the Russian, and that is why the world is not acquainted with them. 'The Mermaids' is an instance. 'Pique Dame' is another, altho it was translated into German a few years ago for a performance in New York, but it was not as successful as if sung in our native tongue. We have fifty operas in our repertoire."

Correspondence to the *Musical Leader* (Chicago) speaks of an opera unfamiliar to us, called "The Water Sprite," by Dargomijsky, whose presentation "settled the standing of this company in San Francisco. It was replete with pictures, good

Courtesy of the Portland "Oregonian."

PRINCIPALS OF THE RUSSIAN GRAND OPERA COMPANY ON THEIR WAY EAST

Left to right, top row—Eugene Furst, conductor; Jacob Lukin, dramatic baritone; Leonid Gorlenko, lyric baritone; E. Shassiom, stage manager; Nikolai Bousranovsky, lyric tenor; Ivan Ardatoff, tenor; Vladimir Radeff, lyric baritone; David Tulchinoff, basso. Lower row—Leof Feodoroff, manager; Vladimir Svetloff, lyric tenor; Max Panteleff, dramatic baritone; Vala Valentinova, contralto; Sophie Osipova, lyric soprano; Ina Boursxaya, mezzo-soprano; Gabriel Chriganowsky, lyric baritone; Vladimir Daniloff, lyric tenor; Michael Fiveisky, conductor.

music, and served to introduce the great Russian basso, Nicholas Karlash." Says this letter writer:

"'Have you heard the Russian Opera Company?' is the question on all sides. The attendance, especially on the purely Russian nights, has been growing by leaps and bounds that bring smiles to managerial faces. But 'managing' this company is not a managerial holiday. Arriving here without a single booking ahead has meant the most difficult kind of juggling to get houses for the company which is of no mean size. There are one hundred artists, chorus and orchestra and ballet. Among them are several singers of real distinction; the chorus polished to perfection, and the dancers such as only Russia can produce. The company possesses a Carmen that has something to show all the Carmens; it has a bass that some one will want to steal; in fact, that is a special charm about every performance given, to say nothing of the mystery and romance surrounding these exiles."

MR. WELLS AS A "REAL-POLITICIAN"

WHEN THE MAN OF LETTERS writes of politics, he tries to see it in terms of human life. Mr. Wells does this in his comments on the Washington Conference, now available in published form. And, according to *The Freeman*, he "deserves the unending gratitude of his readers for so clearly delimiting a sound and true view of the present conduct of public affairs." Closing his series of letters which had a wide currency in the American and British press, Mr. Wells, as *The Freeman* sees him, "comes out magnificently for the sentiment and conviction which alone can be the basis of a *Realpolitik*." It was said at the beginning by at least one newspaper man that Mr. Wells ought to have been among the membership of the Washington body. His proposer probably sympathizes with the following view:

"The objection to politics and politicians, the primary indictment against all their works and ways, is that they spoil life. Human life is naturally a lovely, enjoyable, attractive thing. We are all conscious that if we could only be let alone, life would be glorious and desirable and we could do almost anything with it. But the politicians never let us alone; and while we are all busily trying to do our poor best with our lives under such throttling conditions as they put upon us, they are as busily trying to thwart us.

"'When I think of Europe,' says Mr. Wells, 'I do not feel like a weakling whose world has been invaded by stupendous and cruel powers. I feel like a man whose promising garden has been invaded by hogs.'"

The trouble, we are told, is "one of ill-regulated power." For—

"Establishing peace, as he so admirably says, does not mean merely dodging death and getting back to 'as you were.' It does not mean a mere negative struggle to escape, but the struggle for an opportunity to do something worth a man's doing, something really interesting in the way of achievement. Hence it means 'getting hold of power by the right end instead of the wrong end, and going right ahead.' There we have a rational basis for pacifism. Unless we can make a better regulation of power, in order that all can get this opportunity for achievement, for the development of a collective life that is interesting, that has flavor and savor, why object to war? As Mr. Wells says,

"'I do not see why the killing of a few score millions of human beings a few years before they would naturally and ingloriously die, or the smashing up of a lot of ordinary, rather ugly, rather uncomfortable towns, or, if it comes to that sort of thing, the complete depopulation of the earth, or the prospect of being killed myself presently by a bomb or a shot or a pestilence, should move me to any great exertions. Why bother to exchange suffering for flatness?—the worst, least endurable of miseries is boredom.'

"It has seemed to this paper from the outset that if people are ever to begin where Mr. Wells says they must begin, if they are ever to 'get hold of power by the right end instead of the wrong end,' they must begin by seeing public affairs, and the administration of public affairs, exactly as they are. Not only must they see them as they are, but they must have a corresponding feeling towards them. Then, on this vision and this feeling, something can be done by way of a *Realpolitik*. There is already among us a pretty healthy contempt for politics and politicians. 'That's politics!' we say colloquially, and the connotation is clear. Mr. Wells took no risk of offending any one by his vigorous and exact comparison of politicians with a drove of hogs. But the average of us has not come to see, and above all to feel, that it is *his* garden that the hogs are ruining. When once we get that vision and that feeling, there will be no trouble about the redistribution of power. When we realize what our own lives and the lives of those about us might be, if they were only let alone, how fruitful, amiable, interesting, busy and pleasant—when we realize that it is *those* lives that the swine are bent on reducing to the desolation of utter dulness and monotony—there will be a deal of difference in our practical attitude towards public affairs."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

THE "AMAZING ACHIEVEMENTS" OF POPE BENEDICT

"WHAT A MAN! WHAT A POPE!" have been, we are told, common expressions of admiration for Pope Benedict XV, who died on the morning of January 22, and whose passing "leaves the Church stronger and more flourishing, in spite of all the reverses and actions and ruins of war, than it was at his accession." Ascending the papal throne on September 3, 1914, a few weeks after the beginning of the World War, as the 260th successor of St Peter, first Bishop of Rome, Cardinal Della Chiesa found Europe in arms and his own flock divided, Austria, the strongest supporter of the Vatican in Europe, on the one side, and on the other, Belgium, equally faithful, whose wrongs commanded the sympathy of the whole world. And because of his alleged failure to protest against the violation of Belgium he was accused in Allied circles of not only failing in his task as a representative of the Prince of Peace, but even of being pro-German in his sympathies. Yet, says the Syracuse *Herald*, "neutrality was necessarily forced upon him by the hard circumstances of the tragic upheaval. Communicants of his Church were numbered by the millions in both coalitions of the warring nations. Southern Germany was preponderantly Catholic, and so was Austria, while, on the other hand, he saw legions of his co-religionists in France, Belgium, Italy and Poland, and a lesser ratio in Great Britain, at fierce enmity with the Central Powers and sorely prest and afflicted. So situated, his pacificatory power was limited and repeatedly baffled, but he exerted it to the best of his ability in numerous ways and at every opportunity."

Photo by Paul Thompson

"HE LEAVES THE CHURCH STRONGER THAN AT HIS ACCESSION."

Pope Benedict XV, who ascended the papal throne in a most critical period, and successfully "piloted the bark of Peter through a sea of terror"

Besieged on all sides for at least a favorable opinion, the late Pope thus occupied a most difficult position, and, as all observers agree, one fraught with great peril to the Church which he represented. "We shall never know fully, perhaps, what stress and conflict, what intrigues and oppositions, what entreaties and counter-entreaties, what propaganda of misinformation and misrepresentation, laid siege to the Vatican," says the New York *Times*. "The Pope undoubtedly did all that he felt it his duty to do, all he thought it was permitted to him as the head of the Church to do. Each side wanted him in effect to be its partizan. He was accused of being too favorable to Austria and Germany. At this distance from the passions of that time, we can at least understand his position." Even from the beginning, asserts the Springfield *Republican*, "he devoted himself to the unflagging efforts for peace which will make his name illustrious, even tho the forces making for war were too powerful to be controlled and the malady had to run its course. . . . Thus even if Benedict had been less profoundly moved by the frightful sufferings of mankind, he would have been constrained to do his utmost for peace in order to lessen the peril to the Church and to the established order which the Church seeks to uphold. He feared that protraction of the war would lead to chaos, that the excitement and exhaustion of a long war would cause dangerous revolutionary movements and weaken the authority of governments and of the Church." The Pope did condemn the atrocities of war, tho, we are told, never as a partizan, and in regard to his efforts at pacification the *Republican* says:

"On the day of his election Benedict exprest his hope that the war would quickly end, and only a week after his coronation he exhorted rulers to 'enter into a council of peace with all speed.' In December, 1914, he strove for a Christmas truce, but it was said that Russia and Turkey refused to acquiesce. On January 18, 1915, he appointed February 7 as a day for prayers for the restoration of amity and good-will. Another appeal was made on July 28, 1915, the first anniversary of the war, in which Benedict offered his blessing to the ruler who should first extend the olive branch. In March, 1916, he called for a clear statement of the desires of belligerents and for 'the necessary sacrifices of pride and particular interests.'

"These overtures bringing no response, the Pope in May, 1916, suggested to President Wilson that the United States

might offer to conciliate the belligerents. The United States was then involved in a diplomatic crisis with Germany, but toward the end of the year Mr. Wilson sounded the belligerent governments, and on January 16, 1917, Benedict exprest his approval of the President's peace note. Three months later the United States entered the war, but the Pope continued to labor for peace, and the most important of all his utterances is his appeal of August 8, 1917, in which he called for peace on the basis of 'complete and reciprocal condonation,' the evacuation of Belgium, and the freedom of small nations. The lack of response made further effort seem hopeless, and in the following month the Vatican announced that it would propose mediation only when invited to do so by both groups of belligerents."

The Pope met the emergency without losing dignity, avers the New York *Herald*. "He was calumniated naturally. There were Teutons among his Cardinals and among his entourage. There were some Teutons about him who in their zeal for their nationality tried to compromise him. Before the end of the war there came the terrible tragedy of Caporetto, and this was used as a weapon against him and the Church; but the facts were too strong." Publications recently issued from the Vatican "absolved Benedict XV from any sympathy with German militarism." In the coming years his record "may grow even brighter than it seems to-day; for the world will remember, as international hatreds weaken, that he was in the position of a father who had sons on both sides of a quarrel."

His pontificate in other directions, we are told, was certainly successful. There were grim prophecies that the influence of the Roman Catholic Church would wane, even where it had been strongest, because of the additional rivalries engendered by the war and because of the sundering of the ancient Hapsburg Empire, one of the main supports in the Church structure. Instead, however, numerous observers aver that the authority and prestige of the Roman Catholic Church have greatly increased, and weak ties have been strengthened. Benedict's diplomacy is said to have been modeled upon that of Pope Leo XIII, under whom the policy of rallying French Catholicism to the Republic was adopted. This policy was followed by Pope Benedict, and led to the restoration of friendly relations between France and the Vatican, relations which had become hostile through the revocation of the Concordat and the anti-clerical wave which pervaded France under the ministries of Combes and Waldeck-Rousseau. France is now represented at the Vatican by an ambassador, and the Vatican by a nuncio at Paris. This agreement was ratified by the Chamber of Deputies, but is held up in the Senate. It was also under Pope Benedict, remarks the Brooklyn *Citizen*, that "Great Britain, for political reasons during the war, had a representative at the Vatican."

His whole course, seen in the light of authentic documents, writes Maurice Francis Egan in the *Tribune*, "shows an almost miraculous success in guiding the bark of Peter through a sea of terror." Mr. Egan, formerly Minister to Denmark, and a Catholic writer of note, concludes his appreciation:

"Even sectarian prejudice, if it exists in any great measure to-day, must admit the amazing achievements of this very modest and unassuming successor of the Apostles."

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA'S CHILD PROBLEM

TRAVELING THE LONG ROAD back to health is a difficult task for the children of Czecho-Slovakia, but through the kindly care of the American Red Cross, we are told, many of the young adult population ten years hence may be fitted for the heavy duties of citizenship in the new republic. In common with those of Central and Eastern Europe, the children of Czecho-Slovakia were the war's heaviest sufferers, and the disaster which would befall if these children were not restored, partly at least, to normal health has been a matter of serious concern and frequent comment. The American Relief Association and other organizations undertook the task of feeding the children, a first essential to general restoration, and the American Red Cross is now engaged in maintaining health centers to combat the diseases consequent upon hunger and privation and to keep the little sufferers on the mend. Since 1919, we are informed by the Red Cross *Bulletin* (Washington), "some of the conditions have been partly alleviated, but the long years of suffering reduced the power of resistance and health conditions of great numbers of children to such a degree that they now either are infected with certain chronic diseases, such as tuberculosis, or are afflicted with anemia or rickets so seriously as to require orthopedic correction." Dr. H. C. Eversole, director of child welfare work in that country, declares, according to the *Bulletin*, that unless a tremendous effort is made on the part of the people and the Government to give intense health and social supervision to the children, the next adult generation will be one of the most, if not the most, serious problem with which the Czecho-Slovak Republic will have to contend.

Photograph by courtesy of the American Red Cross Bulletin.

MENDING CZECHO-SLOVAKIA'S INNOCENT VICTIMS OF WAR.

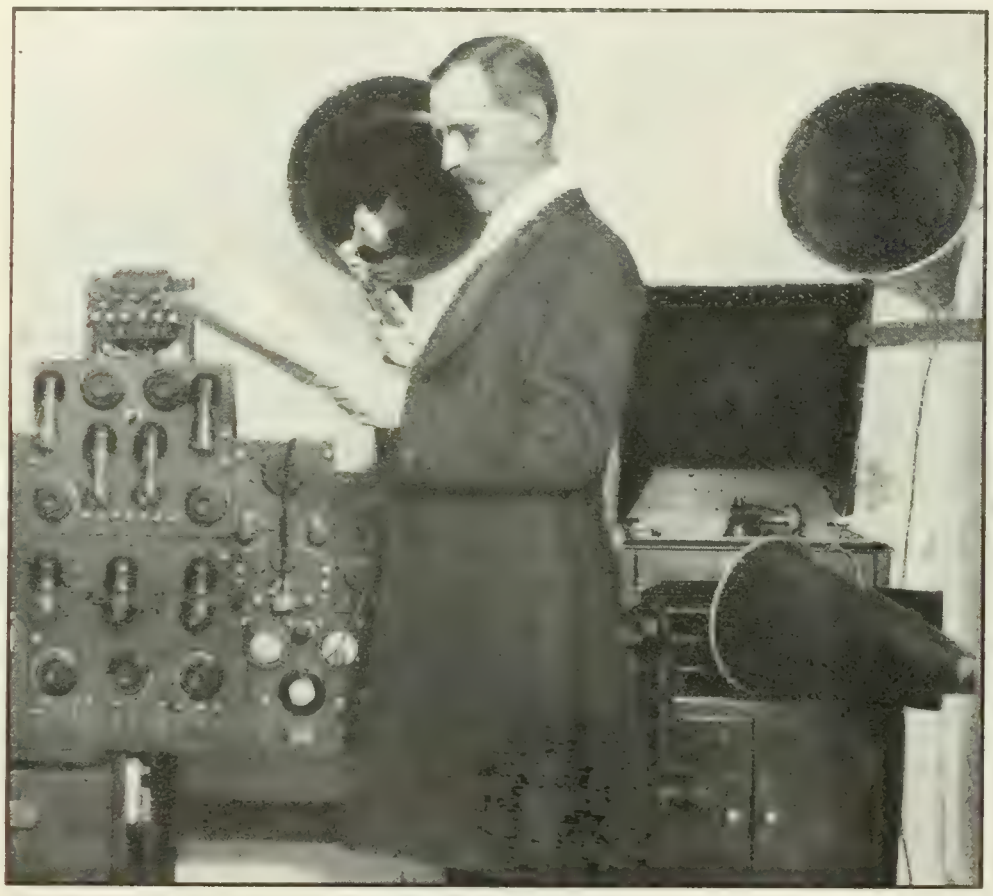
One of the health centers where the American Red Cross is trying to cure rickets, tuberculosis and other diseases resulting from long privation and the cruel stresses of war.

However, twenty-one health centers have been established according to the program approved by the Paris headquarters of the American Red Cross, and both Government and people are cooperating. Illustrating the broad scope of the work, we are told that the total number of patients at one center during September were 901. "There were 1,305 visits to the center, while nurses' visits to homes totaled 122. The medical record showed that out of 281 new cases standardized for the month, 121 children had tuberculosis, 126 had anemia, and twenty-six had rickets. Preventive medical work is carried on by means of classes for both children and mothers." At first, we are told,

the plan of the Red Cross was to establish up to five highly developed centers at strategic points in the Republic for demonstration and educational purposes, "but the surveys made emphasized the necessity for operating on a larger scale, the contention being that in no other way could the child health problem be even touched in the country." The Minister of Health became intensely interested in the program, and, on request, formed a central advisory board for the governing of all child health work in the Republic. This board has authority to choose the districts in which the Red Cross health centers are to be established and in general to assist in organization tasks, and to arrange definitely for the manner in which the work shall be taken over by the Government or ministers on the withdrawal of the American Red Cross. As for its own task—

"The American Red Cross part of the program is to establish the centers, to train a Czech physician to be the director of the entire work, to train two local physicians to act as field supervisors, to train a woman to be director of the health visitors and another woman to be director of social workers, and to train local women as social workers and health visitors, to take over the work on the withdrawal of the American Red Cross.

"The American Red Cross pays no rent for its central offices, the Ministry of Finance cancels all customs duties on supplies entering the country, the Ministry of Transportation transports all supplies within the Republic free of charge, through the Czecho-Slovak Red Cross, and first-class passes also are furnished to all American personnel. This permits the American Red Cross to spend its entire budget directly on the children, for the purpose for which the funds were contributed. Then, the Czecho-Slovak Red Cross furnishes warehouses and assists in every way possible. The boys of the Czech Junior Red Cross desire, through their workshops, to make furniture for additional centers which the Ministry of Health hopes to establish. They also act as errand boys for the Red Cross centers. The girls desire to make layettes and infants' clothes, if the material can be supplied, to be used after the withdrawal of the American Red Cross. The older girls of the Czech Juniors desire to assist the American nurses or social workers in cleaning up the homes of children when necessary."



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PREACHING TO PEOPLE HUNDREDS OF MILES AWAY.

By means of a wireless telephone a pastor can reach a congregation scattered through several States.

THE GOSPEL BY WIRELESS

PREACHING BY WIRELESS is more than a passing fad, for already, we are assured, it has proved entirely practicable for a man to sit at home—even, for that matter, to lie abed if he is so disposed—and hear to the minutest detail all that his ears could gather if he were actually present at the services. More than this, with the aid of a wireless outfit the preacher can reach those who are unable to go to church and, we are told, it may prove to be an invaluable adjunct to the evangelist who would preach to an audience greater than the church roof can cover. The wireless telephone is now in use in both Pittsburgh and New York, according to several religious journals, and the reading of scripture, the pastoral prayer, the music of organ and choir, and every accent of the sermon are carried to the telephonic ear of every listener who owns a wireless equipment and can adjust it to the proper wave length. A wireless outfit recently used by two Paulist Fathers who were conducting missionary services in Old St. Patrick's Church in Pittsburgh reached twenty States, we are told, and resulted in bringing in several converts to the Catholic Church, while "some careless Catholics in far-away towns outside the city, having heard the instruction on 'confession,' were led to receive the sacraments. Non-Catholics in cities 400 miles away wrote in for literature bearing upon the doctrines of the church." Night after night during the services, says *The Indiana Catholic and Record*, the Paulist Fathers addrest their unseen audience, and invited them to send in questions by telegraph or mail, which they answered the next night by wireless telephone. One droll listener in Detroit heard everything except the passing of the plate, but he sent in his contribution by mail.

Does the wireless telephone mean, then, that the Christian congregation will eventually disappear? *The Continent* (Presbyterian) thinks that quite possibly this question may soon pass from semi-jocular banter of preachers and churches into a very grave problem of Christian organization. It has no doubt, however, that "in the long run the apostolic injunction not to forsake the assembling of themselves together would justify its essential demands upon even the most modern of Christians." For—

"To hear the most eloquent of sermons and the most melodious of music 'in absentia' will not fulfil to any soul conscious of its spiritual needs the ministry of the congregation of the house of God. The oneness of a worshiping company carries a power of uplift to every soul included therein which no experience of solitude can possibly duplicate. And while solitude has its uses, the society of fellow-worshipers has other uses for which no solitude can ever be an adequate compensation. In the long run, therefore, neither the wireless telephone nor any other device of man will dispossess the habit of the religious-minded to gather together for united prayer and praise—for congregated waiting upon God. And the result in the end may well be the crowding of churches with new and larger throngs. Those who have not been churchgoers, as they 'listen in' on services of worship, will be taken with a new curiosity to see and share the visible setting of all that they hear, while those who may temporarily abstain from attendance upon church with the idea that they can receive at home all which church attendance has formerly given them, will discover the lack of something so vital that a new hunger for God's house will soon draw them thither again.

"No scientific invention of the past has essentially harmed the church, and it need not be feared that the wireless telephone will prove destructive of what has thus far survived by force of the inevitable needs of human nature and the inherent character of the Holy Spirit's ministry to man."

BEANS AS BREEDERS OF DIVORCE

CANNED BAKED BEANS contribute as much to the breaking up of homes as any other one cause, asserts Judge Roland G. Baggott, judge of the Court of Domestic Relations and Judge of the Juvenile Court in Dayton, Ohio, who is credited with having handled thousands of divorce cases in his judicial career. When the wife goes too often to the corner grocery or the delicatessen and neglects the kitchen, he says, the canned goods lose their nectarine taste of bridal days, and love flies out of the window. On the other hand, the husband's neglect of his wife is also a contributing factor to tragedy. Lack of truth between the two, in which, nine times out of ten, declares the jurist, the husband is the chief offender; too much economy by the wife and too lavish expenditure by the husband, and lack of understanding of the simple problems of married life are among other causes which lead up to the dissolution of the marriage tie. In speaking of the strait-laced economy which holds the wife to carfare and limits her field of amusement to the four walls of home, Judge Baggott says in an interview with Howard Egbert published in *The Dearborn Independent:*

"I have had wives come to my office and cry over the fact that they have worked day in and day out while some scoundrel of a husband wouldn't spend a nickel on them to take them to a picture show at night. A woman likes to be seen in her husband's company occasionally. The right kind of a husband is proud to be seen in the presence of his wife. Yet vanity is a predominating influence in breaking up homes. I have talked to lots of women whose chief cause of complaint against their husbands has been that he would not spend thirty dollars a week on their happiness when the poor fellow was making only twenty-five dollars a week. An unreasonable woman is a hard proposition to solve. Many husbands, on the other hand, are too economical to be entitled to good wives. Some of them think if they bring wife home a package of chewing gum every week or a motion-picture weekly once a month they have been extremely prodigal. He will spend ten dollars on himself to one dollar on his wife and then wonder why she isn't crazy about him. I know why lots of wives aren't crazy about their husbands, and the answer is found in the dollar mark.

"Then there is another thing that I find enters into this business of families going wrong. Lots of women have worked before they were married. They have saved up a little money and then along comes some good-for-nothing and thinks because he has married her she ought to hand over everything she possesses. Some women respond quickly to such an appeal. And they always find they have driven a bad bargain. Any husband who expects his wife to keep him or contribute to his support or the family's support, provided he is able-bodied and has work, isn't a husband at all—he's just an ordinary loafer."

On the other hand, "a wife who refuses to make herself look as attractive as she can, can not expect to find her husband raving about her when he has a perfectly wonderful chance to see other women, with as much money as his wife has to spend, looking chic and interesting." But—

"The whole problem of the American home, after all, is simply that of arriving at the right kind of understanding as between the husband and wife and as between the parents and children. We are in a measure actors. We do many things to see what effect what we do will have on others. Men have to be humored, simply because they are boys of an older growth, I suppose. Women need the sympathetic concern of men, not because they are the weaker sex (I am not persuaded that they are), but rather because the Lord laid the burden of providing the home on man. Men ought to provide, for a home means proper respect for his wife and children and the right kind of an environment.

"I am not apprehensive of the future. I have great hopes for it. It is only when the man in the house and the woman in the house make up their minds that it is their house to do with as they will together that things will take a decided turn for the better."

THE SNARE OF GLORY

MAKING BOOTS is more glorious than killing men, asserts the Rev. Studdert Kennedy, the liberal English clergyman who was known to the British forces during the war as "Woodbine Willie"—a designation he has since used as a nom de plume. Mr. Kennedy, who was an army chaplain, came out of the war with a shocked conscience and new convictions, and his sympathy has been with Tommy Atkins as he is at home, fighting a different fight now that the war is over. When he read the words, "The Glorious Dead," on the Cenotaph in London, Mr. Kennedy said he felt "somewhat bitterly about it, because there is such a danger of missing the real meaning of their glory. There is something wrong when a man is called glorious because he wears khaki, and a 'Bolshy' and a selfish schemer because he wears overalls." As *The Challenge* (London) quotes him from a recent sermon, the former army chaplain declares that "many persons who were willing to sweep floors for Tommy, spit fire at the workingman. Yet they are the same man. We call going into the Army 'going into the Service.' Don't you go into the Service when you make boots?" It is more glorious to work as a shoe cobbler than to kill men, he argues, "but a man makes good boots for thirty years, brings up his family decently, and—gets the sack. Who thinks about his glory?" Much talk about military courage is "stupid sentimentality," says Mr. Kennedy, for

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DISABLED SOLDIERS HEARING A WIRELESS SERMON

A radio outfit installed in Fox Hills Hospital, New York, enables wounded veteran to follow church services just as if they were in a pew.

"A great deal of the courage in battle is not of the highest order at all. What we want to-day is the courage of moral conviction. I don't want to detract for a moment from the bravery of our men. I love them. But it was a great deal easier to face death in battle than it is to face ridicule in civil life. To suppose that all men died glorious deaths is sheer sentimentality. I have seen them shivering with fright like trapt rabbits. Nothing will cover up the fact that war is a degrading, dirty, filthy business. We must simply refuse to be bamboozled by shams.

"I know no other glory than the glory of the crown of thorns I honor and love the King for no other reason in the world than that he is a patient, painstaking public servant, upon whom rests enormous responsibility. There is only one glory—the glory of service and sacrifice. The men who were glorious in the war were those here and there who suffered, yet remained hopeful, bright and cheery. We have really changed our God. We have ceased bowing down before a crowned Person sitting on a great throne surrounded by peaceful singing angels. There is no such Person. He is dead—killed long ago. The God we worship is the God still suffering over the sorrows of humanity, the God with tears in His heart for the sorrows of this world—the God who is like Jesus Christ."

CURRENT - POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department cannot be returned.

THE *Nation* published this before Ireland became a Free State, but time and events do not move so fast as to make these lines obsolete. Here is a vision of a suffering land, not a mere picture of Cathleen-ni-Houlihan:

IRELAND: INVOCATION

By Kathryn White Ryan

On your keening waters like gray eyes tear-misted,
On your green fields that harvest the ruins of
castles broken, rook-haunted,
On your thatched roofs pierced by steel rains of
misfortune,
Let there be peace,
Ireland!

By the centuries like furled unflung banners that
wrapped you in sorrows,
By your broad-shouldered sons and they ever-
stooping to enter the black holds of ships,
By your strong-limbed, tall daughters and they
ever waving farewell and turning back to the
hovel,
Let there be peace,
Ireland!

By the green of your sterile hilltops and the green
of your tired hedges trailing the empty high-
ways,
By your whimsies that glint above heartache like
butterflies over dead bodies,
By the story that wings from the sound of the
names Thurles, Ballynarra, Listowel,
Let there be peace,
Ireland!

By the past and the strange miscasting that made
you a hater,
By the present filled with a crying and no one to
tell if a nation is born or is dying,
By the future—if lost to be chill with abasement,
if won to be sad with attainment—
O let there be peace,
Ireland!

THE sailor who returned from the sunny Mediterranean and greeted his misty isle with the expletive, "Well, this is weather as is weather! None of your blue skies for me!" was poet in a homelier vein, but with the same nostalgia as the *New Republic's* bard:

A GRAY DAY IN CALIFORNIA

By Theodore Maynard

Gray and timid, sad and chill
The morning crouches on the hill.
Is this the glad and golden morning
That crouches heavy-eyed and ill?

In London early morning rain
Has often washed my window-pane,
And rolled along the yellow gutters:
And here come misty skies again!

A sweet and a surpising thing
Is daybreak in an English spring;
When on the alder in the garden
In tender light the linnets sing.

So rarely, rarely did it come!
But now I can not count the sum
Of these recurring brilliant mornings—
So many that my praise is dumb!

This gray day comes as something lost
And found again—a friendly ghost,
The air of England And I wonder
Whether I love the sunshine most

Yet sunshine taught me love of gray,
Always unvalued till today;
When in her shy and secret beauty
The day broke o'er me, cold and gray.

"H. D.," "the imagist who is indubitably gifted with genius," in Mr. Braithwaite's phrase, is the pen name of Hester Doolittle, now Mrs. Richard Aldington. She is the daughter of the late Professor Doolittle of the University of Pennsylvania. Says the poetry editor of the Boston *Transcript:* "In the sympathetic atmosphere of literary London H. D.'s art took root and was nourished by the radical influences which swept the artistic world abroad before the war." The following poem, showing "H. D.'s qualities at their unmatchable best." is taken from "Hymen" a volume published by Henry Holt & Co.:

NOT HONEY

By "H. D."

Not honey,
not the plunder of the bee
from meadow or sand-flower
or mountain bush;
from winter-flower or shoot
both of the later heat
not honey, not the sweet
stain on the lips and teeth;
not honey not the deep
plunge of soft belly
and the clinging of the gold-edged
pollen-dusted feet.

No so—
tho rapture blind my eyes,
and hunger scisp
dark and inert my mouth,
not honey, not the south,
not the tall stalk
of red twin-lilies
nor light branch of fruit tree
caught in flexible light branch.

Not honey, not the south,
ah flower of purple iris
flower of white
or of the iris, withering the grass—
for flock of the sun's fire
gathers such heat and power,
that shadow-print is light,
cast through the petals
of the yellow iris flower

Not iris—old desire—old passion—
old forgetfulness—old pain—
not this, nor any flower,
but if you turn again,
seek strength of arm and throat,
touch as the god;
neglect the lyre-note;
knowing that you shall feel,
about the frame,
no trembling of the string
but heat, more passionate
of bone and the white shell
and fiery tempered steel.

THE author of "Three Soldiers" is enjoying a wander-year and sending home his impressions in verse. *Vanity Fair* prints this picture of old Venice:

VENICE

XV Century

By John Dos Passos

The Doge goes down in state to the sea
To inspect, with beady traders' eyes,
New cargoes from Crete, Mytilene,
Cyprus and Joppa: galleys piled
With bales off which, in all the days
Of sailing, the sea-wind has not blown
The dust of Arabian caravans.

In velvet the Doge goes down to the sea,
And sniffs the dusty bales of spice:
Pepper from Cathay, nard and musk;
Strange marbles from ruined cities, packed
In unfamiliar-scented straw.
Black slaves sweat and grin in the sun.
Marmosets pull at the pompous gowns
Of burgesses. Parrots scream
And cling, swaying, to the ochre bales . . .
Dazzle of the rising dust of trade,
Smell of pitch and straining slaves. . . .

And, out on the green tide, toward the sea,
Drift the rinds of orient fruits
Strange to the lips; bitter, and sweet.

NEW YEAR'S resolutions are more the subject of jest than poetry, but the times give warrant to a serious vein, and *Leslie's Weekly* went to an adept hand to frame something to which we might all subscribe:

BALLADE OF A REAL NEW YEAR

By Richard Le Gallienne

New Year! For once let it be new indeed,
Nor to old Time an empty compliment;
A true *New* Year is the wide earth's sore need.
Let not this year go as the others went,
Nor fleet on to the old predicament,
Paying its debts with hope the year to be
Shall give back all that the kind old years lent—
Make this the *Newest* Year Time yet did see.

May it be New and Happy in very deed!
Too many years in use-and-wont we spent,
Nor strove from ancient follies to be freed.
Making vain vows void of the heart's intent,
Giving no thought to what the new vows meant,
Living on mortgaged time luxuriously,
With makeshift and with compromise content:
Make *this* the *Newest* Year Time yet did see.

Avid of flowers and careless of the seed
No more—but let us, to the sure event
Of happy harvests, water, prune, and weed,
Making this year Time's fairest ornament,
Far-shining, as a deathless testament
And witness brave to long Futurity.
Bow we our heads as to a sacrament,
Make this the *Newest* Year Time yet did see.

ENVOI

Prince, all too long hath been the argument
Of thriftless speech; this year for you and me
Shall be all golden with accomplishment—
Make this the Newest *Year Time yet did see.*

ASIDE from the fine mastery of rhyme here there is a cheering sense of triumph over material things that recommends this poem from the London *Mercury:*

THE OWL

By Alexander Gray

When I was young my heart inclined
To eggs and fishes, moths and stamps.
These were the lodestones of my mind,
And to my feet succeeding lamps.

But moths dissolve and stamps decay,
Fishes grow stale and eggs take wings;
And when my childhood passed away
I put away all childish things.

Now am I Mammon's through and through,
And suffer in my soul disease.
I have forgotten all I knew
Of newts and lizards, toads and bees.

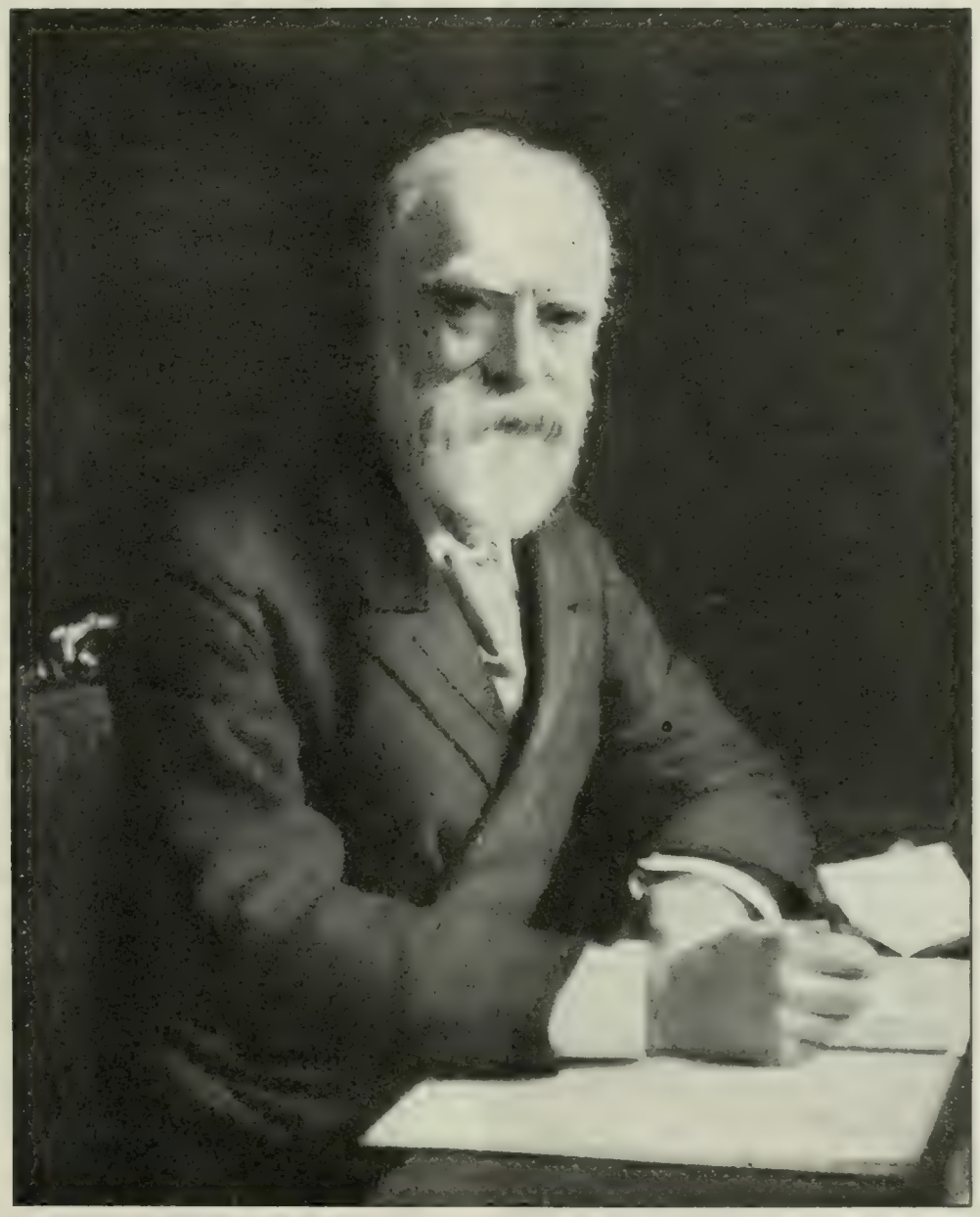
Now am I lost. Long years ago
I heard the gates of Heaven slam:
Yet deep within my bones I know
All that I ever was I am.

To-night I felt the silent beat
Of owlets' wings—my blood rushed fast.
Breathless I knew beneath my feet
A little outcrop of the past.

PERSONAL · GLIMPSES

AN "ENGLISH YANKEE" WHO INTERPRETED AMERICA

A "LITTLE GRAY MAN, with alertness and benevolence shining from his eyes," died the other day in a small town on the southern seaboard of England. The name of the English town had its hour of prominence in nearly every daily newspaper in the world on the following day, and countless editors and writers of newspaper obituaries joined in placing the man who had died there, Viscount James Bryce, among the real builders of civilization. The little man, Scotch and Irish by birth, English by training, partly American by interest and sympathy, is credited not only with writing history, but with making it as well. His interests had been so largely centered in the United States since the early eighties that he was sometimes referred to as an "English Yankee." His chief work, entitled "The American Commonwealth," has been a standard text-book in the schools of the United States for a generation. He interpreted America to itself and to the world. He was "the most widely and profoundly learned man in the United Kingdom." "Even Mr. Gladstone was not more versatile in his knowledge than this canny Scotsman." He was "the world's greatest Liberal," the greatest influence in "bringing together the two branches of the English-speaking race," both through his book and through his work as British Ambassador at Washington. His general fund of knowledge was "probably more complete than that of any man alive." These are some of the tributes brought to his funeral.



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"HE KNEW MORE ABOUT AMERICA THAN MOST AMERICANS."

Viscount James Bryce, who died on January 22 in Sidmouth, England, wrote the standard work on the American democracy, and made both American and British history during his five years as the British Ambassador at Washington.

There was a wiry physique, an immense source of physical, mental and spiritual energy, behind this British scholar and diplomat, who preserved his alertness practically up to the day of his death, in his 84th year. The New York *Times*, after calling attention to his great achievements in scholarship and statesmanship, adds:

Bryce, the scholar and diplomat, almost completely overshadowed Bryce, the mountain-climber, and many who knew the famous Briton best did not know that his indomitable will and rangy body had conquered the heights of Mount Ararat—a peak long considered one of the impossible goals of the mountain-climber.

He started the ascent of 15,000 feet of this monarch of the skies in 1876, with several companions and six Cossack guides. One by one, the members of the party gave up, but Bryce kept on, and when he was presented to the Archimandrite of Etchmiadzin as the man who had scaled Massis, the native name for Ararat, the priest replied:

"That can not be. No one has ever been up there. It is impossible."

He was President of the Alpine Club, and many other "unassailable" peaks in all parts of the world knew the sure foot and courage of James Bryce.

"American history will be his monument," says a writer in the New York *Tribune*. It is notable, the Philadelphia *Record* observes, that he was the first British Ambassador without a title ever sent to this country. In those days he was plain James Bryce. One remarkable thing repeatedly said of him, the writer goes on, was that "he knew America better than most Americans." Through his book, through innumerable addresses in this country, and through five years' service as British Ambassador to Washington, we read:

Viscount Bryce became one of the most notable human links in the chain of friendly relations between the United States and Great Britain. The extent to which he made his personality felt is explained in part by the fact that while he was a scholar and statesman of the highest rank, he was always willing to meet people and to discuss, publicly and in a friendly way, topics of national and international interest.

He was a man of varied achievements, and mere reference to his interest in America does not by any means sum up his remarkable career. He was called "the most versatile living Englishman," which would be true, says one biographer, had he not been born in Ireland, son of a Scotch father and Irish mother, and educated in Glasgow, whence he went to Oxford. He was born in Belfast, May 10, 1838; his father being Rev. James Bryce, of Glasgow, a clergyman of the established church, and his mother, Margaret (Young) Bryce, of County Antrim, Ireland. He was educated in the high school and University of Glasgow, and subsequently gained a scholarship at Oxford, from which he obtained his B. A. degree in 1862, and his D. C. L. in

1870. He afterwards added to his honors degrees in many of the most famous universities in the world.

In 1866 he was appointed Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; he served as Chancellor for the Duchy of Lancaster, which gave him a seat in the Gladstone Cabinet, and he was president of the board of trade in the Rosebery government. With the Liberals in power again in 1905, Bryce was made Chief Secretary for Ireland, a post for which he was pre-eminently fitted, as he always had been a friend to Ireland and an exponent of Home Rule. After holding this post for thirteen months in the Campbell-Bannerman Ministry, he resigned to accept King Edward VII's appointment of him as Ambassador to the United States to succeed Sir Henry Mortimer Durand. The appointment met with universal approval on both sides of the Atlantic.

He held candor to be the keynote of successful diplomacy, thus anticipating a great deal of the modern outcry against "secret diplomacy." During his incumbency at Washington, we are told, "he discust freely and publicly all questions which came up to threaten the harmony of existing relations." As the writer recalls:

Among the important disputes that were settled through his diplomatic skill was the Newfoundland fisheries controversy, which went to The Hague Tribunal. He also handled the general arbitration treaty of 1908 between the United States and Great Britain, and was prominently associated in the settlement of disputes involving this country and Canada, one being the famous waterways treaty, and others involving controversies over the international boundary line. In connection with the Canadian reciprocity negotiations, Bryce was also much in the public eye, appearing in favor of the scheme, which, however, collapsed on referendum to the Canadian people.

Unionist members of the British Parliament made use of the reciprocity failure as a means to attack both the Government and Bryce, some of the more radical leaders going so far as to say that the Ambassador had permitted President Taft "to hatch a plot to win Canada from allegiance to the Crown."

Rumors of his resignation as Ambassador were current for many months, but it was not until the late fall of 1912 that Bryce relinquished his post at Washington, with the desire to devote himself to literature. A number of perplexing problems were then pending, among other things the Panama Canal tolls question, and it was said by some of Bryce's friends that he feared a breakdown in his health.

Shortly after his return to England the distinguished scholar was elevated to the peerage, being created Viscount of Dechmont.

At the age of seventy-six years, when the European War broke out, Viscount Bryce enlisted in the service of his country by accepting an appointment as chairman of a special commission to investigate alleged atrocities committed by the Germans in their invasion of Belgium. It was an arduous task to sift all of the evidence, but Lord Bryce devoted himself to it with a thoroughness that has characterized all his previous research. The result was a voluminous report sustaining, in the opinion of the commission, the charges that the Germans had committed innumerable violations of the laws of humanity in Belgium.

Throughout the conflict, the famous statesman, diplomat and author was active in many other efforts to ameliorate the condition of war victims, notably the Armenians and Poles. In 1917 details of what were known as the "Bryce scheme" for a League to Enforce Peace were made public. They antedated, by two years, Lord Bryce indicated, the proposal advocated by former President Taft and indorsed by former President Wilson, and out of these and other discussions grew the League of Nations.

In August, 1921, Lord Bryce, in a lecture before the Institute of Politics at Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., declared the Treaty of Versailles had received nothing but censure in Europe, and had resulted in "sowing the seeds of future wars." He declared that one unprecedented and painful feature of the war was that "the victors bear as much resentment as the vanquished." He saw danger of fresh conflict on the Rhine, in the Tyrol, the Balkans, Russia and Turkey.

Lord Bryce was particularly severe on the Turks, whom he blamed for starting European wars. He urged early in the war that the Turk should be "driven out of Europe," and, in an appeal to the United States to succor the Armenians, said that nearly 1,000,000 of them had been exterminated in one year by their hereditary enemies.

Lord Bryce's own story of how he came to write "The American Commonwealth" was told by him at a Pilgrims' Society dinner in New York some years ago. He had read extensively of America for seventeen years previous to his first visit here in 1870, but his actual contact with this country was had through only three "flying visits," as he called them, before he wrote his book.

"It never occurred to me that my book would be read by more than a few persons on this side of the Atlantic," said he, "so I could speak with more freedom.

"I wrote it for Europeans—those benighted Europeans who did not know what America was, and what she would become. And the book was really written by yourselves. It was put together out of many conversations I had, not only with statesmen in the halls of Congress, but at dinner parties, on the decks of steamships, in smoking-cars, with drivers of wagons on Western prairies, with ward politicians and city bosses."

The author of "The American Commonwealth," whom former Premier Balfour once called "the greatest living authority on the American Constitution," brought out another work in April, 1921, a two-volume book on "Democracy." His conclusions run:

I. It has maintained public order while securing the liberty of the individual citizen.

II. It has given a civil administration as efficient as other forms of government have provided.

III. Its legislation has been more generally directed to the welfare of the poorer classes than has been that of other governments.

IV. It has not been inconstant or ungrateful.

V. It has not weakened patriotism or courage.

VI. It has been often wasteful, and usually extravagant.

VII. It has not produced general contentment in each nation.

VIII. It has done little to improve international relations and insure peace; has not diminished class selfishness (witness Australia and New Zealand); had not fostered a cosmopolitan humanitarianism nor mitigated the dislike of men of a different color.

IX. It has not extinguished corruption and the malign influences wealth can exert upon government.

X. It has not removed the fear of revolutions.

XI. It has not enlisted in the service of the state a sufficient number of the most honest and capable citizens.

XII. Nevertheless it has, taken all in all, given better practical results than either the Rule of One Man or the Rule of a Class, for it has at least extinguished many of the evils by which they were defaced.

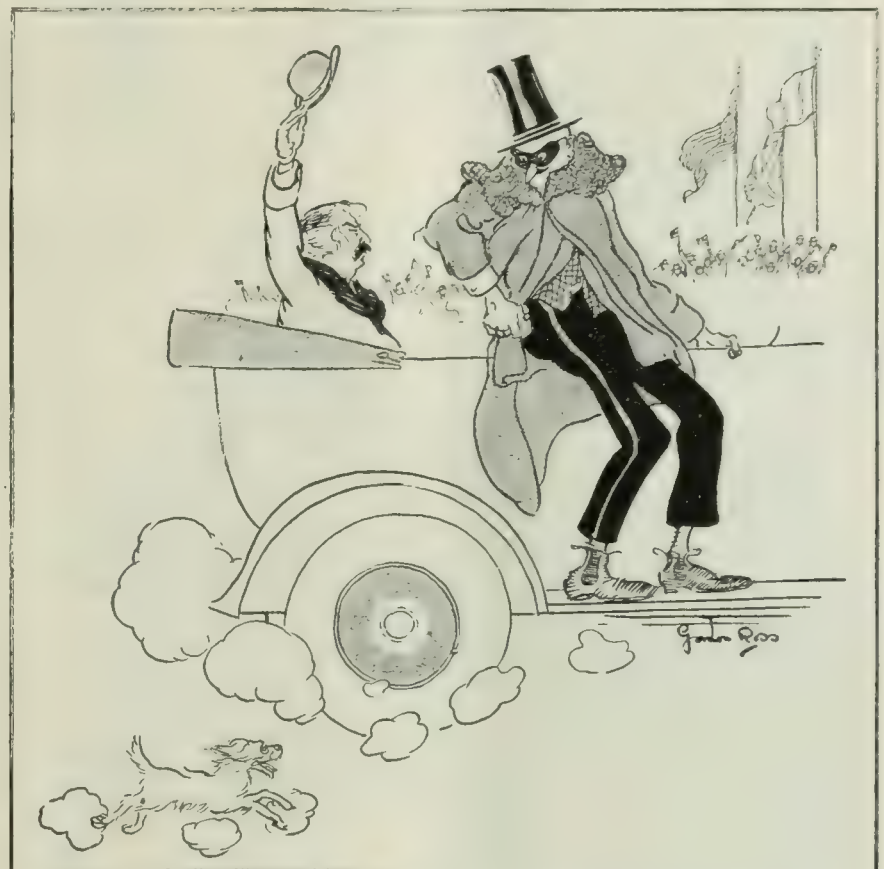
Viscount Bryce describes in detail the development, the workings and the most recent developments in France, Switzerland, the United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. In general he finds that democracy is spreading, but that the reputation and moral authority of elected legislatures is declining, their power in some cases passing to the executive. In some countries popular sovereignty is being advanced by the use of the initiative and the referendum. Governments are taking on new functions which increase the power of bureaucracies. The shifting of population from rural districts to the cities creates new perils for popular government, and the growth of Socialism and labor unions create new problems. Less, indeed, has been achieved by democracy than the great Liberals of the past have expected. But, we read in conclusion:

Nothing has happened to destroy the belief that among the citizens of free countries the sense of duty and the love of peace will grow steadily stronger. The experiment has not failed, for the world is after all a better place than it was under other kinds of government, and the faith that it may be made better still survives. Without Faith nothing is accomplished, and Hope is the mainspring of Faith. Throughout the course of history every winter of despondency has been followed by a joyous springtime of hope.

Hope, often disappointed but always renewed, is the anchor by which the ship that carries democracy and its fortunes will have to ride out this latest storm as it has ridden out many storms before. There is an Eastern story of a king with an uncertain temper who desired his astrologer to discover from the stars when his death would come. The astrologer, having cast the horoscope, replied that he could not find the date, but had assertained only this that the king's death would follow immediately on his own. So may it be said that Democracy will never perish till after Hope has expired."

HAPPY DAYS GUARDING THE FOREIGN PEACE DELEGATES

HAVE YOU SEEN the movies of the Armament Conference? Did you notice that, whenever a delegate appeared, there appeared at his unconscious elbow a simple citizen, hand in overcoat pocket? "Well," writes Reginald Wright Kauffman, the novelist, who lately collected some experience by acting as a Secret Service man, "we were the simple citizens. The overcoat pockets held our guns. We were mere Special Agents, whom Mr. Burns had instructed to guard those delegates." There was need for the guarding, of course, even tho nothing happened to show the public the need for it. The Department of Justice had to take note of the fact that, even tho American crowds cheered Mr. Balfour, "there was trouble in India, and there were Hindus in the United States—not to mention some irate Irishmen." The same American crowds hailed impartially Briand, and Shanzer and Dr. Koo, without taking into consideration that the majority of Chinamen in our country are Cantonese, whose government is at war with that in Dr. Koo's Peking. The American authorities had to remember, also, the recent "unpublished incident of the rotten eggs cast at the French military mission to the obsequies of Italy's Unknown Soldier." Finally, there were the Bolsheviki and the militant anarchists, always attracted by gatherings of the world's rulers. "Our job was to see that they didn't try to bag several big birds with one stone," says Mr. Kauffman, writing in *Leslie's Weekly*. As for details of the job, he continues:



Courtesy of "Leslie's Illustrated Weekly."

A SECRET AGENT WITH ALL THE TRIMMINGS.

"There was a Frenchman attached to Briand's person," reports a witty Washington observer, "who must have drest himself from the pictures of Gaboriau's Lecoq."

Our work was first preventive, then prehensive and lastly punitive. We were to forestall trouble, if possible; failing that, to arrest the trouble-maker with the least degree to publicity, and, failing *that*, to dispatch him to the bourne "where the wicked cease from troubling" altogether—and to do it quickly.

Those duties obviously forbid my telling some things, but do not suppose that, because no attacks succeeded, none was attempted.

Burns had said to us:

"If the delegate you're guarding is shot, it will be a disgrace for you not to have been killed first."

We were to prevent *all* unpleasantness—the over-demonstrative crowd as well as the jeering crowd; all jostling, all cab delays, all impoliteness. Burns's rules were succinct:

"Don't force yourself on your delegate.

"Don't force your authority on the public.

"Don't advertise what you are—to the crowds.

"You're there to protect your people—don't let them imagine you're there to spy on them."

Our orders were to be as inconspicuous as our duties permitted—Burns made me buy a five-dollar black felt hat to replace an expensive, pre-war Austrian velour.

Day or night the agent must never let his delegate out of his field of vision, out of the reach of his voice, save when the delegate was behind locked doors. The guard must never intrude, yet never be absent. And he must never look as if he *was* a guard.

There was no eight-hour day and no day off. We met "our men" when they came down-stairs to breakfast, rode with their chauffeurs to general and special meetings, and we paid calls with them—which frequently meant the meager sending in of cards, but sometimes included visits between diplomats that the newspapers would have paid well to be told of. We took our men to unnumbered receptions and dinners—"stuffed delegate" must have been Washington's *pièce de résistance*—fought to get them their motors afterwards, and many a time sat outside their secret consultations till daylight did appear. When there was a crowd, which was most of the time, we stood on running-boards and "shooed" it away; when there wasn't, we expected the assassin at each apparently deserted corner.

The work was all composed of only two ingredients—strenuosity and strain.

The delegates numbered hundreds—counting experts and special assistants and technical advisers—whereas we, to put it mildly, didn't. Therefore, one of my tasks was to ask the responsible head of each mission which of its members could be most easily spared; we didn't intend to toss anybody to the lions, but we manifestly couldn't give an agent to each; the men for whom they wanted protection we would undertake to guard.

The Chinese were especially frank about it, reports Mr. Kauffman. "Only Koo, Wang, Sze and Chow," they said. "The rest—no matter." The British specified with equal clarity, altho the writer does not inform us who were to be saved, in case of necessity, and who were "no matter." However—

Some of the delegations, tho expressing willingness to write a special list, were always "very busy." Therefore, from their reluctant verbal statements, I myself dictated letters that were addrest to Mr. Burns, and that they signed. Thus, whatever happened to the unspecified, our hands would be clean.

Department of Justice agents did not have all the work to do. Most of the delegations had imported men of their own nationality, but these were considerably handicapped by a strange city and an alien tongue. There was a Frenchman attached to Briand's person who must have drest himself from the picture of Gaboriau's Lecoq. The Chinese secret service men we long mistook, on the other hand, for humble stenographers. The British, whose costumes gave them away only by the manner in which their wilful ties would desert their collar buttons, betrayed their position through their mistrust of us. They were at our heels so long as we were inside the Embassy.

We were helped, too (they called it helping), by certain members of the American Military Intelligence, some of the State Department's particular Secret Service and several men of the properly so-called Secret Service—that bureau of the Treasury Department thus named. Does my *esprit de corps* trick me into a partizan spirit? Anyhow, here are a few anecdotes of these assistants:

A distinguished member of the French delegation was talking in my hearing to his secretary. It seemed that an officer of the United States M. I. had escorted this delegate into a department store, lost him there, and not recovered him until dinner-time, four hours later.

"*Ça va bien, mais pourquoi dire de l'intelligence d'un tel service?*"

During the Battle of Arlington—I mean the unpoliced confusion of the burial of America's "Unknown Soldier"—I was riding in the closed car of Dr. and Mrs. Wellington Koo—Dr. Koo is the Chinese minister to the court of St. James's—when an unostentatious personage wearing a tweed hat, a green tie and a shepherd's plaid suit thrust his red face in at the open window.

"Who've you got there?" he loudly demanded. "I belong to the Secret Service and have a right to know."

I told him quietly that I thought he had no such prerogative.

"I belong to the real Secret Service," he repeated, "and I'll have you arrested for impudence."

I am still at liberty. The Secret Service, in part, guards the President; but it gets its training through its other duty—the detection of counterfeiters.

That mix-up at Arlington, and for ten miles around, is a scandal, continues Mr. Kauffman, which has been sufficiently celebrated. He testifies:

In France I saw some horrid congestion when, during the war, five American divisions were poured into roads that, the French had warned us, would bear, at most, two. It was nothing to this. An unhappy Secret Service man squirmed through the jam of automobiles, shrieking an ingenuous invitation to any ambitious assassin:

"I've got the French Premier here. Please give us gangway!"

He mislaid Mr. Briand in the crush, at about 10.30, and next saw his ward at breakfast on the following morning.

Nevertheless Arlington had one good effect. Secretary Hughes, in spite of the efforts of his Secret Service conductor, had to leave his car and start on afoot. He was picked up by a generous Ford and hauled to the ceremonies. As a result he nearly always walked to the conference sessions—raced along with a not very well rolled umbrella in violent action as a cane, Assistant-Secretary Robert Woods Bliss perspiring beside him, and a Secret Service "operative" operating far in the rear.

It was a State Department man who stopt a lady that had lost her card to the first plenary session.

"Mrs. Coolidge? What's your husband's *first* name?"

"Calvin."

"What's his business?"

"Vice-President."

"Vice-President of what?"

The worst trouble that we agents of the Department of Justice had was soon overcome. Some of the foreign delegates, used to European espionage, were, just at first, afraid that guarding them was not our only province. Until they understood us, they resorted to all sorts of evasions, and it was rather hard to keep track of them when they lived in hotels and had all the shifting lobby to escape from.

There was a Frenchman—he, too, shall be nameless—who loved to trick his warder. He would aimlessly parade the ground floor of the New Willard, with its three exits, bow yawningly to his guardian, peep out of a doorway, pretend to turn back and then whisk into a waiting car and be a block away before his agent could put down the evening paper.

Minister Sze gave another sort of trouble. He had been for months an undisturbed resident of Washington, and couldn't understand why he should need protection.

"I'm not going more than five blocks," he would say at 10 p. m., "and so no guard is necessary."

It had to be explained to him that the neighborhood of his own residence was precisely the place where he ought to be guarded, because it was there that any trouble-maker would look for him.

When, however, as in the Chinese case, most of the delegates lived under one roof, the task was simplified. We had an agent sleep in the hallway of "the Chinese house," as we called it. He would "retire" in utter publicity at 1 a. m., rise to admit late returners and answer phone calls and be permanently awakened by the scrub women at four in the morning.

One evening our agent, riding with the driver of one of the Italians' cars, was alarmed by cries from the tonneau. He knew that they were on their way to the temporary hiding-place of a most distinguished diplomat, that the trip was secret, and that valuable papers were being taken along.

"Stop the car!" cried the passenger. "Stop it at once! Something terrible has happened."

The automobile was halted in the center of Washington's busiest street, just at theater time. The agent leapt to the asphalt.

"It is lost!" shrieked the passenger. "Alas, it is lost!"

A crowd gathered.

"What's missing?" asked the agent

"Something—something— Have you an electric torch?"

The agent had a pocket lamp and produced it. They searched the street for fifty yards behind the car; then they searched the car, ripping up its upholstery. The delegate was vociferous about everything except just what it was that was missing. The agent had visions of a secret treaty.

Then they found the lost article. They found it on the floor of the car. It was the delegate's plain gold rear collar-button.

Courtesy of Leslie's Illustrated Weekly

"I AM AFRAID YOU HAVE MISTAKEN THAT FOR YOUR UMBRELLA."

With these polite words, a Chinese delegate persuaded a departing guest to leave behind a valuable bottle. Procuring and guarding the liquor supply of the foreign delegates was not the least important work of American secret service Agents.

The question of liquor in this dry land played a considerable part in the lights and shadows of the Conference. Mr. Kauffman reports:

The French were polite, even tho they did make Washington's mouth water by drinking their diplomatic wines in the open dining-room; but it was the Japanese who were the most lavish with refreshment. At one Japanese dinner the Oriental butler—so the story runs—insisted on eating with the guests, and when the host asked the American on guard—he wasn't one of our men—to remove the offender, the American was so "confused" that he assailed instead a titled Japanese. The gentleman from Tokyo took the incident in as good part as did the Chinese delegate when he politely requested one of his callers to leave behind him a quart bottle that he was inadvertently carrying away.

"I think you have mistaken that for your umbrella."

This wine came from New York. Members of the Chinese delegation sailing from England had ordered it put aboard their ship at Cherbourg, but it missed the connection and followed on a later boat. Some of the Chinamen suggested that a plot had delayed it; others wanted to know why it hadn't been shipped to the port of Baltimore, anyhow. The fact remains that we had to get it to Washington for them within twenty-four hours if their first reception were not to fail because of drought, and our experience was that it is a deal harder to get alcohol legally than illegally. There were all sorts of papers to be sworn to and permits to be secured from departments, bureaus and divisions. They leased a truck for $500, and so much per mile, and then discarded it in favor of a special box-car attached to an express train. Two of our Manhattan agents brought this good news from Ghent to Aix, and dashed up to their destination just as the first guests arrived. The Chinese secret service man that accompanied them said it made him more nervous than the assassination of Carranza.

"You saw that?" I asked.

"I was there."

"The assassins shot through a window of the hut?"

"They shot right through the thin wall."

"Were you inside?"

"No."

There were a number of secrets which he might tell, if he would, Mr. Kauffman admits, and he hints at some of them in these concluding paragraphs:

How influential were the ladies of the delegations; whether Lord Lee jumped with surprize when Mr. Hughes threw his naval ratio bombshell; why an important diplomat once left his overcoat at home and so lost his country something of what it most desired; how nervous Mr. Balfour was when, tearing his coat lapels, he attempted his reply to Mr. Briand, or the reasons for certain verbal changes in what Admiral Kato had planned on an important occasion to say.

You don't know these things, and I sha'n't tell you.

But there is one detail as to which temptation is too strong. I had always wondered what secrets ambassadors and their wives discuss when they came away from ambassadorial dinners. In Washington was my chance to hear. I sat close to a minister plenipotentiary and his spouse immediately after such an affair.

"My dear," said the lady, "I thought the ice-cream lovely, and—oh, yes—*Mr. Hughes himself told me* he had never seen such flowers!"

OHIO'S GIRL MAYOR "HAS 'EM SCARED"

MISS AMY A. KAUKONEN, who, at twenty-five years of age, steps into the chief executive position in the sizeable town of Fairport, Ohio, has issued a challenge to her brother mayors of the country by announcing that Fairport henceforth is going to get along without bootleggers, moonshiners, disorderly resorts, or anything of that sort. The announcement is not going to end the matter, either, it appears, for a staff correspondent of the Cleveland *Press* reports that even in the short time since January 1 that Mayor Amy has been on the job, the bootleggers have gone into hiding. The new Mayor has hardly started her campaign against John Barleycorn, and yet the results of her general clean-up policy are said to be so strikingly apparent that "residents are unable to account for the sudden dryness."

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HER HONOR, MAYOR AMY KAUKONEN.

Some interviewers say that she is twenty-five years old, others twenty-three; and one of them refers to her as "a pretty, petite blonde," but all agree that she is putting up a good fight against the bootleggers who are trying to make Fairport, Ohio, a connecting link for a whisky ring. She is a physician and believes in short skirts

Mayor Kaukonen, recently elected on a "dry" ticket, is entitled to put an "M.D." after her name in spite of her few years, and she is said to be "perhaps the youngest mayor of either sex in the United States." Her first official act was to appoint a brand new police force, consisting of three members. The police force, naturally, and also most of the "good citizens" are reported to be ready to help her show what a lady mayor, even tho young and good-looking, is able to do in cleaning up a town. She seems "very determined," observes a reporter who interviewed her for the Pittsburgh *Gazette-Times:*

When she announces a policy her voice, tho sweet, has a ring of firmness, and the snap of her jaw indicates that she means every word she says. Her adventure in politics came, she says, "because she didn't believe any man had the courage necessary to wipe out the dives," and so, she decided, it was up to her.

A newly chosen council is giving her whole-hearted support. Every nomination made for office at the organization meeting was promptly confirmed, and members of the council, which is dominated by the "stronger sex," are high in the counsels of the youthful leader.

The population of the little city includes a large number of persons of foreign birth, mostly Finns and Hungarians. These, with the great portion of the 2,000 adult males find employment on the docks. Fairport has long enjoyed a reputation as a wide-open town, and liquor of all kinds, reports say, has been easy to find, from good old bonded whisky, brought across the lake from Canada, to the decoctions of those who "make their own," in cellars and garrets.

A change is already apparent, declares a Cleveland paper which recently sent a correspondent to investigate bootlegging conditions in Mayor Amy's town. The correspondent reports:

A few weeks ago the bootleggers did a rushing business, and didn't care who knew it. They were preparing to make 1922 their "big year."

Then Amy Kaukonen became a candidate, and announced her intention to run the bootleggers out of the town.

Denizens of the rum world wondered at first. Then they worried. And now that she's in office, the bootleggers are scared.

"It's queer," says one old-timer. "She hasn't had a chance to start action against the raisinjack boys, yet they've gone into hiding.

"They seem to be waiting to see if she meant what she said."

The girl mayor says the bootleggers soon will find out whether she meant it.

The odds are against her.

The town is practically "broke."

She has only a deputy marshal and two subordinate officers to wage her fight against booze, while the ranks of the bootleggers are filled to overflowing.

Mayor Kaukonen's force is so small that she intends to lead liquor raids herself.

"This doesn't mean I'm going to be a second Carrie Nation," she says. "It's just that we need all the raiders we can get."

This girl mayor takes her job seriously.

But she doesn't regard herself as unusual. It's just the case of a law-enforcement city executive who means business.

She has absolute confidence that the people who elected her want liquor laws enforced and the town cleaned up.

She also is a physician.

"The citizens of Fairport are not against prohibition, but some are still mourning the late John Barleycorn," said Mayor Kaukonen.

"Consequently, they are prone to hold séances in cellars and attics. Then they revive John's ghost by means of a copper coil, and place it in a tall-necked bottle.

"It costs other mourners about $15 a bottle.

"This staff acts on the average man like dynamite in a hot stove. Many times the result is a funeral.

"I'm going to clean up. In six months there won't be a bootlegger or bottle of raisinjack within a mile of Fairport.

"Bootlegging is like a lingering disease. When you think you have it cured, it takes another form and a new hold. It's hard to eradicate, but it can be done.

"I mean what I say.

"I detest a hypocrite. Many a man who gets up at prayer-meetings and rails against liquor, later sneaks up an alley and pours down his sanctified throat some bootlegger's concoction that would make an Egyptian mummy do a Highland fling.

"I know a clergyman who waxes eloquent on enforcing the Volstead act, yet he rents his property to the proprietor of a blind tiger.

"The fact that liquor is legally hard to obtain seems to make it more desirable. People who seldom gave it a thought before now seem to have moonshine on the brain.

"Last week two men came to my physician's office. One went into convulsions. His friend demanded a whisky prescription. I informed him I never wrote prescriptions for whisky. The other man revived quickly saying, if there was no whisky, there'd be no fit."

Mayor Kaukonen said she will wage her fight on liquor in the spirit of knocking poison from the lips of an unknowing child.

She has no platform.

She has promised not to be dictated to by any political boss or ring. Also to run out the bootleggers and gamblers, and to inject economy in municipal affairs.

The girl also is Fairport's police judge. But since the first of the year there hasn't been a case for her to decide. Such has been the moral effect on her clean-up statements. She says bootleggers will be fined and go to jail, saying judges are too lenient.

She plans changes in city employees.

She contemplates appointing a city solicitor, but demands that he be an attorney who has no corporation affiliations.

The girl mayor has told her police force of three they must make good or lose their jobs.

Most of Mayor Kaukonen's official duties are performed in her home, where she lives with her mother.

Heavy business is accomplished at her desk in her physician's office.

Her City Hall resembles a railway waiting-room.

"Which party has the majority among your six councilmen, Democrats or Republicans?" she was asked.

"I don't know," said Mayor Kaukonen. "In fact, I don't know the political affiliations of any of the councilmen. I'm an independent, and am not concerned about politics."

Mayor Kaukonen is assisted in her work by a private secretary, Miss Marian Hall.

Since election, the girl Mayor has received congratulations from President and Mrs. Harding and other nationally known citizens.

She will speak January 16 at the Cleveland Law Enforcement convention at Hotel Winton, at Columbus in February, and in Chicago in March.

Mayor Kaukonen isn't a reformer. She thinks movies are "fine," and rouge "doesn't hurt."

"Short skirts? They are healthful—I wear 'em myself," said the Mayor. "And if nature hasn't been especially kind, let a girl rouge up a bit.

"As to smoking, I never could get used to that, but it's a woman's right to do so if she desires."

Mayor Kaukonen has never been in politics before. She is a graduate of the Women's Medical College at Philadelphia. And she's only twenty-five.

One remarkable feature of the situation, reports the Pittsburgh *Gazette-Times*, is that the churches of the town, as organizations, are not identified with the new Mayor's clean-up, even tho the individual members are.

THE ONE-MAN POWER BEHIND GERMAN POLITICS

A CERTAIN DARK, thin-voiced, somewhat gnome-like man, press reports predict from time to time, is about to set aside the "fiction of political control" in Germany, and run the country "as if it was a gigantic manufacturing plant." The man, easily the most prominent figure in Germany to-day, is Hugo Stinnes, of whom Maximilian Harden wrote: "Never has such power, capital, boldness and enterprise been concentrated in one German. To the Socialists he is Satan embodied, who desires to Stinnesize the whole nation. To the pan-German he is a Messiah, sent to avenge and save Germany."

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CALLED "THE OWNER OF GERMANY"

This photograph was taken about a year ago when Stinnes was facing the charge of having cheated the German War Department out of millions of marks by not paying war prisoners their full wages. He is the moving spirit in Germany's new "Super-Trust"

In 1920, it is said, Stinnes took the power of the State in his own hands, and prevented the dismemberment of Germany through internal secession by an edict threatening the seceding states with deprivation of the coal and coke supply. His view of the present political-economic view of the world is summed up in his famous declaration that: "A few business men sitting around a table could achieve more reconstruction than all the chatter of self-seeking politicians. . . . The curse of Europe is politics."

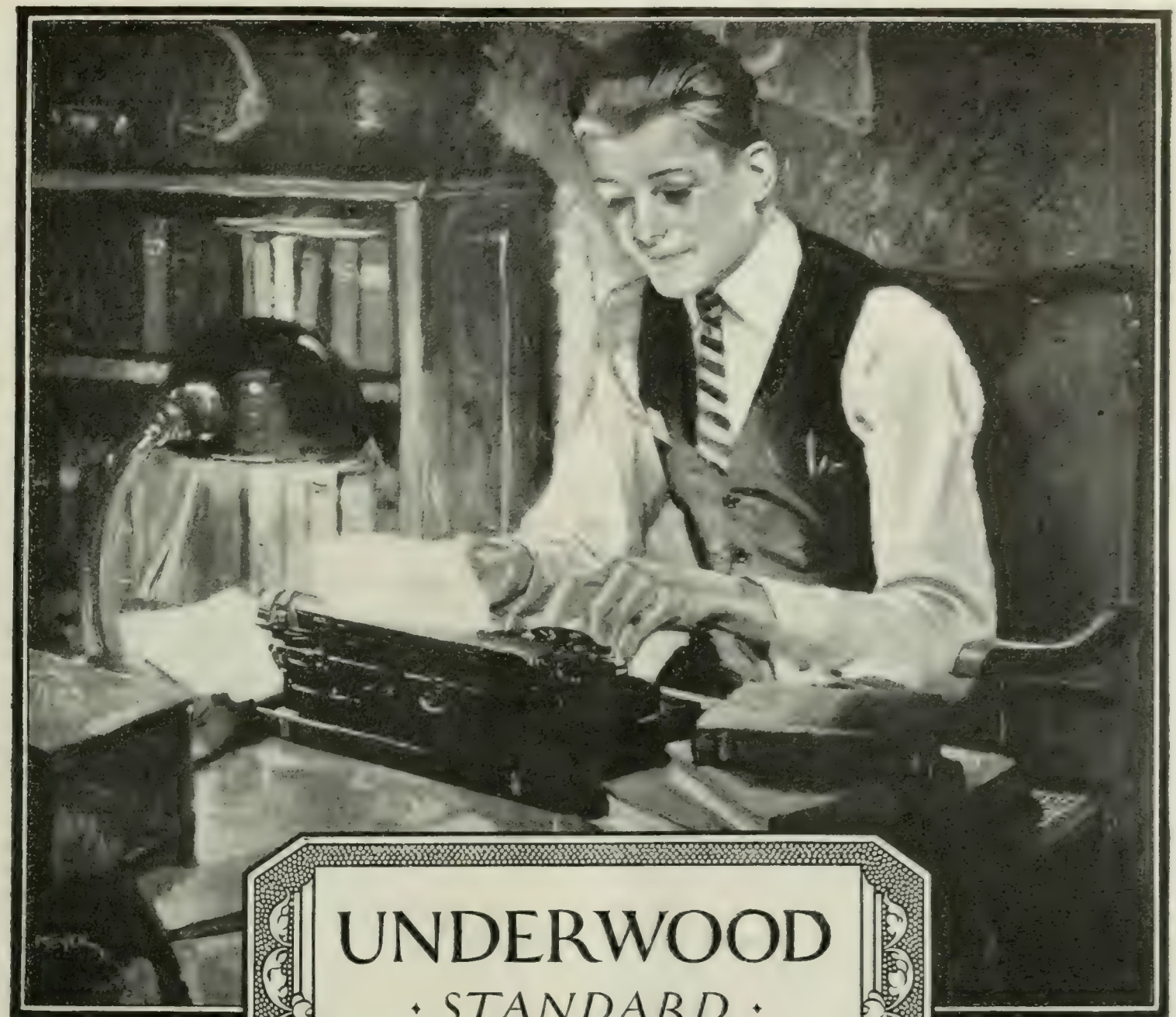
Stinnes has now reached the age of fifty, notes his recent biographer, Hermann Brinckmeyer (in "Hugo Stinnes," translated from the German by Alfred B. Kuttner, Huebsch). The writer presents this view of the man's personality:

He has the appearance of a worker, and could go about in the clothes of a foreman or a miner without attracting attention. He is like a piece of coal wandering about among his own coal mines.

His thick head is set upon a stocky trunk. His black hair is cut close, the face is pale and expansive, the beard is black as coal, the nose is curved and the eyes are heavily underlined. A German paper recently called him the "Assyrian King." His external appearance is devoid of pose; he seems heavy and solid. He walks with a slight stoop and shuffles along like a sailor. Clothes, habits and bearing denote a man of simple tastes. "His pale face, his rather tired eyes and his modest clothes make him look more like a labor secretary than a German Rockefeller," to quote a French reporter who saw him in Spa.

Stinnes never stops working. It would certainly be a mistake to assume that he is driven by personal ambition, or money greed, or considerations of public welfare. Anyone who knows the captains of industry of the Rhine-Westphalian district in their own bailiwick will understand him. These men have an irresistible impulse to do creative work. They are the engineers who organize human activity for constructive work; they know their building material through and through, and often go on scheming and figuring in their sleep, while dreaming about new combinations. These dyed-in-the-wool industrial leaders know nothing of rest, luxury, or enjoyment. They live and toil in the simplest surroundings. Even in their rare moments of leisure they have a preoccupied air, as if their minds were busy with problems. One can not imagine men like Thyssen, Klockner, Kirdorf or Stinnes at a cabaret. Nor will you find them in the false heroic pose of the period of Kaiser Wilhelm's romanticism. It is interesting to know that these men can drive through the workingmen's quarters in their automobiles without causing resentment. The laboring classes have an infallible instinct for workers and drones. Even the most radical class antagonist realizes that there is something more in men like Stinnes than

"THE MACHINE YOU WILL EVENTUALLY CARRY"



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the impulse to exploit and the desire for luxury. Otherwise it would be inexplicable that even during the most agitated periods of revolutionary disturbances in the industrial section, no weapon has ever been raised against them.

These men are noted for their practical point of view. This is the source of their strength. Their nerves are fresh and are not influenced by emotions. But this exclusive devotion to practical considerations is also a source of weakness. These men lead a life of strict routine, and are chained to their work like convicts; they are out of the ordinary run and therefore they stand apart: they are the victims of their destiny. Many pages of the book of life are closed to them, tho they are the rulers of life. No power of will can carry them beyond the walls which their own labors have built around them. They have no leisure and do not become patrons of the arts. Nor do they aspire to the fame of a Mæcenas.

For what do these men toil? By this time Hugo Stinnes has made a large fortune, which is increasing from day to day; his power and his influence are incalculable. Even if he could take the time for it, he would find it impossible to spend all his wealth and enjoy it. But these men do not even take the time for rest which every other laborer claims. It is quite possible that these men never stop to think why they work.

Not long ago, records the writer, a foreman rode home with Stinnes at the end of a strenuous day. In the course of the conversation he asked him: "Tell me, Mr. Stinnes, why do you still work so hard?" Stinnes gave him a peculiar look, and said: "For my children." The biographer comments:

Surely a curious answer! Did Stinnes mean it ironically, as a challenge to this inquisitive union man? Or was he unconsciously expressing the dynastic feeling of a family that has now been in the saddle for three generations? We know the importance which Hugo Stinnes attributes to the family, and especially to a family such as his. The unusual demands which he makes upon his relatives show that he expects them to live up to the family tradition.

The present activities of Hugo Stinnes can hardly be surveyed. His associates are numerous and include men of great energy, experience and efficiency. Some of them have had lifelong experience in the management of great organizations, but Stinnes always remains in control. It is noteworthy that his oldest son, Hugo, who may prove to be a greater business genius than his father, is developing an unusually independent initiative.

The personal fortune of Hugo Stinnes has been the subject of many conjectures, some of which are quite exaggerated. But we must not forget that the organizations which belong to him personally are relatively few in number compared to the numerous stock companies, participation companies, and family companies, which are included in the Stinnes Trust.

Hugo Stinnes has a genius for being detached and practical. Not only does he control his own organization with the highest mathematical intelligence, but he also has a sure instinct for practical combinations in every sphere of business. He recognizes economic possibilities with far-reaching implications, while others still ignore them. He does not go in for over-ingenious schemes; he is always constructive. He can reverse his position at any moment without running the risk of disorganizing his work. These characteristics alone, however, would not be sufficient to make him a power in the Germany of to-day. There is the added factor that, in times when others lack will-power, his determination is firm; that in the midst of general instability, he has managed to remain unshaken. His poise and confidence are a part of his character and do not have to be paraded in public.

This is the secret of his power of suggestion over everybody with whom he comes in contact. Hence also the secret of his control of men and circumstances. His attitude toward labor and labor leaders is peculiar to himself. His relations with the unions are conducted in a brusk tone. He does not take offense at unvarnished truths, or even at downright rudeness, if it is honestly meant. As soon as he perceives that his opponent has a clear and succinct point of view, he is open to argument. He openly attacks mere tactics or else ignores them altogether. He is not friendly to theories. Occasionally he does not mind listening for an hour or so to a theorist. He likes to analyze and refute unsound theories in the very act of listening to them.

Stinnes, it is said, has a remarkable influence upon public opinion, yet he seldom appears in public. His recent purchase of a string of newspapers led many people to surmise that he was looking for a means of expressing his point of view. However, comments the writer:

His acquisition of plants covering the whole scale of production, from cellulose factories and paper-mills to printing establishments and publishing houses, would seem to indicate that he is more concerned with a large economic consolidation.

On one occasion, namely at the Spa Conference, Stinnes did make a public declaration. He attended the conference as an expert, and read his opinion about the coal situation from a manuscript, in a high weak voice which was in curious contrast to his robust appearance. When he referred to certain individuals being "afflicted with the incurable illness of victory," he was cautioned by the chairman of the conference to moderate his words. Stinnes merely looked up briefly from his manuscript and replied: "I am not here for the sake of being polite." His speech, which attracted wide attention, exprest his conviction that the reparation problem was a problem of European economics which could be solved only through the full cooperation of both the victors and the vanquished. Stinnes was speaking in terms of strict economic necessity, and his words echoed harshly in the rarefied atmosphere of diplomacy, tactics and psychological subtleties which pervaded Spa.

His view of the reparation question, a strictly German view, as critics of it may observe, is given in this paragraph:

"We are merely losing time through the chatter of politicians who are wound up like automatons by parliament and the newspapers. What we need is a conference of business men who can talk to each other without hate. There must be no more conferences at which everybody lays down his revolver at his side. This sick world can only be saved by a consultation of a few physicians behind closed doors. . . . At the present moment there are only two kinds of countries in the world—those which can buy raw materials because of the state of exchange, and those which can not do this. Both are bound to perish unless some form of cooperation can be agreed upon. Money is to be found, but only by giving the world an example of perfect cooperation. Every business man knows that money is to be had, only the politicians do not seem to know it. I am trying to save my country from destruction, and at the same time save the other countries."

OUR SUBJECT PRINCE, JONAH KALANIANAOLE, IS MOURNED IN HAWAII

AN AMERICAN PRINCE, descendant of a long line of kings, was gathered to his fathers in Honolulu, and all Hawaii, reports the Honolulu *Star-Bulletin*, is mourning the loss of "its foremost representative of the island race." For the past twenty years, the Prince, yielding to the superior power of his great neighbor, the United States, which deprived him of his kingdom, has been Hawaii's spokesman in Congress, a Delegate without a vote. He was democratic, a good mixer, and a general good fellow, says the writer of a brief biography in the Honolulu daily. "His friends in and about Washington were legion, and most of them, especially those in Congress and in the Federal departments, referred to him affectionately as 'Prince' or 'Cupid.'" Once, we are told, the Prince, whose full name was Jonah Kuhio Kalanianaole, went to jail. To quote from the Honolulu newspaper writer:

At one time he was a prisoner in the Oahu penitentiary—sent there for a year at hard labor. The Delegate used to like to tell his friends about it, and how acquaintances and others who sympathized with him in his beliefs, would bring poi and other Hawaiian foods to him at the prison.

It happened during the life of the Republic of Hawaii, which followed the provisional government just after the fall of the monarchy, and of which Judge Sanford Ballard Dole was president. The prince, with others, was charged on 13 specifications with misprision of treason in connection with matters relative to the deposed queen, the late Lydia Liliuokalani, last of the Hawaiian monarchs, and was tried before a military commission, being finally sentenced to serve a year at hard labor in the Oahu penitentiary and to pay a fine of $1,000.

The case was decided by the Supreme Court on habeas corpus proceedings July 2, 1895. The contention of the prosecution was that the Prince and his codefendants had knowledge of the commission of treason against the Government of Hawaii and concealed it, and failed, within the proper time limit, to report it to the authorities. The Prince served only a portion of his term. Being of the royal family and a prince of royal

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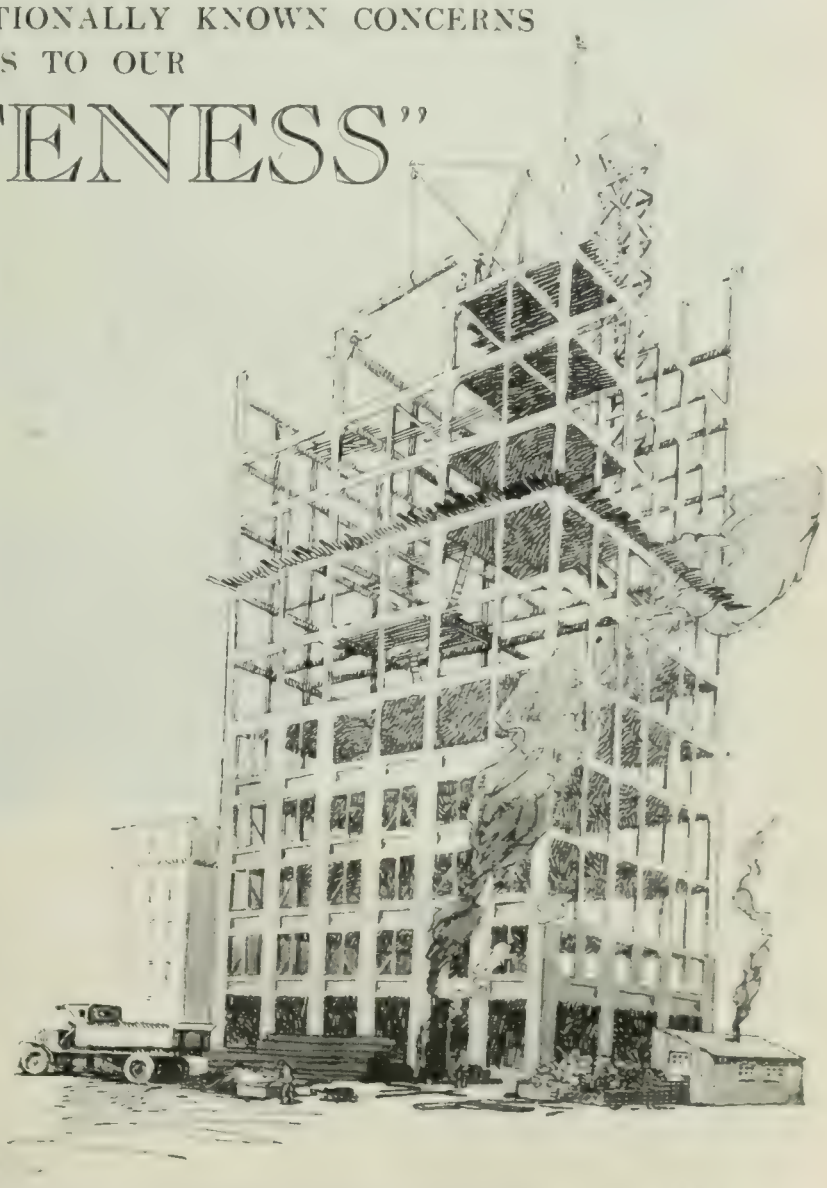

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blood, it is not difficult to surmise that his sympathies, like the sympathies of many others during that critical period in the history of the islands, still clung to the traditions of the old monarchy.

Prince Kuhio was reported to have been drawn into the revolutionary plot at a late hour, but his courage was demonstrated as well as his adherence to what he believed to be the right.

It was while he was in jail that he became engaged to be married to Elizabeth Kahanu. After his release they were married and went on a tour of the world, during which he went to South Africa and did a good deal of big game hunting, as attested by his many trophies brought home, some of which still adorn the walls of his home.

Death claimed Delegate Kuhio at the dawn of the realization of his most cherished ideal, says his biographer—the rehabilitation of the Hawaiian people. Through years when no definite remedy had been evolved—

He watched the steady decrease in the number of pure-blooded Hawaiians, and saw with deep regret their separation from the lands that were tilled by their forbears, and their migration to towns and villages where their condition, instead of improving under the influence of a new environment, became even more difficult.

His opportunity to put into effect what he considered the only solution of the problem of a dying race came in 1919, when the local legislature adopted a concurrent resolution memorializing Congress to adopt as law what was known as the first Hawaiian rehabilitation act. This embodied a scheme whereby certain available government-owned lands would be set aside for exclusive settlement by Hawaiians and part-Hawaiians of a certain degree, who were to be aided financially by the Territory. This measure passed the House of Representatives of Congress, but failed of passage in the Senate. Later it was amended by the territorial legislature and took a form entirely agreeable to Congress. Thus was born the Hawaiian Homes Commission, now functioning.

Many months of active work were devoted by Delegate Kuhio to impressing upon Congress the necessity for this legislation. Members of the two special legislative committees who went to Washington in the interests of the measure will testify to the splendid work that the Delegate did in its behalf. The printed copies of the hearings before the congressional committees are also testimonials of his earnest labors on behalf of those whom he delighted to call "My people."

The passage of the act and the subsequent appointment of the Hawaiian Homes Commission brought to the Delegate realization of his fondest dream. He was the first person requested by Governor Wallace R. Farrington to become a member of the commission, and he accepted with a readiness that was typical of his faith in the general plan for the rehabilitation of his people and the restoration of their opportunities as a race.

Delegate Kuhio was, with one exception, the last male member of the Hawaiian royal family with the title of Prince. The other, says the writer, is Prince Kalakaua Kawananakoa, son of Princess Abigail Kawananakoa, who was the wife of Prince David, Kuhio's brother. The record runs:

Kuhio was born at Koloa, on the island of Kauai, on March 26, 1871. He was a direct descendant of Hawaiian royalty, his father having been the High Chief David Kahalepouli Piikoi, and his mother the Princess Kinoiki Kekaulike. He was a cousin of the late King David Kalakaua, last male ruler of Hawaii, and of his sister, the late Queen Liliuokalani, and was a nephew of the late Queen Kapiolani, consort of King Kalakaua. He was created a prince of Hawaii by a royal proclamation, issued during the reign of King Kalakaua in 1884.

With Prince David Kawananakoa, his older brother (who died in San Francisco in 1908) Prince Kuhio was brought up in the court life and royal environment of King Kalakaua. Those were the days of brilliance and merriment in the Hawaiian court, when military, naval and diplomatic representatives of many nations lent to the court and official functions a glitter and formality which, with the innate Hawaiian hospitality, gave to Honolulu the reputation of being the center of Pacific affairs.

Studying first under the late Alatau Atkinson, a famous educator of those days and of the early years of the territory, the Prince went from the Royal school to Punahou college, then to St. Matthew's college at San Mateo, Calif.; then to England to the Royal Agricultural college, later to a business college, and then returned home, already feeling some ill health. From Hawaii he went to Japan, where he spent a year as the guest of the Japanese Government. Relations between the Japanese and Hawaiian courts were then rather close, as might be expected from the geographical positions of the two countries and the manifest trend of affairs in the Pacific.

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"PRINCE CUPID," OF HAWAII AND WASHINGTON.

His full name was Jonah Kuhio Kalanianaole, and he died just as there seemed to be a strong probability that success would crown his long efforts to rehabilitate the dying Hawaiian race.

The Delegate received a sound education in Honolulu, on the mainland and in England. As a student in his earlier years he was active in all forms of athletics, and was fond of sailing, canoeing, fishing and hunting. Many a Honolulan treasures to-day photographs of athletic teams including the late Prince. After finishing his schooling, he held various positions in Honolulu, and was employed in the office of the Minister of the Interior and in the customs house during the monarchy. On October 8, 1896, he was married to Elizabeth Kahanu Kaauwai, who was the daughter of a chief of the island of Maui, and who is descended from a long line of ancestors who were prominent in the shaping of Hawaiian history.

He was elected Delegate to Congress from Hawaii in 1902, and held that position continuously until the time of his death. He was a member of the House committees on agriculture, coinage, weights and measures, military affairs and territories. At Honolulu he was a member of the Hawaiian homes commission, Hawaiian Civic club, Chiefs of Hawaii, Order of Kamehameha, Court Lunallo, Commercial Club, Oahu Country Club and Oahu Polo and Racing association.

Hawaiian hospitality was probably never better exemplified than at the home of the Prince and Princess at Waikiki. Here they held frequent open house, inviting their friends to receptions, typically old-fashioned luaus and dinners. On his birthday and on other occasions the Prince was honored by the Hawaiians, who called to extend appropriate greetings and offer gifts of fruits and flowers. To the older Hawaiians these informal affairs meant the paying of their respects to one of royal blood, for they still adhered to some of the delightfully quaint customs that made the old monarchy so picturesque.

And when the body of the Prince is placed in the crypt near where others of royalty lie in their last sleep, ancient rites, which mark the passing of an Alii will be performed, and the spirit of the old monarchy will return for a brief moment to claim its own.

"His death brings to Hawaii a special sense of sadness,"

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STEINWAY

THE INSTRUMENT OF THE IMMORTALS

observes the Honolulu *Star-Bulletin*, concluding a long and appreciative editorial———

That keen regret at the snapping of links that bind the traditional, picturesque past to the present. Brother of Prince David, who died in San Francisco in 1908, he had been one of the few remaining Hawaiians of the blood of kings. The death of the ex-Queen, Liliuokalani, marked the passing of the last of Hawaiian monarchs; one by one those of royal blood are going from the stage on which for so many hundred years their forefathers played memorable parts.

But the death of Kuhio is not only a loss to his people, and the sundering of threads that tie the old and the new: it is a loss to all Hawaii—the removal of a notable figure in Hawaiian affairs, whose achievements remain a token of ability, and an inspiration to ambition, for the younger generation of his race.

"GROSS NEGLECT AND PROFITEERING" IN CARING FOR DISABLED VETERANS

A PROFIT OF $300. is said to have been realized last year by the State of Ohio on each service man confined in State asylums. If the men had been well cared for, concedes the association of veterans which lately made this report to President Harding, the profit might be excused, but the fact is that the institutions where these men are "farmed out" are so crowded that many of the men are forced "to sleep on the floor, like cattle, every night." Conditions in Ohio, says the report, as summarized by the New York *Times*, are no worse, and in many cases, are better than in those of other States of the Union.

The President's own State is cited as typical because, the petition runs, "as an Ohioan, familiar with Ohio institutions," which are considered to be better equipped for the care of the insane than those of most other States, the President can appreciate the plight of the insane service man throughout the country. The petition, which was prepared by a committee from the Disabled American Veterans of the World War, recites the further charges that:

"Altho approximately one-half of the 250 mentally disabled soldiers now in Ohio asylums could be restored to reason by proper medical treatment and hospital care for their mental diseases, these men are given no medical treatment of any kind for their mental diseases, and curable cases are being daily doomed to permanent insanity.

That the tubercular and nontubercular patients in these institutions are not separated, but are all mixed together.

The truth of these charges is frankly admitted, say the petitioners, by the officials of the State institutions. As for the general implications of the conditions exposed, the report goes on:

The national magnitude of the problem may be grasped from the fact that almost one-third (27 per cent.) of all sick soldiers now in hospitals are mental cases.

Moreover, for every mentally afflicted soldier in any institution to-day there is another soldier who should be receiving treatment, but whose family will not consent to have him adjudged a "pauper insane" and sent to one of these State asylums for the pauper or criminal insane, which are the only places now available. If the Government had proper hospitals these men, who now form the unseen army of neglected insane, would gladly come forth, and half of them would be restored to useful citizenship.

We charge that not only are these cases totally neglected, but that in thousands of cases the United States Government has farmed out its responsibility to care for its own fighters who broke down mentally because of their service.

We charge that conditions in Ohio are duplicated in almost every State in the Union, and that to-day nearly one-half—namely 48 per cent. of all neuropsychiatric patients—are farmed out to "contract" institutions, asylums, and what not. It is a misnomer to call these "contract" places "hospitals." They are mostly nothing more than "lockups."

Of the thirteen "Government" hospitals for mental cases, only one—St. Elizabeth's—was built for that purpose. All of the rest are makeshifts—remodeled schools, inebriate institutions, army posts, soldiers' homes, etc.

When all the money now appropriated for additional facilities is spent and the facilities are finally available—two years hence—only 2,860 more beds will exist, and there are now—to-day—over 4,000 mentally sick soldiers in unfit, overcrowded and undesirable "contract" asylums, and an equal number who ought to be hospitalized, but are rightfully unwilling to go to such places as Longview, and the Government officials admit they can offer nothing better.

Moreover, when the extra beds, for which money has been appropriated by Public Act 384, are ready—in two or more years—the increasing number of patients will still leave the United States Government short 4,000 beds to properly hospitalize the mentally disabled ex-service men who will then need hospital care.

The crying pity of this criminal neglect of the Government to care for these insane veterans is that all competent physicians and physchiatrists agree that fully one-half of these young soldiers can be restored to reason or socially and economically rehabilitated by prompt medical care. These thousands of brave Americans who could be cured are to-day being doomed to mindless lives and to permanent insanity by neglect, indifference or ignorance.

We, therefore, address this appeal to you for action to save these men. The remedy is simple. It is sufficient Government hospitals adapted for the treatment of mental cases.

By this, we mean real hospitals—not phantom hospitals—hospitals built and equipped for the care of mental cases—not makeshifts, and not "lockups" or asylums, miscalled "hospitals."

The only remedy, declares the petition, is for the Government to provide hospitals with sufficient beds to care for every one of these service men. "What if we do have to scrap part of these hospitals when the need ceases to exist?" demands the Association:

We daily build naval and military armaments intended to end life, which in a few years are useless and then scrapped. Why not build hospitals to save life when the need is urgent, even if in twenty years part of these hospitals, like armaments, must be scrapped?

Let us appropriate some of the money we will save from "scrapped" ships to build these hospitals.

It will cost $16,000,000 now to provide enough Government hospitals to care for all the insane and all the tubercular veterans. This bill is before Congress. It is based on the findings of the best medical experts, headed by Dr. White and appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury. We ask, Mr. President, that you urge Congress to appropriate the money to provide these hospitals without delay.

Meanwhile, we face the emergency of caring for these patients until the money is appropriated, and after that until the hospitals are built and the personnel, staff and equipment obtained, and the hospitals are ready to receive patients. This will take at least two years. Something must be done quickly to bridge this terrible gap.

We respectfully suggest the following measures of immediate relief:

First—Since contract hospitals must be used for two or more years to come, we urge infinitely more rigid supervision than is now provided by the Veterans' Bureau and Public Health Service, and to obtain this we recommend that an independent commission of ex-service men be appointed in every State to assist the Veterans' Bureau in supervising the care given insane veterans in contract institutions.

Second—In view of the large profit now being made by many public and private contract institutions which are giving inferior care and receiving more than twice the amount they actually spend on the service men, we recommend not only the rigid examination of the facilities offered before the payment of bills, but also that every institution receiving money from the United States Government for the care of disabled soldiers and sailors be required to spend every dollar received for the benefit of such soldiers and sailors exclusively.

Third—We further ask that Government dispensaries be provided where emergency care and treatment can be supplied. The policy of the Veterans' Bureau is to relieve the hospital load by discharging patients from hospitals as soon as the maximum hospital improvement has been reached, and to send these patients to special training centers. Mental cases must be taken care of between their discharge from the hospital and their rehabilitation, and the dispensary is essential to take care of this interval.

Mr. President, in the name of 10,000 young soldiers, sailors and marines who sacrificed their minds for America we ask that America now give its millions quickly and generously to restore to the thousands who can still "come back," God's most precious gift to man—his reasoning powers. We are certain our appeal will not be in vain.

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to every woman who hasn't known it before, to learn that oats—the very finest rolled white oats—can now be thoroughly prepared in so short a time.

No more bothering the night before—such a method of preparing nutritious oats is a thing of the past! Just put ARMOUR'S OATS on when you start the coffee and toast; they'll all be done at the same time. And such a wonderful oat flavor—it isn't destroyed by excessive cooking.

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TO ALL WHO KNEW ROOSEVELT

TO TOUCH THEODORE ROOSEVELT was to receive a spark, as from a live battery. No one ever came into close contact with him, in any of his countless activities, without feeling the stirring influence of his electric personality.

No American who ever lived contributed so much to his fellow countrymen, in so many departments of interest, as did Theodore Roosevelt; no one ever knew intimately so many men in so many widely different walks of life; no one ever exerted so powerful an influence in rousing the national conscience and producing action in the ways of justice at home and abroad.

Three years ago Theodore Roosevelt died, but Americans are determined that they will not permit this wonderful life and influence to pass away. In a broader, more literal sense than in the case of any other great American, the many-sided life of Theodore Roosevelt, with its still-powerful influence upon all classes of citizens, is to be made permanent, *and kept visible*, in the midst of the people he loved with so great a love, and for whom he labored with ever increasing zeal. Every reader of this page who knew Roosevelt may be able, in some tangible way, to assist in accomplishing this result.

The Roosevelt Memorial Association has organized a nation-wide drive to collect all the Rooseveltiana which can be obtained from any source, and to assemble and classify it, together with the complete record of Roosevelt's life and time, in a special building which shall have ample exhibition rooms and facilities for readers, students and writers.

Friends of Mr. Roosevelt, everywhere, are invited to contribute material of every kind, connected with his life, to this collection —manuscripts in Mr. Roosevelt's handwriting, or bearing his corrections; original letters; letters written by others about him; books and pamphlets by Mr. Roosevelt, especially first, and limited, editions; books, pamphlets, periodical articles, newspaper clippings and cartoons relating to his political campaigns; also posters, buttons, campaign handkerchiefs, paintings, bronzes, drawings, etchings, engravings, photographs, commemorative medals, and all manner of personal souvenirs.

Some of these personal mementoes are very highly prized by the persons who now own them, and the natural impulse is strong to keep them and to hand them down through the family for the pleasure and inspiration of sons and daughters whose lives may be influenced thereby. But the narrower interest and vision may well yield to the broader ones, and the individual sacrifice may enrich the heritage of the nation as a whole. It is the Roosevelt way.

President Harding has warmly endorsed this national appeal in the following words:

"It is, as far as I know, the first widely organized endeavor that has ever been made in this country to bring the records and mementoes of a great life together in one place for the inspiration and instruction of posterity. Such an endeavor is a public service. As a nation we have a tendency to give too little regard to historical matters, forgetting that our future depends on what we have learned from our past . . .

"Theodore Roosevelt has already been accepted by the majority of his fellow-citizens as the third in America's great triumvirate. We would give much to-day if a group of Washington's friends or a group of Lincoln's associates had, immediately after the death of their leader, set about collecting mementoes and memorabilia. We know those two great lives only too fragmentarily. . . . Posterity will know Roosevelt more completely than it will know any of his predecessors.

"I hope . . . that, however individuals may treasure their Roosevelt relics, they may be willing to surrender them for the greater good of all. . . . To interpret Roosevelt to the generations to come is a service to America."

Among the more than five million readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are many thousands of men and women, without doubt, who knew Theodore Roosevelt at some period of his life, either public or private, and many of them cherish mementoes of special significance. Perhaps they illustrate his peculiar interest in natural history, his love of outdoor activities, his knowledge of birds, or of geology, his fondness for horseback riding, or for wood-chopping. Perhaps they are souvenirs of some adventure —and he was the hero of many. Perhaps they are eloquent of his deep love for children, many thousands of whom came to know him as their special friend. They may be interesting letters of political comment, or literary criticism, or personal narrative. Many of his most valuable letters were written to friends, with no thought of publicity. There may be, in the possession of DIGEST readers souvenirs of Roosevelt's stirring political campaigns, of his travels, of his hunting trips, his life on the Western plains, his Presidential administration, his Governorship, his experiences in the Spanish-American War, or some of the many other episodes of his crowded, active life.

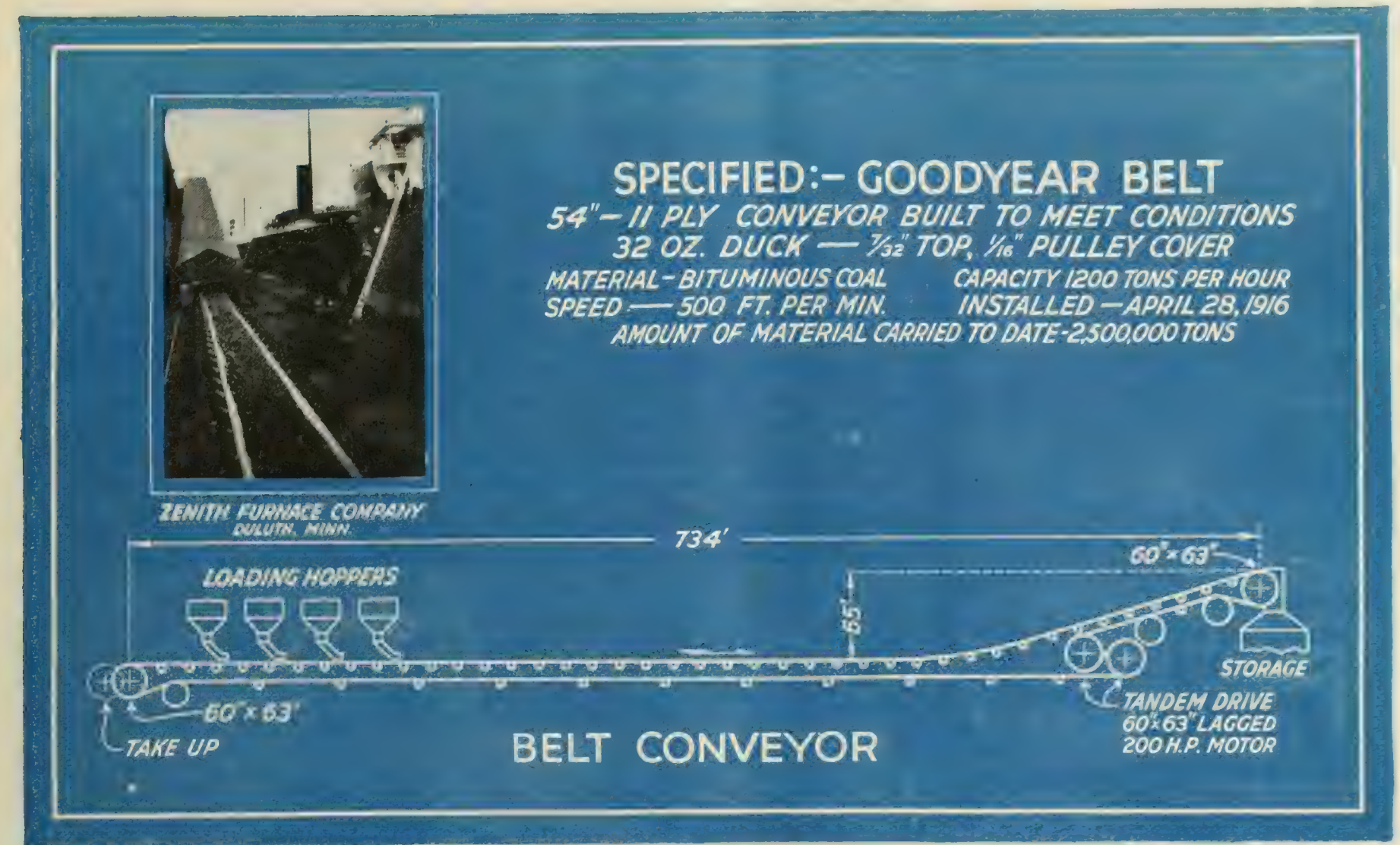
It will be impossible to make a complete record of the life of this Great American without the help of every person who knew him. He was so many-sided; his interests and activities covered such a surprizing range of subjects and places; he was such a marvelous composite of mental, physical and spiritual characteristics, and found common ground of intimacy with so many persons utterly foreign to one another, without any possible point of contact or relationship of interest or understanding among themselves, that it would be impossible for any one biographer to interpret him for the satisfaction of all. Many thousands of men and women, of many kinds, whose lives have touched his at many times and in many places, must contribute their own particular share of the great composite.

And this rich, many-sided life of the Great American is the rightful heritage of the nation. Any one who can contribute something, however much it may be prized as a personal treasure, which shall help to make complete the visible record of Roosevelt's life, must feel that the claim of the whole people is stronger than the narrower claim of family or friends. The name of every donor will be preserved for all time in connection with every gift to this great National Collection of Rooseveltiana, and all who help to enrich the collection may feel that they have had a part in doing the most effective thing that can be done to preserve for future generations of Americans the personal charm and wonderful influence which flowed so abundantly from the life of Theodore Roosevelt.

All gifts should be addrest to Roosevelt Memorial Association, Inc., 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, and should be sent either registered or insured. The name and address of the donor, very plainly written, and any other necessary information or explanation, should accompany each gift.

The enduring quality of Roosevelt's vision is illustrated in his Nobel Prize address, delivered in 1910 at Christiania, Norway. The address was read at the recent pilgrimage to Roosevelt's grave, commemorating the third anniversary of his death. His conclusion runs:

It would be a master stroke if those great Powers honestly bent on peace would form a league of peace, not only to keep peace among themselves, but to prevent, by force if necessary, its being broken by others. The supreme difficulty in connection with developing the peace work of The Hague arises from the lack of any executive power, of any police power to enforce the decrees of the court. In any community of any size the authority of the courts rests upon actual or potential force; on the existence of a police or on the knowledge that the able-bodied men of the country are both ready and willing to see that the decrees of judicial and legislative bodies are put into effect. Each nation must keep well prepared to defend itself until the establishment of some form of international police power, competent and willing to prevent violence as between nations. As things are now, such power to command peace throughout the world could best be assured by some combination between those great nations which sincerely desire peace and have no thought themselves of committing aggressions. The combination might at first be only to secure peace within certain definite limits and certain definite conditions; but the ruler or statesman who should bring about such a combination would have earned his place in history for all time, and his title to the gratitude of all mankind.



Blueprint sketch and insert photograph of G. T. M. specified Goodyear Conveyor Belt in service at the dock of the Zenith Furnace Company, Duluth, Minnesota

Copyright 1922, by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.

Six Years of Service—and the G.T.M.

One of the best examples of the sincere service which is furnished on Goodyear Belts before, during and after application is offered in the story of the Goodyear Conveyor Belt of the Zenith Furnace Company, of Duluth, Minnesota. In making its present record for both age and tonnage, under the severe climatic conditions it is called on to endure, this great belt has had the benefit of a scientific service that is exclusively Goodyear in kind and quality.

The first service given on this belt was provided before the belt itself was built. The G. T. M. —Goodyear Technical Man—began it with his study of the Zenith Furnace Company's conveying problem and operating conditions. He noted the requirement for speed in the unloading of coal from the ships arriving at the Company's dock—ships that value their time on a demurrage basis of $1,000 per 8-hour day! He calculated the effect of the sudden atmospheric changes to which the belt would be exposed, together with the cold of the Northern winter through which it must lie idle.

His original recommendation called for a specially constructed Goodyear Conveyor Belt that would cut the unloading time in half, withstand the severe weather conditions, stand up under the abrasive action of the coal, save time, save labor, save money.

Goodyear Service attended the application of this belt. Goodyear engineers were present with the G. T. M. during the installation, seeing to it that everything was properly arranged for its most efficient operation.

Now this belt has served through six seasons. It has carried 2,500,000 tons of coal. Superintendent Collins and Dock Manager Applehagen of the Zenith Furnace Company say it has returned its first cost many times over in the money it has saved. They believe it is good for several seasons to come. Its condition today is such that its cover stock, taking the brunt of the abrasive action, shows less than 15% of wear.

To the watchful and capable service of the G. T. M. must be given a large share of the credit for the belt's performance. He has inspected it regularly, at frequent intervals. In co-operation with Supt. Collins he has worked out one suggestion after another for its care and operation, to prolong its life and to increase its efficiency.

The service on this belt is typical of the service Goodyear furnishes on every Goodyear Conveyor or Transmission Belt. This Goodyear Service is available for your plant. For further information about it, write to The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio, or Los Angeles, California.

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BIRDS · BEASTS · AND · TREES

"WILD BROTHER" BRUNO, THE BEAR CUB

BRUNO'S sudden appearance in the world of men came near being the death of him. He had been warmly cuddled up with his mother in a hole under a dead pine tree, safe from the winter ice and snow, far up in the lumber woods of Northern Maine. He might have lived an every-day bear's life instead of being adopted into a human family, if it had not happened that the lumbermen of the near-by camp needed a new road. When they began to clear away brush and timber, they noticed that at a certain spot the horses reared and plunged and snorted, and they decided that there must be a bear somewhere about. It was Mr. Weldon, the cook of the camp, who found a small hole in the snow, rimmed with ice and frost, and when he had dug down to the ground, there was a large burrow leading down into a dark underground cave. He cut a sapling, and poked it down into the darkness; it struck something soft and yielding, and out came a complaining grunt. The cook then thrust his gun down the hole, and fired. The men had dragged the dead bear out, and had begun to skin it, when a plaintive cry came out of the hole in the ground. Lying flat on the snow, the cook reached into the den and this time he pulled out a tiny cub no larger than a gray squirrel. Its eyes were not open, and it wriggled helplessly in his hand. That was Bruno. Mr. Weldon slipped the cub into his overcoat pocket and took it back to camp. Luckily for Bruno, the cook had his wife and children, one of them a very young baby, at camp with him. The little bear raised his voice and cried, and what he said was "Take me back to my mother; I am hungry and forsaken." The sound of his wailing was startlingly like that of an infant.

His whimpering little call for help, repeated again and again, touched the woman's heart, and she decided to try to save the tiny creature's life and bring it up if she could. She did. The cub at times even shared the baby's cradle, and the pair of them throve together. The story of Bruno's strange life is told in the book "Wild Brother," by William Lyman Underwood (Atlantic Monthly Press, Boston). The writer, having heard of the bear, came to the camp to see it. One of the cook's boys reached behind the stove and drew out a small, shallow box, lined with deerskin, where, curled up in the center, almost hidden from sight in a nest of clean rags and bits of cloth, was the tiny black animal. "It could not be a bear!" says the narrator. "I looked again in great astonishment, for it seemed not much larger than a big gray squirrel! Now it moved and began to whine and wag its head. Thrusting its little nose up and down, it made an appealing, plaintive, almost human call." This was the beginning of an acquaintance that was to cover many years. The cook told Mr. Underwood that the baby girl had not yet been named, and they wanted a name that would suggest to her when she grew up that she had been foster-sister to a bear, so Mr. Underwood

Courtesy The Atlantic Monthly Press, Inc.

A PATHETIC OCCASION

Bruno is kissing his foster-sister Ursula good-by, and who could doubt what her sentiments are?

suggested "Ursula," "little she bear," which the baby was duly christened.

The next time Mr. Underwood saw Bruno, the cub was about four months old and weighed seven pounds. He was a typical fat, chubby Teddy Bear, and his round little body was now covered with a soft thick coat of brown curly wool. "Fubsy" was just the right word to describe him—fubsy and fat and jolly. He had got on splendidly with his foster-brothers and sisters. Whenever he got a chance he crawled into the cradle and went to sleep beside Ursula. He was fed on stale bread and condensed milk diluted with water. Perhaps the condensed milk gave him a sweet tooth—for he had a great liking for sugar. He would climb up on the table before the dishes had been cleared away and look

Courtesy The Atlantic Monthly Press, Inc.

A SOCIABLE BEAR CUB.

He was entirely at home with human beings, but always felt himself above the lower animals.

about for a piece of cake, and put his nose down into all the tea-cups to see if by chance any sugar had been left in the bottom. One day he found a jam-bucket that had been left on the kitchen table. When they discovered him, most of the jam had disappeared. One glance at the cub's round distended body told where the jam was secreted.

"How much jam would he eat?" asked Mr. Underwood.

"We never had enough to find out!" replied Mrs. Weldon.

"Do these sweet things agree with him?"

"No, sometimes he gets an awful stomach-ache. We give him soothing syrup, same as we do the baby, and he always comes round all right again."

When honey was fed to him in an iron spoon, his beady black eyes rolled around in ecstasy, while his round woolly sides twitched with pleasure and excitement, as, smacking his lips, he wound his long pink tongue around the honey-covered spoon.

Mr. Underwood had brought some fruit and candy to the children, and while they were receiving these gifts with shouts of

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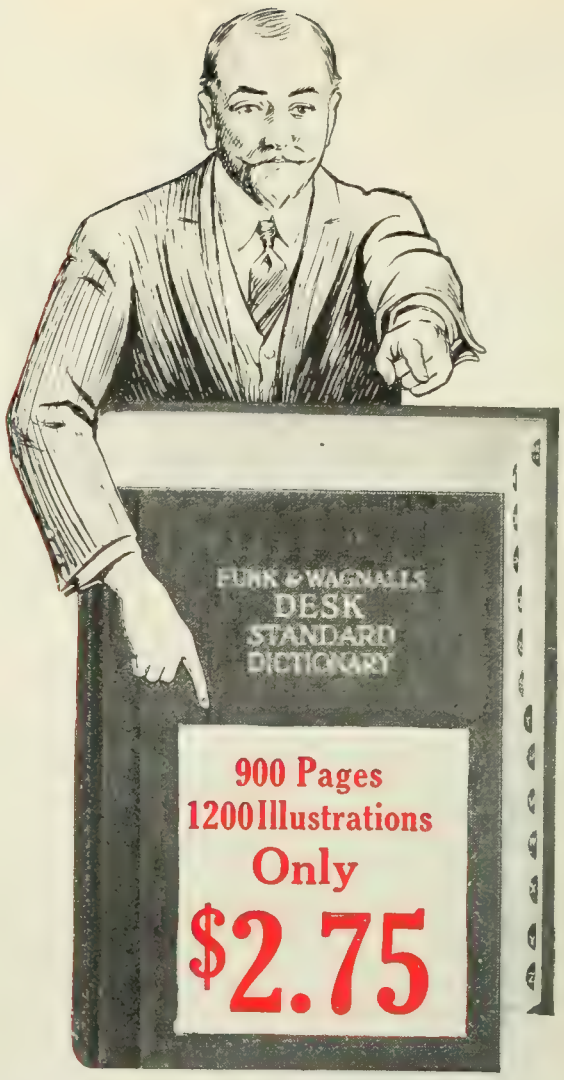

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Jim Henry's Column

Tough and Tender

In my self-appointed office of shaving advisor to the men of this country, I have condoled, first and last, with several thousand sufferers of old fashioned methods of beard taming. And every last one of them has confided to me the secret that his beard is extraordinarily tough and his hide painfully tender.

They were all of them right.

A whisker is tough—all fired tough. It is made of the same stuff as your finger nails. The marvel is that science has been able to reduce a beard to such a condition that it can be painlessly sliced off.

And your skin is even tenderer than you have believed. Three minutes of brisk rubbing with the end of your finger on any part of your body will expose raw flesh.

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Now why is it that over two million men become eloquent in praise of Mennen Shaving Cream whenever the subject of shaving is brought up?

To cut out the science and get down to ordinary smoking compartment language, a beard no longer seems tough, and the tenderness of your skin ceases to trouble you when you use Mennen's. Never mind why. Reasons are chiefly useful to explain failure. I am talking about results.

Get a tube of Mennen's or send ten cents for my demonstrator tube. Build up a lather with three minutes of brush work and three times as much water as you ordinarily use. Cold water is as good as hot.

and afterwards—Mennen Talcum for Men—it doesn't show

Then you will understand why I am constantly accused of lamentably failing to do justice to the amazing virtue—to the convincing superiority of Mennen Shaving Cream.

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Mennen Salesman

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BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES
Continued

delight, a curious scratching noise came from under the table—there was Bruno in the middle of Mr. Underwood's suitcase, overhauling the contents with his mischievous paws. Collars and socks, neckties and hair-brushes, were scattered hither and yon, as in frantic haste he searched for his stick of candy. He did not intend to be left out of the family reckoning!

The fame of the little bear had spread through the surrounding country; people used to visit the camp to watch his antics. The writer goes on:

Bruno had one little act that always pleased his audience. The children called it "rolypoly." Close beside the camp ran a rippling forest brook. Ten feet above the water, at the top of the sloping mossy bank, stood the log cabins. Here in the afternoon sun, under the shelter of the buildings, the cub often came out to exercise and play. This particular attraction began with a short but rapid whirling dance. Shaking his head from side to side and sticking his upper lip out beyond the end of his nose, in an absurdly grotesque manner, he began, as if on a pivot, to turn round and round like a kitten when chasing its tail. After this exercise had continued for a minute or two, he would stop suddenly and, wagging his head up and down, would rush straight ahead for a few yards. Then again he would pause, wheel about, and run like mad in the opposite direction. These capers he repeated several times; then suddenly he would pick up a small stick or a chip of wood, and, holding it in his mouth, would curl himself into a round ball and roll head over heels down the mossy incline, sometimes not stopping till he bounced with a splash into the cold water of the brook. This climax to his act always brought great applause from the lumbermen, who swore that Bruno was surely going to be a river-driver of great merit.

Mr. Underwood had wanted to buy the bear, but at first the Weldons would not part with it. However, when Bruno was about five months old, altho he was not cross, he developed a roughness in his play that threatened harm to the baby. As she sat on the floor one day, he jumped upon her, knocked her over and bumped her head. This would never do. It was decided that they would better part. So Mr. Underwood came for Bruno. The cub was playing in the lap of his eldest sister. They were having a great frolic; with his long claws he was tickling her, while he stood on his hind-legs and tried to kiss her on the chin. The little girl's happy laugh quickly changed to a bitter cry when she learned that she was about to lose her playmate. It was a sad occasion, and, says the writer:

All the children were sobbing. The bear was the only happy member of the group. Ursula had been sitting on the oilcloth table-top, watching her brothers and sisters, who were crying at the thought of the coming separation, and herself feeling a little sad in sympathy. Bruno crept up to her, and affectionately putting his forepaws up on her shoulder, placed his soft little muzzle against her cheek, making, as he did so, a curious pathetic murmuring sound, as if to comfort his sister in her hour of trouble.

The good-bys over, Bruno was put into a packing-case, and his journey began. But he had never been shut up in this way before, and he did not intend to submit without a protest. Right away, we read:

He began to howl and rush about. Our wagon jounced into a hole, and the cub rolled over and over into a corner of the box. Immediately he lost his temper and commenced to growl and snarl, making a guttural noise for all the world like a drunken sailor cursing the universe. One of our wheels bumped over a rock, and Bruno shot like a rocket to the other end of his cage. Wild with rage, he began to bite his paw. This particular paw gave him no immediate relief, and, still mumbling and cursing, he bit all his paws one after another.

Arrived at the small hotel where they were to spend the night, they put Bruno in a box stall in the stable. The news of his presence quickly spread, and a crowd gathered to watch him eat his supper. Mr. Underwood was a little worried about his food, he says, for—

Mrs. Weldon had warned me that he was particular about his meals. It seemed that, since he had been weaned, he had always fed from a little wooden trough that they had hollowed out from a small tree. He was insistent about this. He wanted everything primitive and simple. Cups, saucers, or bowls he refused to countenance. Knowing his peculiarities on this subject, I had brought some condensed milk and the trough along with me. Diluting the milk with warm water and adding some bread, I now offered Bruno his supper. We had a large guest-list at the banquet. A solid row of heads and shoulders lined the top of the enclosure. Suddenly a shout of surprize and delight arose from the audience. Gingerly the bear had sidled up to the trough. He seemed suspicious about something. He put his nose down and gave a sniff. Then, "*Whoof*," he said, and up went his paw and *slam*, *rattlety-bang*, over and over, went the trough, and away went the milk over the floor. The crowd laughed, yelled with joy, and made remarks.

"He don't want any plain grub like that, mister. Give him an oyster stew."

"Say, boss, what he needs is beefsteak and onions, with French fried potatoes on the side. He ain't any ordinary no-count bear. I kin tell by his shape. He's a high liver. Say, I bet yer, he'd tackle a mince pie real strong."

Meanwhile Bruno had gone into a tantrum. Off in the corner he was growling and grumbling and biting his paw. I was embarrassed and humiliated, and much perplexed to know what to do. The spectators seemed rather to enjoy my discomfort. Luckily I had a number of cans of milk with me, and after the cub's rage had subsided somewhat, I prepared another supper and filled the trough again, this time using less water and adding much more of the sweetened milk. I then placed the food in the center of the stall, stepped back to avoid another milk shower, and

awaited results. A hush of expectancy came over the crowd. . . . Again the cub, with much caution, stealthily approached his supper. His eyes rolled about and his upper lip protruded and wagged from side to side in a curious and grotesque way. There surely would be serious trouble this time if everything was not all right.

But as Bruno sniffed again at the mixture, a tranquil expression came over his countenance. Another smell, and into the trough went his right paw. Was he going to upset it? No, down went his nose, up to his eyes in the milk. With his lips pressed tightly against his paw, he began to feed, making a curious sucking humming noise, like the drone of a small electric motor. The concoction seemed to please him. . . . Suddenly Bruno pulled his head out, licked his chops for a moment, and then wheeled rapidly round to the other end of the trough, and again sucking his right paw with the same musical purring accompaniment, finished his supper.

Bruno's life for the rest of the summer was passed in a Maine camp, where he flourished happily. He was a born investigator. He wanted to know the why and wherefore of everything. He was like a monkey; he could pull out a drawer, and open a door if it were unlatched. Nothing within his reach was safe. When there was no fire burning, he liked to climb into the fireplace and up one of the andirons to the black iron pot that hung on the crane. With one paw he would tilt it over, and stick in his head, to see if by chance any food had been left there that might be to his liking. Sometimes when his master was reading, the bear would shin up the back of his chair, climb to his shoulder, and slap the book from his hand; then if he felt drowsy, he would climb down, curl up in Mr. Underwood's lap, and drop off to sleep.

Brownie, a spaniel who was interested in Bruno, wanted to play with him and be friends. But the bear sought no friendship with any of the lower animals; he was a snob in this respect, and held himself quite aloof. Men and women were his associates; all others were as dirt beneath his feet, and the story goes on:

Brownie resented this attitude when Bruno was in the kitchen; for this was his domain, and he would brook no toplofty mannerisms from any unbidden stranger. With a rush and a menacing growl, he would drive the bear into a corner or behind a chair, where Bruno, standing straight up on his hind-legs, with his forepaws swinging freely in defense, would hurl defiance at his adversary. With his chest expanded and his breath coming forth in explosive gusts as he champed his frothy lips, he seemed twice his natural size and presented to his foe an aspect most forbidding. One morning . . . . Brownie had hustled Bruno out of the kitchen into the pantry where, behind the sugar-barrel he held his ground. The dog, having shown his authority and satisfied his peace of mind, retired to the door-mat out in the sun. Bruno alone in the closet, all danger past, began to investigate. To his keen nostrils the air was redolent with delectable odors of food—sweet and subtle smells, the like of which he had never dreamed of before: spices and cookies, doughnuts and cake. His lips quivered and his mouth watered. The overpowering

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BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES
Continued

fragrance that filled the little room was fairly intoxicating. There was so much to choose from! Where should he begin? Quite near at hand was a scent that was old and dear to him, a smell that took him back to his cabin home in the woods. In a moment he had mounted a cracker-box, and reaching up to the top of the sugar-barrel, he looked within. Never before had he beheld so glorious a sight. "Linked sweetness long drawn out." A world of sugar, and this world was his! Without a moment's hesitation he fell headlong into the snowy whiteness below. Here, only a few moments later, fortunately, he was discovered. His speckled, frosted face and paws gave mute evidence that he had enjoyed to the utmost his hurried banquet in the barrel.

SINGING HYMNS TO A BOBCAT

"DID you ever go into a dark room and have the feeling that somebody was gunning for you in an invisible corner? I can't tell just what I felt. I know I shuddered as the door closed behind me, and I reached for a match to light the oil lamp on the center table. I had heard a sort of crunching noise, but it suddenly stopt. I thought it was made by squirrels up in the roof eating nuts."

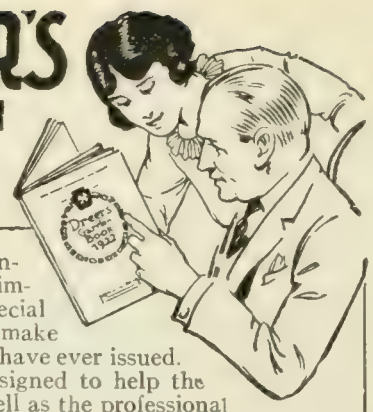
Sinclair Mapes, a New York landscape artist, was tenderly rubbing an odorous lotion on his hand, as he sat before his studio fire, telling his adventure to some friends. He had just been up in the Minnesota North Woods to visit Ritchie Holmes who lives most of the year in a one-room log cabin thirty miles from a human habitation in the Minnesota moose country. It is a densely timbered jungle of hardwood ridges, bottomless bogs and tamarack and poplar swamps, where wild animals and birds abound. When Mapes reached this "dinky log house," it was deserted. "The place is no palace, any way you take it," he said. "Interior's about twelve by twelve. There's a slab-built affair in the middle of the dirt floor he calls his work-table. On one side is a four-hole cook-stove, and there are three built-in bunks like those on a steamship. I'm telling you all this because it helps explain about the bobcat." And the artist continued his story, as reported by Arthur James Pegler in the New York *Tribune:*

"You see, Holmes's place is a bit sketchy inside, as I was saying. He's got a sort of arm-chair made of a flour-barrel sawed half through and covered with burlap—the most uncomfortable chair I ever sat in, and—oh, yes, guns—all sort of guns and fish-poles.

"I hung about for an hour or two, expecting the owner of the damp to appear. Then I went outside to look for a road. There wasn't one. Ten feet away from the cabin in three directions the forest began, just a mess of brush and tangled undergrowth, down timber piled high since the time of the flood and overgrown with vines.

"First, I thought of taking a gun and

DREER'S GARDEN BOOK 1922



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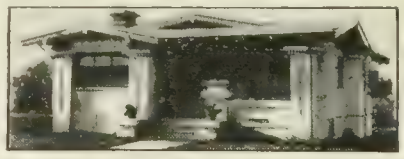

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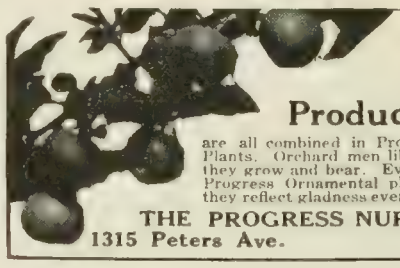

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making a noise to attract Holmes's attention, supposing him somewhere in the vicinity, but on second thought decided to fish. I'm not much of a hand with firearms, anyhow. In one corner of the cabin was a bamboo rod with line and spoonhook attached. I don't know a thing about fishing, either, but, anyway, all I had to do was toss the spoon-hook in and pull it out. Twice I cast it and noticed the spoon whizzing round as I pulled it toward me. The second time some kind of fish as long as my arm followed it nearly to the shore sort of smelling it. The next toss I made that shark gobbled the spoon and started across the lake for home. I just lay back and yanked him clean out of the water by main strength. I should judge he must have weighed fifteen pounds."

"That fish weighed about eight pounds," broke in Holmes. "I saw what the bobcat left of him. An eight-pound muskie's what he was. You almost tore his head off."

"Anyway, the fish was bigger than any six men could eat at a sitting, and I knew there were laws governing the number of pounds one is allowed to catch, so to be on the safe side I started back to the cabin carrying that muskie by the gills. Holmes hadn't returned, and I was at a loss what to do next. Then I noticed a little gun just inside the door, and took it up. That's the only gun I ever saw that appealed to me. It's light and handy, you know.

"So I tossed my fish under the table, slammed the door after me and started up on the ridge. My idea was to fire the little gun a few times so as to let Holmes know I had arrived, but the confounded thing was stuck. It wouldn't shoot."

"Had the safety set," commented Mapes's friend, grinning sardonically.

"Anyhow, I didn't care much about shooting," Mapes declared. "The view from that ridge through a sort of timber swale, taking in a bit of the lake, with the sun setting big as a house, gave me something to study. A few minutes later the sun set and five minutes later it was dark. Nothing but sheer luck enabled me to reach the cabin, because I hadn't the remotest idea of direction after leaving the top of the hill. At that I came out on the wrong side and had to work my way through brush to the door. Then I saw I had failed to spring the latch.

"It's a fool of a fastening, anyway—a long wooden latch that fits into a wooden socket. There's a peg through a slot in the door so you can lift the latch from the outside, but you can't just slam the door and be on your way. You've got to coax the latch into the slot. If you don't it won't catch. Anyway, they never lock doors in that country—just go off and leave everything in the house with the door open. Big game hunters and timber cruisers go in and use the place as if they owned it—regular Soviet stuff. Of course, with the idea of having to latch the door so fresh in my mind it was the first thing I did when I stept inside. The place was inky dark.

"Then there came a sort of soft, quick shuffle over the floor. It sounded like a snake crawling. I believe every hair in my head was standing straight up. Then I struck a match, and at that instant came the most appalling scream I ever heard. Some creature went hurtling round and round the cabin, knocking everything in its path and snarling at every jump.

"With a plunge I reached the table and sat on it with my feet doubled under me like a tailor on his bench, while that crazed animal continued its wild quest of an exit. Every other jump the thing squalled.

"They say cats can see in the dark. This

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BIRDS BEASTS AND TREES
Continued

one couldn't, or else it was indifferent to obstacles. The brute hit everything that was loose as he ran. Then suddenly there was a pause. I thought this was my chance to make a dash for the door, lift the latch and let that crazy devil out, taking a chance on crossing its orbit. Somehow I lost my sense of direction, colliding with the stove.

"Simultaneously the cat broke loose again. It caromed into me and I kicked at it in frenzy. The rest is chaos. I seem to remember hearing Holmes's typewriter crash to the floor. The cat sprang at me and I held the clawing brute at arm's-length. It fought and tore to get at my face. Then I slipped on the fish-tail and we both fell.

"I was wearing a very heavy horse-hide coat, lined with mackinaw. The sleeves of that coat are torn into strips. How I got away from the spitting brute, I don't know, but the next thing I realized I was crouched in the bottom bunk on that side of the cabin furthest from the door."

What had become of the bobcat? It was perched on a shelf above the door, which had held Mr. Holmes's medicine bottles a moment before, and now the bottles were cascading all over the place. From his haven in the bunk, Mr. Mapes could see the cat's eyes shining in the darkness. He decided on a truce; he would not make another move, and he hoped the cat wouldn't. His hands, arms and chest were streaming blood where he had been clawed, and, he said,

"My emotions as I lay in that bunk were almost tearful. I was filled with self-reproach. What the devil was I doing in that savage country? When it comes to landscape stuff a fellow can find nearly anything he wants in Bronx Park and get home in time for dinner.

"And how I did curse the owner of that wilderness calaboose, who hadn't the decency to stay home and receive his invited guest, let alone to meet him. Then I began to wonder if Holmes supposed I would leave the train at some other point than Pine Siding. Perhaps he had gone to meet me and met with an accident—perhaps another bobcat—on his way home.

"You understand that I didn't then know what this animal was. I had a vague idea it might be a hell-diver. Holmes once wrote that it was impossible to shoot a hell-diver. He has since informed me that a hell-diver is a species of waterfowl.

"What sort of fool must I have been, I thought, to have left this"—Mapes waved a prideful hand to embrace his chaotic studio—"and gone wandering in a pathless country to be chewed by wild animals? And what wouldn't I have given to be outside that cabin door, so as to have at least a run for my money against that carnivorous thing over the door?

"My wounds seemed to have stopt bleeding, but they were stiff and sore. Hadn't I read somewhere that the scratch of a wild beast must be cauterized at once or blood poisoning was likely to ensue? Oh, well, what hadn't I read? And what the devil difference did it make? I couldn't cauterize anything. If I could, I'd begin on the cat.

"By degrees my eyes accustomed themselves to the darkness. I could now dis-

tinguish the cat's outline plainly. It was lying with its round, bullet-head as big as a football protruding over the edge of the shelf. Its eyes gleamed like stars. Was the brute meditating a new attack?

"I reached out one hand and encountered something round. A gun barrel? No, the fishing-rod. That gave me an idea. Perhaps I could raise the latch with the end of the fish-pole.

"I moved the rod slightly. It stuck against the cabin roof. The cat whined, but did not move. Again I tried to disengage the rod. In my cramped position it was difficult. This time the bobcat uttered a loud squall, terminating in a guttural growl. Still it remained on its perch. For the third time I grasped the pole and pulled. It came away. The cat scrambled about, pushing off another bottle in the process, but that was all.

"Then began a futile fiddling with the flimsy end of that bamboo in my efforts to lift the wooden bolt. Every time the rod touched the latch down went the cat's paw to fight it. This became a regular game. For more than half an hour I kept that thing up without raising the latch an inch. Then I quit because the cat became nervous and knocked off more bottles, which crashed noisily. The animal seemed to be getting more and more irritable. It kept squirming about on the shelf and muttering.

"Stimulated, I suppose, by the fear of another encounter with that fighting fellow, my tortured brain evolved a brilliant scheme. Only a week before I had read an article in a weekly publication by an animal trainer. He calmed wild animals when they became excited or irritable, he wrote, by singing hymns to them. If I could just get my fellow prisoner interested in religious music I'd sing all night. Anyway, I thought it wouldn't do any harm to try. The first thing I sang was that old favorite every one knows except me. I knew the air, of course, but the only words I could recall were:

> Pull for the shore, sailor,
> Pull for the shore;
> Rum tum te tum te tum
> And bend to the oar.

"Say! The cat liked that stuff. It positively purred—not an ordinary house-cat sort of purr, you understand, but a rumbling 'gr-r-r.' Somehow I felt sure the sound indicated contentment on the cat's part. I determined to stick to that line, and sang what I knew of another one.

"'There's a land that is fairer than this,' but I had to fake through the main part, not remembering the words. Then I came to the chorus:

> Over there, over there—
> In that beautiful home over there.
> Over there, over there,
> We shall meet on that beautiful shore.

"Well, I had the cat going. It came in on the chorus with a grand yowl—not displeased but sort of mournful. I must have been at that game an hour, and was yelling at the top of my voice:

> What shall the harvest be-ee-ee-ee,
> Oh-h, what shall the harvest be?

"Just as I reached the last line a voice outside the cabin chimed in with the cat and me. It was a bass voice. That was Holmes.

"'Look out!' I yelled, and that's as far as I got, because"——

"Because that's where I came in," interrupted Holmes. "The minute I opened that door the cat jumped, landing on the stove. It slid off, finding no claw hold, and ran once around the cabin, then bolted through the door and was gone. I cauter-

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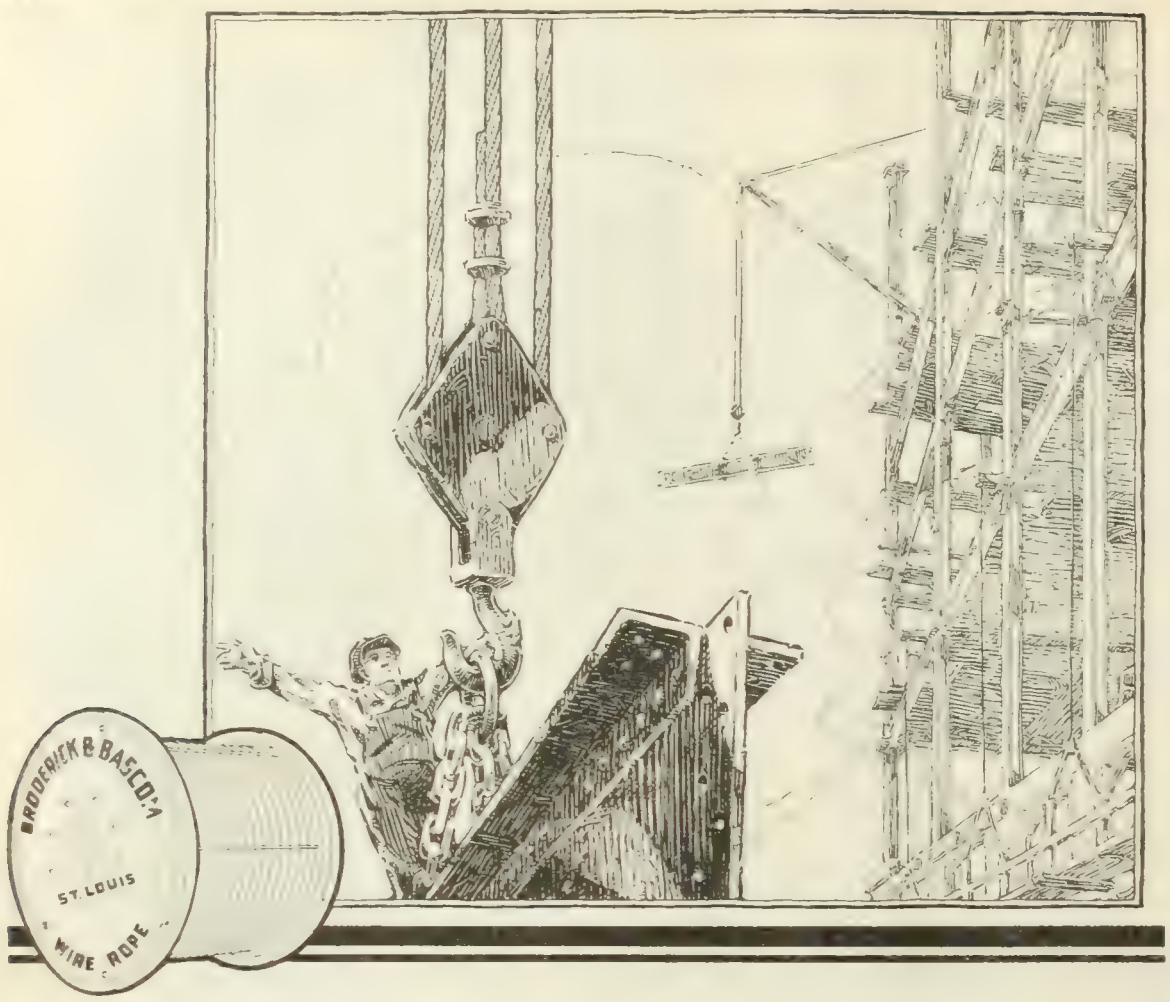

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BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES
Continued

ized the deepest of Mapes's scratches and dolled him up with bandages. I think he came off very well, don't you?"

"Well," concluded Mapes, raising his bandaged hand, "I've made up my mind to one thing. Nobody will ever catch me in a wild country again without a hymn-book."

THE CHAMPION JUMPER OF THE INSECT LEAGUE

A KANGAROO is no mean jumper, nor is a flea to be despised, but there is a spider that can outjump them all. And the tiny athlete does not do his leaping for empty honor—he jumps for his dinner and he dances for his wife. He is called the zebra-spider, because there are stripes of white running along his black abdomen, but his really scientific name is *Saitis pulex*. In "Tiny Toilers and Their Work" by Graves Glenwood Clark (Century, New York), we learn how and why Mr. Zebra does his jumping:

Nature has fitted him for a hunter. She has given him eight enormous eyes which are arranged in a semicircle around his head. They look very much like round windows with hundreds and hundreds of tiny panes of glass in them, for each of these curious eyes is made up of many little ones packed close together. The very sight of such huge, glaring eyeballs is almost enough to paralyze with fright the insects upon which Mr. Zebra feeds. With these miniature searchlights the hunter can see in all directions and spy out his prey long before it can see him. If man had eyes made on the same scale as those of the zebra-spider he would go about the world with eyes as round and as big as china dinner-plates and have a whole circle of them around his head!

Not only is this mighty little athlete equipped with special hunting eyes, but his feet are specially designed to make him the champion jumper of the animal world. When he is landing from one of his enormous leaps it would be very dangerous for the tiny creature's feet to slip. A misstep might mean a broken leg, a nasty fall, a missed dinner, or, perhaps, a severe wound from the struggling insect he was trying to catch. Therefore, Nature has given him a thick pad of stiff hairs at the bottom of each foot. No matter how slippery the surface is on which he lands, the zebra-spider never slips, for his foot-pads act like the spikes on a baseball player's shoes and make him the most sure-footed insect in the world.

When the little acrobat in his striped suit of black and white grows hungry, he does not spin a web and then wait patiently for an insect to come along and get caught in its treacherous threads, as so many of his spider relatives do. This is too slow, stick-at-home work to suit him. He likes the out-of-doors life. Mr. Zebra is a hunter, and his dinner depends upon his strength of muscle and his skill in catching game. He hunts his food in a style all his own. He creeps along, looking eagerly in all directions, until his eight sharp eyes spy an unsuspecting insect taking a sun-bath upon the side of a wall. Then, like a tiny lion, the spider moves forward stealthily

inch by inch, his cushioned feet making no sound. Slowly he closes in upon his prey, which remains unconscious of its danger. When he is within jumping-distance the spider tenses his leg muscles and suddenly, with a mighty spring, he leaps through the air and lands upon the back of the startled insect. Before the unfortunate creature can recover from its surprize the jumper has bitten it and poisoned it with the deadly fluid secreted by the glands at the base of his hollow fangs. Mr. Zebra's mouth is made for sucking and not for chewing, but this does not worry him one bit. He plunges his probosis into the corpse of his prey, and, using it as a pump, sucks up the body juices and feasts greedily upon the blood.

But the really exciting thing about the spider's career is the romance of his wooing. He depends upon his feet to get him a wife. He is a finished waltzer, we read, and he has a peculiar jazz step all his own which he uses only on the most important day of his life—his wedding day. When this dancer goes wooing he does not bother about arraying himself in special courting clothes, but—

He wears the only suit he has, a very comfortable and simple one of black and white. Neither does he wear the special perfume some insects put on during their love-making. Nor does he spend long hours practising the music of love songs, as the love-sick cricket does. His greatest concern is to be sure his leg muscles are nimble and that his one-step is perfect, for all his proposing is done with his legs!

Arriving at the home of his lady-love, the little fellow slowly advances close to her until he is certain she sees him. Then, suddenly extending all the legs on the right side of his body and folding up the first two legs under him, he sidles off on his left legs in an extremely odd and difficult side step. This queer proceeding is like a curious lopsided game of hop-scotch. Presently the dancer stops, lowers the extended legs, and, lifting up the left legs in the same fashion, repeats the one-sided waltz in the opposite direction on his right legs. All the while he is performing his dance, Miss Spider watches him closely with all of her eight eyes. She judges of the depth of his love by the perfection of her lover's waltzing. Encouraged by her flattering attention, Mr. Zebra repeats his dance, putting all the skill he can into his steps. A male zebra has been known to repeat his one-step as many as one hundred and eleven times for the delight of his sweetheart. However, few courtships are as long as this, and the lady usually makes up her mind after a few minutes of dancing.

If Miss Spider is convinced by his dancing that Mr. Zebra really loves her, she finally joins him in a mad, whirling waltz and consents to be his wife. If the dancer is awkward and ungraceful in his sidestepping, he can not hope to get married. Not only that, but it frequently happens that Miss Spider, enraged at the poor waltzing he does, rushes out and kills the bad performer! No wonder the small athlete is careful to be as graceful and attractive as he can while dancing, for he is engaged not only in a love-waltz but oftentimes in a dance for his life as well. The danger of losing his head at the hands—or rather jaws—of this critical judge of one-stepping adds a thrill of adventure to the courtship and spurs Mr. Zebra to the greatest skill.

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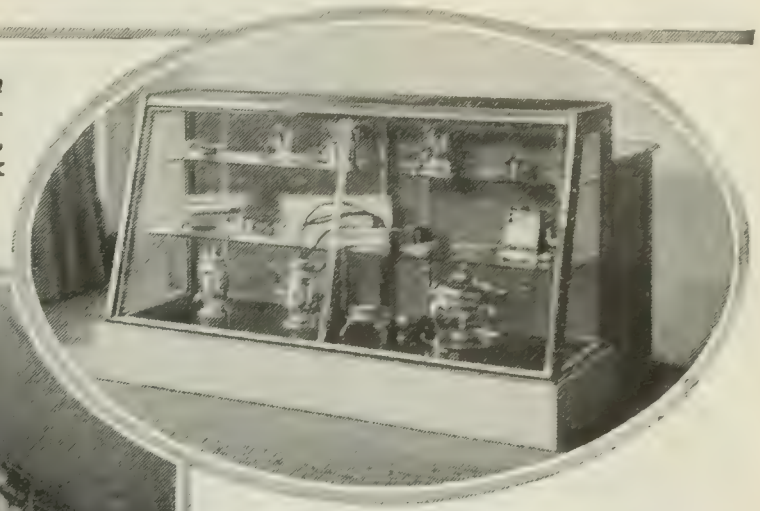

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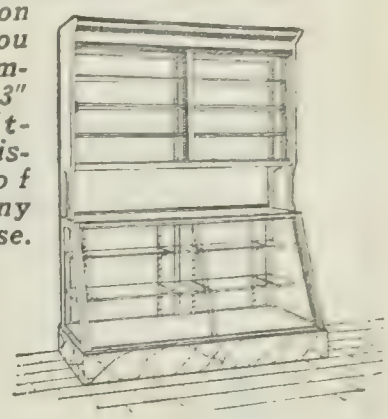

Making your customer's eyes work for you

"I WOULD LIKE TO SEE ——," the customer used to ask, and it usually meant a sale of the article called for. In modern stores, the customer sees without asking, and buys more because of the fact.

Display of the merchandise itself is all the persuasion that is needed to make many sales. Display a few selected numbers of your goods against the rich mahogany-finished background of a McLean showcase and see how quickly they will sell. They look more brilliant under the genuine plate glass.

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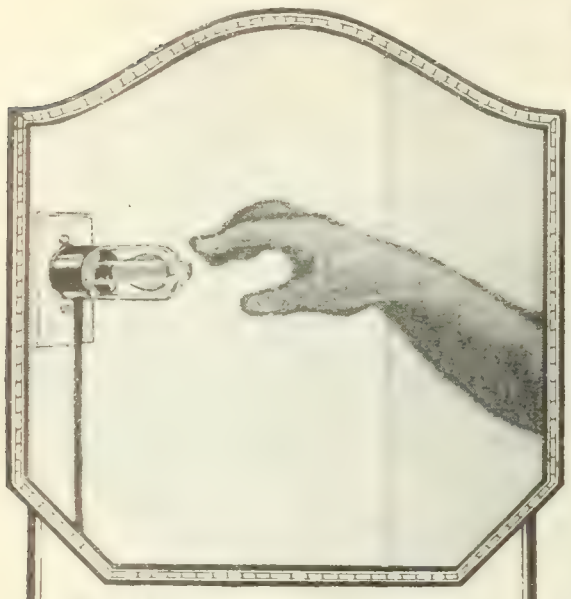

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BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES
Continued

HOW TO CRATE A PYTHON

THE python had swallowed a pig, the native said when he came running to the house with the news that he had seen a big snake. It was at least fifty feet long and as big as a tree, according to the native, but knowing the Malay habit, of exaggerating, the white man mentally discounted the length to about twenty feet. A crew of natives was gathered and a crate was built from the limbs of trees and bamboo, bound together with green rattan. There was plenty of time, for the snake would remain in the same place, sleeping and digesting his meal. A python always kills its food by coiling around it and crushing it to death; then he swallows it whole. During the digestive process, he generally becomes torpid and submits to capture without putting up much of a fight. Next morning was set for the capture, and, says Charles Mayer in his book "Trapping Wild Animals in Malay Jungles" (Duffield):

Before we went out for the snake, I told each man what he was to do, explaining carefully how I intended to get the snake into the crate. When I was sure that they understood, we started into the jungle, led by the native who made the discovery. I was surprized to find the largest snake I had ever seen. It looked at least thirty feet long and about eighteen inches in diameter. For a moment we stood there gasping.

The python was sleeping peacefully, digesting the pig. I called to the men and put them to work at staking the crate to the ground and securing it so that the snake could not lash it around. The crate was about eight feet long, six feet wide and two and one-half feet deep; just large enough to hold him and just small enough so that, once inside, he would not be able to get leverage and break it. Again I explained what each man was to do. Then I passed a rope through the crate, tying one end to a tree and preparing a running noose to be slipped around the snake's head when we were ready to draw him forward. Two more ropes were laid out, running from his tail. These we wrapt around trees on each side of the tail, and I stationed men at the ends, showing them how they were to pay out the rope as the snake was drawn toward the crate, keeping it taut enough to prevent him from lashing.

The python slept soundly through all these preparations. When we were ready, I gathered the men about me and cautioned them against becoming excited. I warned all those who had not been given work to do to stand back out of the way and not to approach unless we needed them.

With bamboo poles we prodded the snake at the head and tail, standing by with the nooses, ready to slip them on when he stirred sufficiently. Before he realized what was happening, we had the head-noose over him. The instant he felt the rope tighten he was awake!

The natives holding the tail-ropes became excited and succeeded in getting only one of them in place. The python suddenly leaped forward, and, tho he did not loosen the rope, whipt it out

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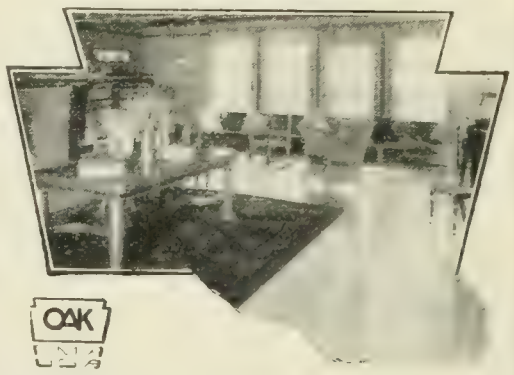

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of the hands of the men and knocked several of them flat; then he caught one man, who had not been able to get out of the way, and wrapt the lower part of his body around him while five or six feet of his tail still lashed about with the rope. I yelled to the others to pull on the tail-rope, but the confusion was so great that they did not hear me. I went for the snake's neck, which is the most tender part of him, hoping to sink my fingers in on the nerve center and disable him for a moment until the men collected their senses and pulled the rope. By jumping forward, the snake had loosened the head-rope sufficiently to turn on me and sink his fangs into my forearm. I sprang back.

The unfortunate man who was caught in the snake's coils screamed, and tried to beat off the tail as it was drawing in about him. Then suddenly the snake constricted, and crusht the life out of him. He was thrown limply about as the snake lashed the air. Mr. Mayer yelled to the confused natives to pull the head-rope taut. Fortunately for every one concerned, the tail-rope had not become loose in the struggle, and the men were able to catch it just as the python tried to lurch forward again. Then they allowed the snake to move forward slowly, carefully drawing his head toward the crate and at the same time holding his tail firmly until at last they had him stretched out. Meanwhile the bamboo poles were called into play once more, and by prodding the snake's tail, the natives forced him to uncoil and to release the dead body of the unfortunate native. But the excitement was not yet over, and, says the writer:

The head-noose had been slipt farther down than I wanted, and was giving his head too much play. Assuring the men that he could do no more harm, I took three of them with me and we grabbed the snake's neck. He tossed us about, and we had several minutes of exciting work before we got the head into the open end of the crate. When the rope was secured, we fastened another rope about the middle of him.

The snake lasht furiously, knocking several of the natives down. Stationing a crew of men at the tail-rope to slacken it as we moved forward, I took the others to the crate and set them at pulling on the middle rope. As we dragged the python forward, he coiled in the crate; then, when he was half in, we secured the middle rope and head-rope to trees, passed the tail-rope through the crate, and dragged the tail in.

There was great rejoicing, says Mr. Mayer, when they had closed the end of the crate and prepared to haul it back to Palembang. They knew that they had captured a prize specimen, and, indeed, the writer says that he has never before or since seen the python's equal in either length or girth. But, huge as he was, the snake accepted the situation calmly, coiled himself up comfortably in his small quarters, and, promptly falling asleep again, went on digesting his pig. He was eventually sold to a dealer in Liverpool, who on measuring him found that he was thirty-two feet long.

Be More Careful

of your teeth—combat the film

If you are brushing your teeth in a wrong way, learn what this new way means.

Authorities now advise it. Leading dentists everywhere are urging its daily use. Millions of people employ it.

Make this ten-day test and let the results show you what really clean teeth mean.

That dingy film

Film is what clouds the teeth's beauty. It causes most tooth troubles. Countless teeth discolor and decay because the old ways of brushing do not effectively fight film.

Film is that viscous coat you feel. It clings to teeth, enters crevices and stays. That is what discolors—not the teeth.

Film is the basis of tartar. It holds food substance which ferments and forms acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay.

Germs breed by millions in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea.

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Dental science has in late years found two ways to fight film. It has proved them by careful tests. Now they are embodied in a new-day tooth-paste—called Pepsodent—for daily application.

Dentists here and abroad now advise it. It is now bringing a new dental era to some 40 races of people.

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Pepsodent brings three other effects, natural and very important.

It multiplies the salivary flow—Nature's great tooth-protecting agent. It multiplies the starch digestant in the saliva, to digest starch deposits. They may otherwise cling and form acids.

It multiplies the alkalinity of the saliva, to neutralize the acids which cause tooth decay.

Thus every use does five things which dental authorities now regard as essential.

You'll quickly see

A 10-Day tube of Pepsodent is sent to all who ask. That shows the delightful effects. In a week you will realize that this method means much to you and yours.

Send the coupon for it. Note how clean the teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of the viscous film. See how teeth whiten as the film-coats disappear.

Watch all the effects, then read the reasons in our book. That test may lead to life-long benefits. Cut out the coupon now.

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The New-Day Dentifrice

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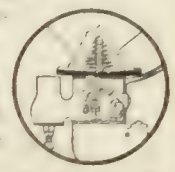

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BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES
Continued

"WIGGLE-WAGGLE WENT HIS HEAD, AND WOGGLE WENT HIS TAIL"

DO BIRDS signal to each other with their tails? They do, says that enthusiastic naturalist, Ernest Thompson Seton. Each family has a signal corps, or at least, he says, in each family of birds there seems to be one species that makes wig-wag signals with its tail to others of its kind. And in nearly every case, the tail so used is decorated with colors or with white spots, bars and blotches, so as to make it more easily seen from afar. Some of the varying systems adopted by these messengers are given in *Bird-Lore* (New York):

The best known of these tail-waggers is the Robin. The clear white spots at the corners are very plain as the Robin alights and then, for the benefit of 'whom it may concern,' gives the wig-wag sign of his race—a wag down to right, and then a wag down to left, so the tip makes a cross in the air when he makes the full sign.

The Catbird is another. He has an extraordinary performance with a very unusual equipment. His outfit consists of a red lantern and a black fan for screen. He spreads the black fan (his tail), then raises it so you see the red lantern (his undertail coverts), then drops the fan to shut off the lantern, so we get alternately blackness and flashes of red-lantern light, recalling some of our army and navy signals.

The Phoebe makes an extraordinary performance with his tail, often swinging it in a *complete circle*. This is the great exception to the rule that the signal tail is always conspicuously marked, for the Phoebe's tail is very plain indeed, but used with such energy that it never fails to identify the bird.

The Hermit Thrush is a most delicate tail-wagger. When he alights he raises the tail about half an inch, then slowly swings it down again. The action is slight, but is made more effective by the tail being colored reddish brown, brighter than the rest of the bird's upper plumage.

The Water-Thrushes and one or two of the Warblers are wig-waggers, and I was surprized not long ago to see a Nuthatch, on my lunch-counter, turn his back and spread his tail like a little Peacock, as a kinsman came flying to join him. As the tail pointed straight up at the time, the white-and-brown-splashed under coverts were remarkable. They spread like a little aurora borealis, and surely were doing service as signals.

Among larger birds, the Sparrow Hawk and Pigeon Hawk signal with their tails. The Green Heron is an energetic wig-wagger. The Spotted Sandpiper is well known for his tail signal; usually its line of movement describes a W in the air, beginning at the tip on one side and ending at the tip on the other.

In general, whenever you see a bird's tail that is strikingly marked you may believe that that tail is used in some sort of signalling. Every bird, indeed, has some identifying trick or color pattern, besides peculiarities of voice and flight. And one proof that they serve such purpose is the fact that it is by this that we identify them. A few are here noted. If you watch the common birds, you will discover many that have hitherto escaped observation.

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The simplest way to end a corn is Blue-jay. A touch stops the pain instantly. Then the corn loosens and comes out. Made in two forms—a colorless, clear liquid (one drop does it!) and in extra thin plasters. Use whichever form you prefer, plasters or the liquid—the action is the same. Safe, gentle. Made in a world-famed laboratory. Sold by all druggists.

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This book tells you when to use Saxophone—singly, in quartettes, in sextettes, or in regular band; how to play from cello parts in orchestra and many other things you would like to know. The Saxophone is the easiest of all wind instruments to play. You can learn to play the scale in an hour and soon be playing popular airs. It will double your income, your pleasure and your popularity. Three first lessons sent free. Nothing can take the place of the Saxophone for

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

UNIVERSITY DEGREES BY MAIL

A REPUTABLE French Scientific paper, *Chemie et Industrie* (Paris), prints the advertisement of a "professor," of Geneva, Switzerland, who offers to obtain university degrees from the United States by correspondence. *Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering* (New York), which comments editorially on this offer, under the heading "College Degrees for the Credulous," does not believe that the "professor" can justify his offer, and it chides its French contemporary for giving space to matter that casts reflections on American university education, and that tends to confirm Europeans in some of the fanciful ideas that they often have about conditions and customs in our country. The advertisement in question runs as follows:

Doctors' degrees by correspondence. Foreign university (U. S. A.) officially recognized. Address, with personal particulars, Prof.———Street, Geneva.

The American technical paper's indignant comment follows:

They know better than that in France and they know better in Geneva. The acceptance of such an advertisement casts unfortunate reflections on all American university degrees. It belittles the academic honors lately bestowed on Field Marshal Foch. We venture to state that there is no officially recognized university in the United States in which the "Professor" of Geneva can arrange for doctorates in science or philosophy or letters or law, or in anything else, by correspondence.

It's curious how willing Europeans are to believe absurd things about the United States. To explain to credulous foreigners the customs of the country, the killings and shootings that make things interesting on the streets, and to expound the unconventional ways of Indians and buffaloes constitute one of the few joys in life left to Americans. That sort of thing has become a habit with many of us, because it is so easy.

The habit, it will be observed, is not even original with us Americans. But when foreigners imagine degree factories in the United States and proceed to fleece one another by selling false diplomas, it ceases to be innocent merriment. Thousands and thousands of young men and women come to our institutions of learning from all over the world, and they work hard for their degrees. They prize them highly. They stand for merit, just as French and Swiss and Italian and German degrees do. Of course, no one here can stop the precious "Professor" from his misuse of foreign mails. But scientific and technological journals should not encourage the practise. The situation is very much as tho we should publish an advertisement from somebody in Quebec offering to procure the decoration of the Legion of Honor for those who apply—and comply with his terms. It would be easy enough for him to fake up a diploma in French and to send a little red ribbon to his dupes—but it would not be ethical for us to help him. And we do not think it ethical for *Chemie et Industrie*, which is, generally speaking, an excellent paper, to permit the use of its columns for his nefarious operations.

A *new* value in steel desks

$60

60" x 30½" x 34"

And now—steel desks at the price of wood are announced by Art Metal—the pioneer and leader in steel equipment for offices, banks and public buildings. These new Art Metal desks are handsome in design and sturdy in construction—built to give years of satisfactory service. The careful buyer will appreciate the easy working drawers, the linoleum tops and bronze hardware. This new Art Metal line includes single and double pedestal, and typewriter desks and steel office tables in three sizes. See them at the Art Metal store in your town or write for booklet on desks and tables.

Freight differentials are added to the price west of the Mississippi and south of the Mason-Dixon Line.

Art Metal

JAMESTOWN, NEW YORK

World's largest makers of steel office equipment

A Century of Tested Service

IN FEBRUARY, one hundred years ago, the first trust company came into being.

Before that, when a man made his will, he would name a relative, or a friend, or a business associate, to carry out his wishes.

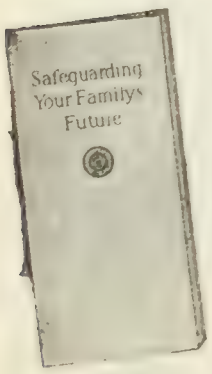
That method had serious defects. The individual may die before a will becomes effective, or in the most critical period of the settlement of an estate. The individual may become incapacitated. He may prove untrue to his trust and lacking in financial responsibility.

The trust company came into being to fill the need for a system of trusteeship that would be above these limitations—one that would have the qualifications that the individual lacked.

The trust company had its birth in America, and here it has reached its greatest development. Today there are more than 2,300 trust companies in the United States, with banking resources exceeding twelve billion dollars, and administering estates aggregating in value many billions of dollars.

The man who is making a will today can name a trust company as his executor and trustee, assuring responsible management of his estate and protection to his beneficiaries.

A Free Book About Wills



Of what importance is this century-old service to you? Read the booklet entitled "Safeguarding Your Family's Future," which you can obtain free at a trust company, or by writing to the address below.

TRUST COMPANY DIVISION
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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

FIRST-AID TO INCOME-TAX PAYERS

OUR busy collectors of internal revenue are now being flooded with letters asking about the workings of the new income tax law. These deal largely with questions of exemptions and deductions. For the benefit of our readers and to relieve the pressure on the Post-office Department, we are reprinting an informative statement sent out to the press by David H. Blair, Commissioner of Internal Revenue. This statement might well be cut out by each reader who has to pay a tax and kept for reference until the next date for making returns, namely, March 15:

Probably the most important change affecting the man of moderate means is in the exemptions. Under the 1921 act a married man with a net income of $5,000 and less is entitled to an exemption of $2,500. Under the Revenue Act of 1918 this exemption was limited to $2,000. The Revenue Act of 1921 also provides for each person dependent upon the taxpayer—if such person is under 18 years of age or incapable of self-support because mentally or physically defective—an exemption of $400. The exemption under the Revenue Act of 1918 was $200 for each such dependent. Thus, a married man with two dependents whose net income for 1921 was $5,000 will pay this year a tax of $68, compared with $104 for 1920.

A head of a family, as defined by present Treasury regulations, is a person who actually supports and maintains in one household one or more individuals who are closely connected with him by blood relationship, relationship by marriage or by adoption, or whose right to exercise family control and provide for those dependents is based upon some moral or legal obligation.

The normal rate of tax—4 per cent. on the first $4,000 of net income above the exemptions and 8 per cent. on the remaining net income—remains unchanged. This applies to citizens and residents of the United States. Alien non-residents are taxed to the full 8 per cent. on income received from sources within the United States. Non-resident aliens are allowed only a single personal exemption of $1,000. To overcome the disparity in the amount of normal tax in the case of two taxpayers, one of whom is just within the lower $2,000 exemption, the other being just within the higher $2,500 exemption, the act provides that the reduction of the personal exemption from $2,500 to $2,000 shall not operate to increase the tax which would be payable if the exemption were $2,500 by more than the net income in excess of $5,000. For example, a married man or head of a family has a net income for 1921 of $5,010. Assuming that he has no dependents, his tax, if he were allowed only the $2,000 exemption, would be $120.40. Under the benefits of the above provision, however, his tax is $110, 4 per cent. on the amount of his taxable income of $2,500, or $100 plus the amount by which his net income exceeds $5,000.

Many inquiries are received relative to the surtax rates. Taxpayers in the preparation of their returns should be careful to note that the surtax rates for the calendar year 1921 remain unchanged. The surtax rates on incomes for 1921 range from 1 per cent. on the amount of net income between $5,000 and $6,000 to 65 per cent. on the amount of net income in excess of $1,000,000. For the calendar year 1922, and each calendar year thereafter the surtax ranges from 1 per cent. on the amount of net income between $6,000 and $10,000 to 50 per cent. by which the amount of net income exceeds $200,000.

Returns are required of every single person whose net income for 1921 was $1,000 or over, every married person not living with husband or wife whose net income was $1,000, and every married person living with husband or wife whose net income was $2,000 or over. Every person whose gross income for the year was $5,000 or over must make a return regardless of the amount of net income. This requirement was not contained in the Revenue Act of 1918. Every married couple living together must make a return, either separate or joint as desired, if their aggregate net income was $2,000 or over, or if their aggregate gross income was $5,000 or more.

Gross income includes practically every dollar the taxpayer received during the year 1921. Net income is gross income less the exemptions and deductions specifically provided for by the act.

ONE-FOURTH OF SCOTLAND CHANGES HANDS

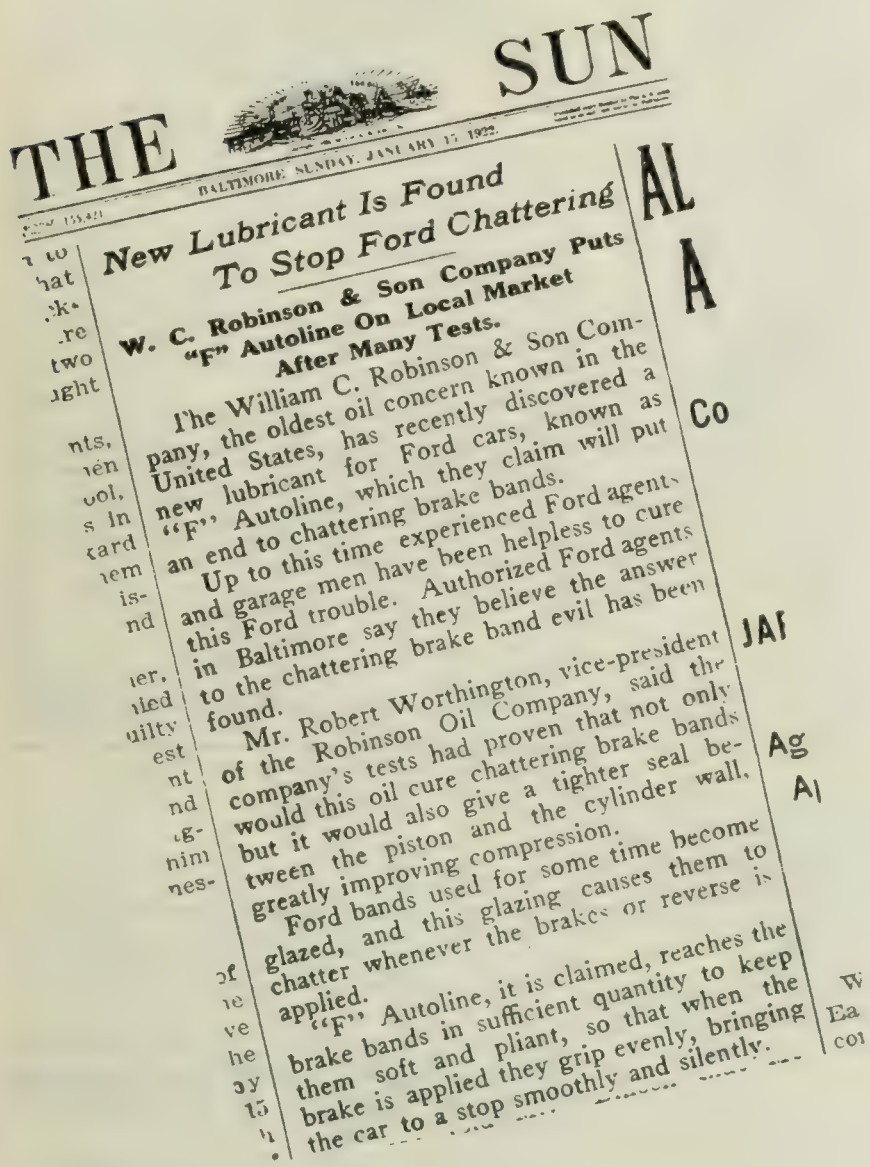
THAT four-and-a-half million acres of Scottish land have changed ownership since the armistice because of the changes in the owners' financial position brought about by the war, is an interesting bit of news gathered by *The Wall Street Journal*. The area of Scotland being 30,405 square miles, this means that nearly one-fourth of the entire country has changed hands. "The total cash turnover is estimated at the equivalent of $250,000,000. The price per acre seems low, but the area includes large extents of mountain and moorland not suitable for cultivation."

TRADE BENEFIT FROM TAX REVISION

WHILE the comparatively small change in the more important tax schedules has proved disappointing enough to the business world, the revision has done some good. For instance, reports received by the New York *Evening Post* from the retail trade throughout the country are said to indicate that increased buying on the part of the public has followed the repeal of the so-called "nuisance taxes." As we read further:

Dealers were not slow in calling the attention of the public to the fact that their finer grades of clothing, as well as a large number of other items, were no longer subject to the Government tax. The removal of the tax from proprietary medicines, toilet preparations and soda-fountain drinks is helping the drug store business. The repeal of the transportation taxes has also had a beneficial effect.

Baltimore sends all Ford owners good news about smooth driving



THE SUN

BALTIMORE, SUNDAY, JANUARY 15, 1922.

New Lubricant Is Found To Stop Ford Chattering

W. C. Robinson & Son Company Puts "F" Autoline On Local Market After Many Tests.

The William C. Robinson & Son Company, the oldest oil concern known in the United States, has recently discovered a new lubricant for Ford cars, known as "F" Autoline, which they claim will put an end to chattering brake bands.

Up to this time experienced Ford agents and garage men have been helpless to cure this Ford trouble. Authorized Ford agents in Baltimore say they believe the answer to the chattering brake band evil has been found.

Mr. Robert Worthington, vice-president of the Robinson Oil Company, said the company's tests had proven that not only would this oil cure chattering brake bands but it would also give a tighter seal between the piston and the cylinder wall, greatly improving compression.

Ford bands used for some time become glazed, and this glazing causes them to chatter whenever the brakes or reverse is applied.

"F" Autoline, it is claimed, reaches the brake bands in sufficient quantity to keep them soft and pliant, so that when the brake is applied they grip evenly, bringing the car to a stop smoothly and silently.

After years of research, a firm which has been in the oil business for 90 years announces a new lubricating oil that positively ends jerky starting and stopping—commonly called "chatter"—by preventing glazing of transmission brake band linings.

Jerky running is not due to flaws in the Ford design, but to faulty lubrication. Transmission linings when improperly lubricated, become "glazed" and cease to grip the drum evenly and firmly.

Drive today to any authorized Ford Agent or responsible garage man and fill your crank case with this wonder oil—"F" Autoline, for Ford Cars. Unless it ends jerky driving, the dealer will refund your money without question or quibble.

"F" Autoline for Ford Cars, is a superior, all season lubricating oil that performs best when used with standard Ford parts. Ordinary oil costs just as much as "F" Autoline.

Get the full story of "F" Autoline by writing today for the free booklet, "Keeping out the Jerks."

To Dealers

Our sales force cannot keep pace with the news of "F" Autoline. Wire for our proposition in your territory.

"O O" Autoline is recommended by the Franklin Automobile Co. to owners of "Franklin" Cars.

Patent Applied For

Autoline Oil Company

Automotive Oil Sales Department

Wm. C. Robinson & Son Co., Baltimore

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Refinery: Coraopolis, Penn.

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For Ford Cars "For your motor's sake"

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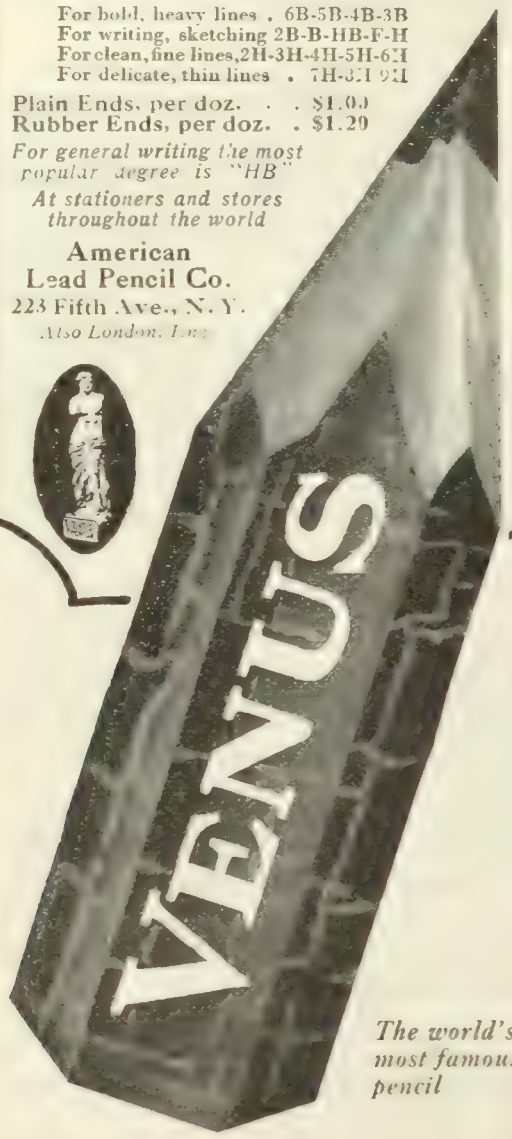

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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

January 18.—Germany pays 31,000,000 gold marks in accordance with the recent decision of the Reparations Commission providing for such payment every ten days pending a decision on the whole reparations issue.

The Russian Soviet Government appoints a delegation to attend the Genoa Economic Conference.

The Provisional Government of Ireland overcomes its financial embarrassment by arranging a short-term loan of £1,000,000 from the Bank of Ireland.

General Henry T. Allen, representing the United States, lays the American Congressional Medal of Honor on the tomb of Italy's Unknown Soldier.

January 19.—Premier Poincaré wins his first vote of confidence in the French Chamber of Deputies by a vote of 472 to 107, and in outlining the Government's policies warns Germany that France intends to stay on the Rhine until every provision of the Versailles Treaty is fulfilled.

January 20.—A new epidemic of influenza centering about London has resulted in 1,662 deaths this week, of which 1,101 were in London, it is announced by the health authorities.

The Chilean Government accepts the invitation of the United States Government to negotiate with the Peruvian envoys in Washington settlement of the dispute over the provinces of Tacna and Arica.

January 21.—Pope Benedict XV dies after five days' illness from influenza and acute pneumonia, in his 68th year.

Premier Lloyd George addresses a rally of 6,000 Liberals, and pleads for national unity as an essential to economic and financial stability. The task of the Genoa Economic Conference, he says, will be "to end the constant wars and rumors of wars."

Sir James Craig, Premier of Ulster, and Michael Collins, head of the Irish Provisional Government, announce an agreement to settle the boundary between Ulster and Southern Ireland, and providing for the cessation of the Southern Ireland boycott against Belfast and the return of Catholic workmen to the Belfast shipyards.

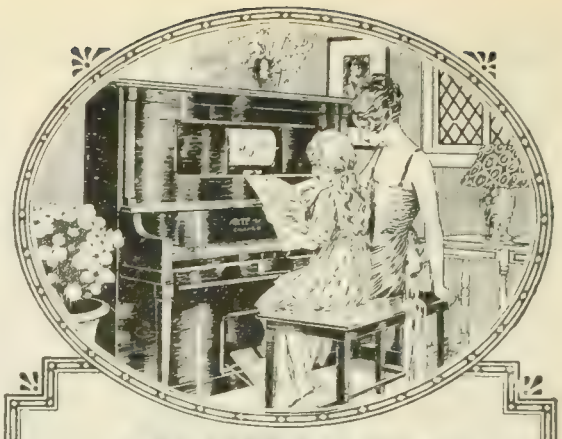
January 22.—Viscount Bryce, former British Ambassador to the United States and a noted author, dies suddenly at Sidmouth, England, in his 84th year.

January 24.—The Dail Eireann Cabinet definitely calls off the boycott against Ulster.

DOMESTIC

January 18.—The Conference Committee on Pacific and Far Eastern questions adopts the American proposals providing for the abandonment in China of the old methods of gaining concessions and exclusive economic rights, but, on the objection of Japan, rejects that article providing for a review and possible revision of existing concessions.

January 19.—The nine Powers represented at the Washington Arms Conference agree to submit for publication and consideration by the Conference all commitments made with China directly, or between foreign Powers respecting China. The lists are to include all those agreements concluded by Japan under the twenty-one demands.



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Secretary Hoover declares that the stage "appears to be set for a strike in the bituminous coal regions about the last of March."

Japan's rights to the former German cables in the Kiaochow leasehold, Chefoo-Tsingtao, and the Tsingtao-Shanghai lines are renounced by the Japanese delegates to the Washington Arms Conference.

January 20.—Ordinary expenses of the Government fell off by nearly $700,000,000 during the first half of the current fiscal year, as compared with the same period in 1920, while public debt disbursement decreased by about $1,000,000,000, according to a statement issued by the Treasury covering financial operations from July 1 to December 31, 1921.

January 21.—The Powers represented at the Washington Arms Conference agree to the Root resolution providing that they shall not support any agreements by their respective nationals designed to create spheres of influence or to provide for the enjoyment of exclusive opportunities in designated parts of China.

Members of the Association of Railway Executives accept the proposal by the four brotherhoods of train service employees that their wages and working conditions be negotiated on a territorial basis.

John Kendrick Bangs, author, humorist and lecturer, dies at Atlantic City, in his 60th year.

January 22.—The United States Railroad Labor Board announce new working rules effective February 1, and supplementing the agreements adopted during the Federal control of the railroads. Two provisions, one permitting intermittent service and the other stipulating that time and one-half shall be paid only after the ninth hour of work, are expected to save $50,000,000 annually.

January 23.—President Harding opens the National Agricultural Conference in Washington, and declares for more adequate financial facilities for the farmer and for an extension of cooperative marketing, buying and loan associations of farmers.

Baron Shidehara, Japanese Ambassador to this country, promises the Washington Arms Conference that Japan will withdraw her troops from Siberia and retain no exclusive advantages either in Siberia or other parts of Russia, but fails to name a date when the evacuation will begin.

January 24.—The Powers represented at the Washington Arms Conference adopt a resolution binding them not to ship arms or munitions of war, or material designed exclusively for their manufacture, into China, and providing that the United States shall invite the adherence to this resolution of other Powers having treaty relations with China.

Secretary Mellon states in a letter to Chairman Fordney of the House Ways and Means Committee that any attempt to provide a soldiers' bonus through the use of the principal and interest of the foreign debt to this country "would be futile as well as unwise," and that the bonus would cost probably not less than $850,000,000 in the first two years.

Rejection of all railroad shop rules recently promulgated by the United States Railroad Labor Board, which cut time and one-half pay for extra work from the shopmen's wages, is ordered by the Committee of 100, acting for the six railways' shop crafts.

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

A Nut and a Rivet.—A crank's theory often needs only a rivet or two more to become a valuable discovery.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

She Knew.—"Why is your wife so jealous of your typist?"

"Well, you see, my wife used to be my typist!"—*London Mail.*

Probably.—SHE—"What makes the leaves turn red in the fall?"

HE—"They are blushing to think how green they have been all summer."—*Burr.*

Large Family Size.—The latest fad in the United States is for men to carry photographs of their wives inside the crowns of their hats. An enterprising firm is specializing in extra large crowns for the State of Utah.—*Eve.*

It Sounded Rough.—HE—"But, my dear young lady, don't you ever wash?"

SHE—"Certainly not! Only scrape and rub" (and there was no one to tell the dear old thing at the next table that they were merely two artists discussing technique).—*London Opinion.*

With Reservations.—MOTHER—(to Betty who has been sent home owing to indisposition of schoolmistress)—"But I hope you were sorry poor Miss Pringle was ill."

BETTY—"Oh, I was, mother, but I couldn't help clapping my hands under my breath."—*Punch (London).*

Early Indications.—"Were you a bright boy at school?"

"Very," replied Senator Sorghum. "I was not very strong for text-books, but I was a wonder at thinking up excuses for not being able to answer some of the questions put to me."—*Washington Star.*

The Vanishing Race.—"Every city," says a trade journal, "is face to face with the problem of widening its streets."

Given time, the problem will settle itself. In a few more years the sidewalks can be taken up and given over to vehicular traffic. There won't be any pedestrians left.—*Detroit Motor News.*

The Captain Won.—When General Pershing was in Coblenz he reviewed the entire "Rhine Division" at Weissenthurm, near there. All officers were instructed to snap out of it and answer any questions put by the general without hesitation. One captain had this especially well in mind.

"How many expert riflemen have you in this company?" queried the general.

"Twenty per cent., sir," snapped back the captain.

"How many sharpshooters?"

"Forty-two per cent., sir," just as snappily.

"How many marksmen?"

"Seventy-six per cent., sir," instantaneously.

"How is this, captain?" asked the general, after his aide had showed him the total of figures he had jotted down on his pad. "This totals 138 per cent. of your company."

"The company is over-strength, sir," snapped back the captain.—*The American Legion Weekly.*

Too Much.—Personally we think it is nice for a man to be always cheerful, but it gets on our nerves for a dentist to sing at his work.—*Dallas News.*

Limited Praise.—"What makes you say that the lady is as pretty as a picture?"

"Well, you see, I was thinking of modern art."—*Meggendorfer Blaetter (Munich).*

In Memoriam.—"And shall we do nothing to celebrate the centenary of the author of 'The Talking Animals'?"

"Yes. We shall reopen Parliament!"—*Il Travaso (Rome).*

Sensitive.—"This morning I found a purse!"

"Did you take it back?"

"No. They offered a reward, and it hurt my pride."—*Der Brummer (Berlin).*

Half Rates.—BEGGAR—"Please give a poor old blind man a dime."

BEGGEE—"Why, you can see out of one eye!"

BEGGAR—"Well, then, give me a nickel."—*Sun Dodger.*

Back Home Again.—ALICE—"Have you written to that wonderful man you became engaged to at the seaside?"

VIRGINIA—"I've intended to all along, but I can't think of his name."—*The American Legion Weekly.*

No Peace in It.—"Are you not in favor of peace?"

"I refuse to be quoted," replied Senator Sorghum. "It has gotten so that a man can't mention 'peace' without getting into some kind of an argument."—*Washington Star.*

Expenses Deducted.—John Henry was about as careful of a quarter as a man could be. He married a widow worth $20,000. Shortly after the ceremony an old friend met him.

"Allow me," he said, "to congratulate you. I believe your wedding was worth a clear $20,000 to you."

"No," replied John Henry, "not quite so much."

"Indeed, I thought it was every penny of it."

"Oh, no," said the benedict, "I had to pay sixteen dollars for the ring."—*The Christian Intelligencer and Mission Field (New York).*

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  'Twas good to be alive.
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  Bill $20.85.

He started on a little tour,
  The finest sort of fun.
He stopped too quick and stripped his gears—
  Bill $90.51.

He took his wife downtown to shop,
  To save carfare was great;
He jammed into one lamp-post—
  Bill $268.

He spent about all that he had,
  And then in anguish cried:
"I'll put a mortgage on the house
  And take just one more ride."
—*New York Evening Mail.*

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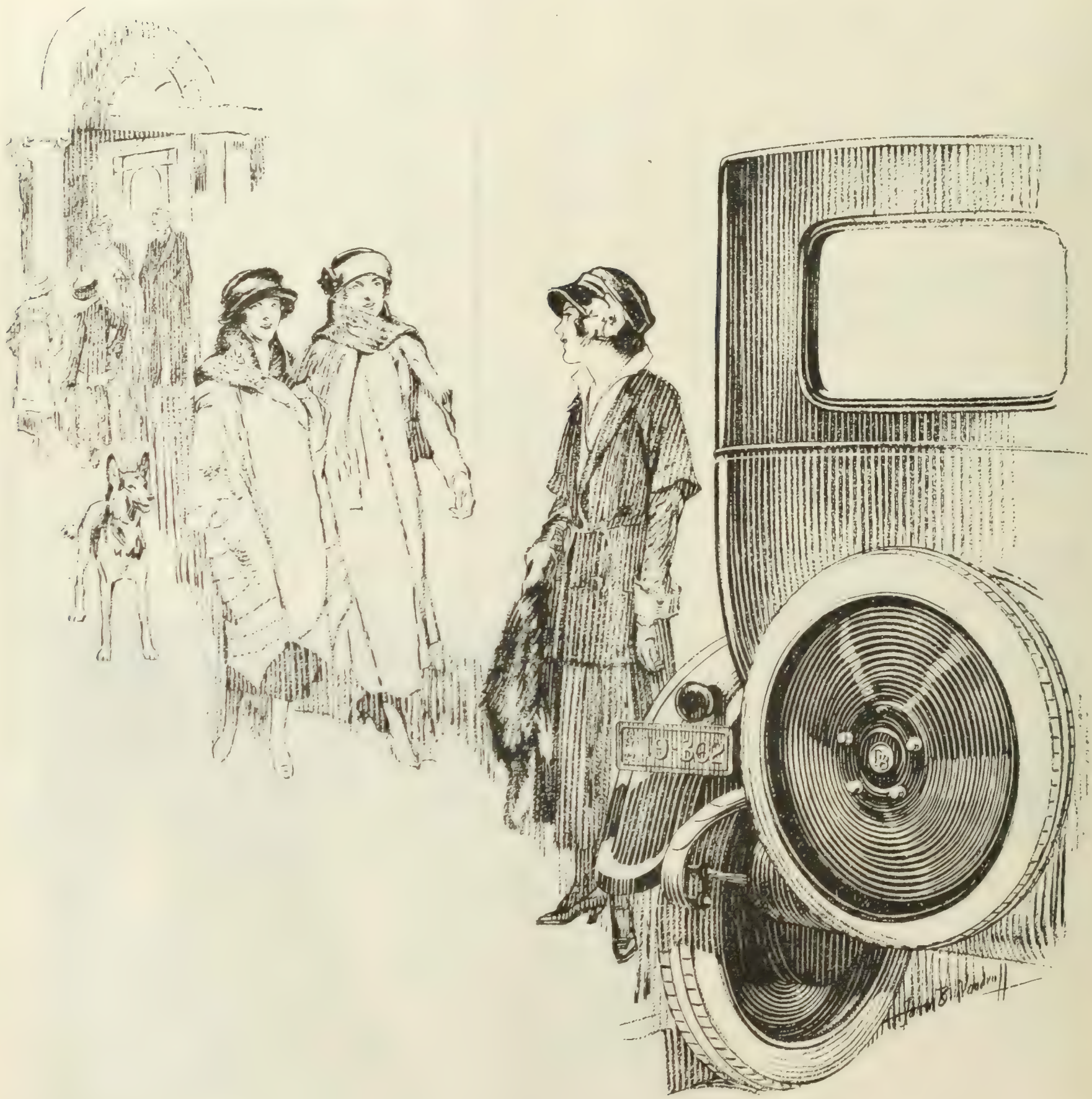

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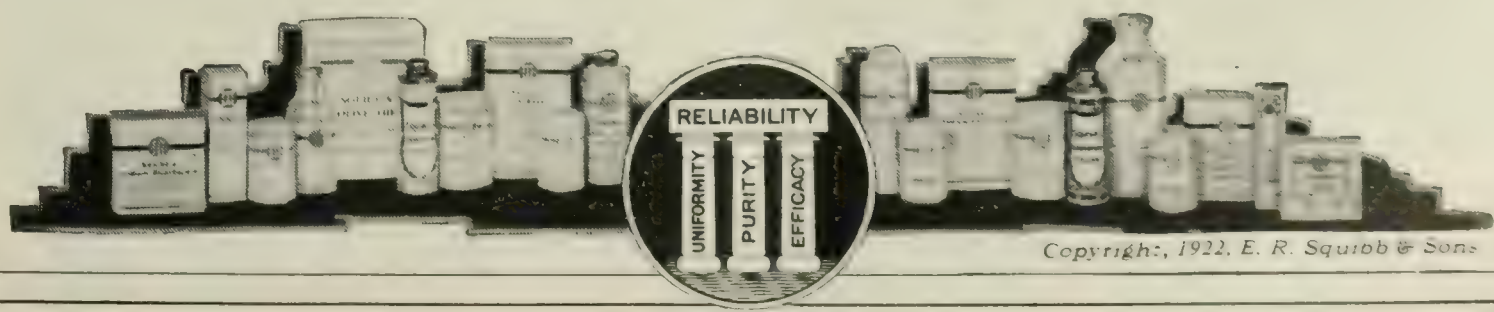

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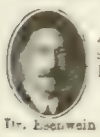
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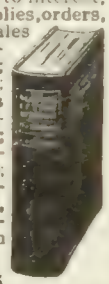
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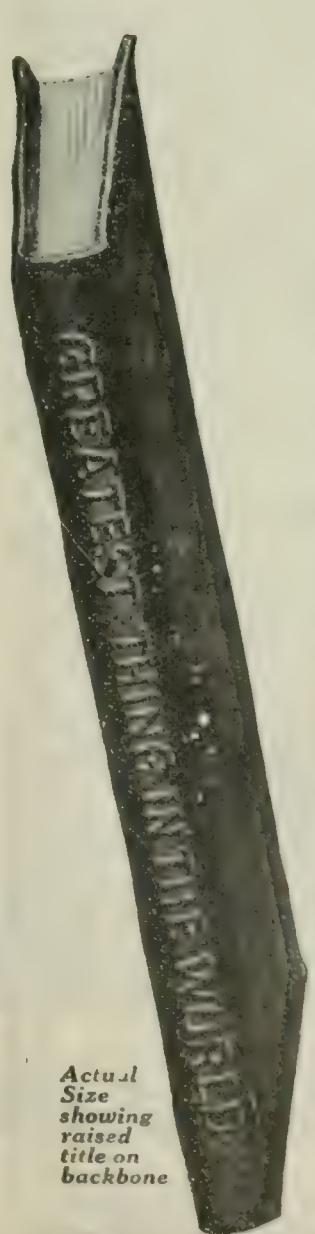

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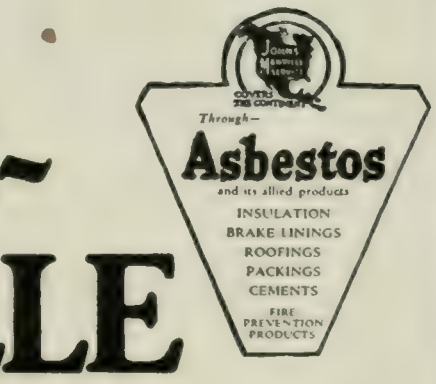

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Vol. LXXII, No. 6 New York, February 11, 1922 Whole Number 1660

TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

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THE BONUS AND THE TAXPAYER

"BILLIONS FOR DEFENSE, but not one cent for the men who fought and won the war while the stay-at-homes were making their huge profits or drawing their fat wage envelopes!" This, in brief, sums up the argument in many speeches and editorials favoring the soldiers' bonus. If this is to be our Government's policy, there are many thousands of ex-service men—voters, by the way—who would like to know the reason why. Congress is sufficiently imprest to be committed to the passage of a bonus bill at an early date and "if a practical way could be devised to finance a bonus it will be generally approved," remarks a New York State editor. But that "if" makes the bonus affair "the most unpleasant issue in American politics," in the opinion of the New York *Globe*. That "if" looms so large to the New York *Journal of Commerce* that it sees the United States "now facing financial disaster." A host of newspapers agree with the Secretary of the Treasury that the money can not be found for a bonus in the immediate future without either oppressing the taxpayers or bedeviling government finance, to which the answer comes from the head of the American Legion that this is a debt of honor and that it is for the Secretary of the Treasury to invent some way to raise the money. It will be remembered that last year an "adjusted compensation" bill was passed by the House of Representatives, and would have been adopted by the Senate if President Harding had not come over from the White House to plead against it. Now, the correspondents tell us, the President will favor a bonus, provided only that the bill carry a provision for raising the necessary funds. The Republican majority in each House is on record in favor of a bonus bill, and such a bill is thought likely to be reported from committee any day.

ONE OF THE STOCKHOLDERS!

—Thiele in the Sioux City *Tribune*.

"Congress is at the moment afraid of the soldier vote," explains David Lawrence in one of his Washington dispatches to the Springfield *Republican*. But "it isn't merely the bulk of the soldiers who are demanding a bonus," writes that experienced political observer, Mark Sullivan, in the New York *Evening Post*; "what weighs more with Congress is the fact that the bulk of the people generally seem to be demanding it." Mr. Sullivan points out that an Ohio referendum vote in favor of a State bonus last fall had a great deal to do "with causing Harding and the other Republican leaders to change front." Yet "the subject is unmistakably difficult, and it is causing the leaders more worry than any other thing in the present political situation." They know the political peril in levying more taxes, and they realize that the Government has six and a half billion dollars in bonds and notes to repay or refund within the next sixteen months, and that a new loan for a bonus would make the task almost impossible. The best informed people are aware that "the project of paying the bonus out of receipts from our European debtors is sheer nonsense. There is not the faintest prospect of getting any cash payment that amounts to anything out of these European countries in the near future." Nevertheless, "the bill undoubtedly will go through somehow or other."

Thus we are told that the bonus will certainly pass, but we are not told how the bonus will be paid, comments the Baltimore *News*. The Indianapolis *News* does not see how even Congress can devise a "method by which a bonus can be paid without costing anything." It is impossible to find out just what the bonus will cost. For it is planned to give the soldiers a choice of five methods of payment. Every man below the rank of captain will be entitled to a cash sum varying in amount with his length of service. As noted in a New York *Herald* Washington dispatch,

"The other options are: (2) Insurance payable in twenty years to an amount 40 per cent. greater than his cash bonus; (3) vocational training at the expense of the Government to an amount equal to his bonus and 40 per cent. additional; (4) farm or home aid, by which the man would receive 40 per cent. more than the cash bonus to be applied on the purchase of a farm or home, and (5) special preference for ex-service

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man in taking up public lands and on all Government reclamation projects."

If all chose the cash bonus, the cost would be about $1,500,000,000. The maximum cost would be $5,000,000,000, scattered over twenty years. Mr. McCumber, Chairman of the Senate

CONGRESS WOULD BAKE A BONUS PIE FOR THE SOLDIER, BUT FIRST HE MUST CATCH THE RABBIT.

—Morris in the New Haven *Journal-Courier*.

Finance Committee, believes that most of the men would accept the cash bonus and that the cost would be about $4,000,000,000, which could be spread out so that it would not cost more than $200,000,000 in any year prior to 1943. The Secretary of the Treasury has estimated that it would cost $850,000,000 the first two years if half the men took cash.

Where is this money coming from? Treasury Department experts who have been asked to look into the matter have suggested a number of miscellaneous taxes. They have reported that a tax increase of fifty cents a thousand on cigarettes would raise $25,000,000; two cents a pound on chewing and smoking tobacco, $5,000,000; three-cent instead of two-cent postage, would raise $70,000,000; increase in second-class mail rates, $30,000,000; stamp tax on documents, $40,000,000; a two-cent stamp tax on bank checks, $30,000,000, and a license tax on automobiles, $100,000,000. Treasury experts have also prepared a sales tax plan providing for revenues up to $600,000,000 a year; this would mean a tax on practically everything in general use. There has been much opposition in Congress to a sales tax, but many leaders are said to feel it may be the only way out. One Congressman strongly advocates a specific tax of three cents a gallon on sales and deliveries by manufacturers and producers of gasoline.

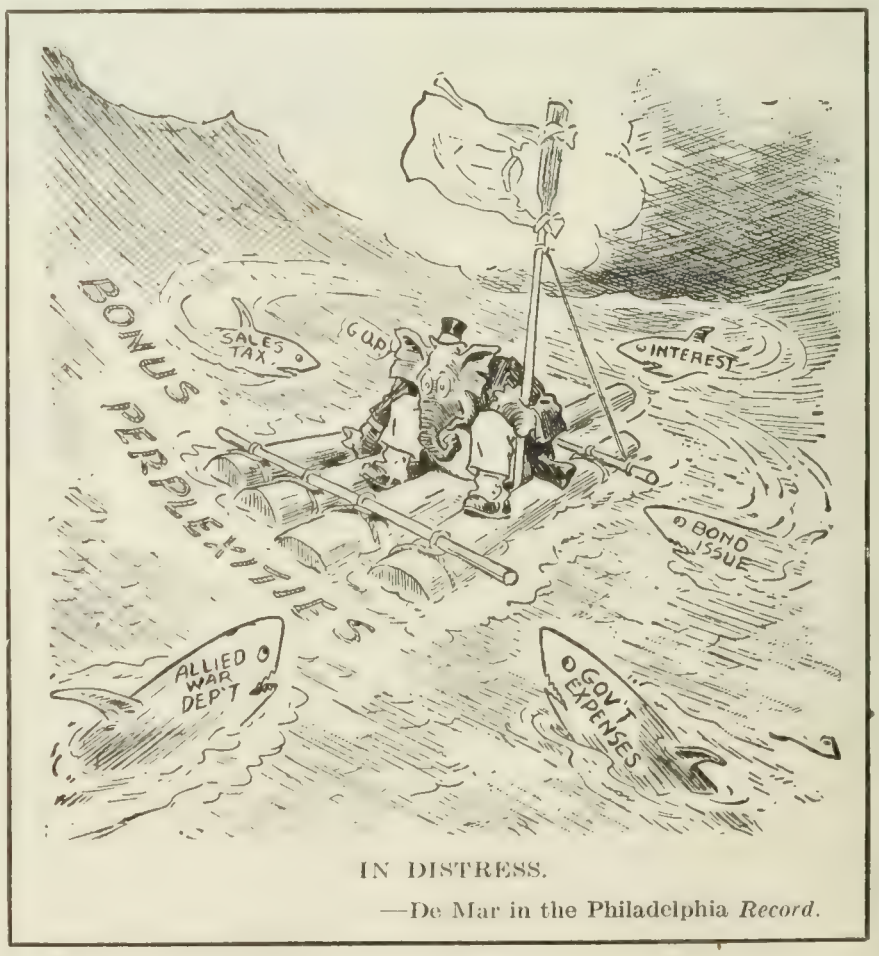
So here is Congress talking about new taxes, the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* remarks, while "the taxpayer wants and has been led to expect a lowering of taxes." As the New York *Globe* understands it:

"The payment of $1,600,000,000 for a bonus means a payment of $60 by every American family. It means the equivalent of keeping an army of 650,000 men for a year. In addition it means a precedent we should never allow ourselves to establish. If we are not through paying able-bodied veterans now, we shall not be through paying them for generations. To-day we yearly give to Civil War veterans or their dependents five-sixths of what it costs us to run the civil branches of our Federal Government."

Taxation for bonus payments, the New York *Evening Mail* declares, "would mean such a strangulation of American business life as to make virtually certain prolonged conditions of unemployment which, for the great majority of the veterans, would mean a loss in wages far beyond what they would gain in bonus." As the New York *Times* sums it up, "trade, commerce, agriculture, every industry, and every interest would suffer from this perilous gift, this addition to the cost of living, this reinflation, this enactment of bad times." And *The Times* asks: "Are the farmers pining for more taxes? Are the workingmen? Are business men yearning for new burdens to carry?" The New York *Journal of Commerce* can not believe that the people at large are really in favor of the bonus. It believes that local business men do not openly oppose it because they fear boycotting, and that many ex-service men would protest except for "false standards of professional feeling" or fear of opprobrium that would be cast upon them by bonus-seeking comrades. In the opinion of the New York daily, "like considerations restrain other elements in the population." And it remarks that:

"If to the proposed soldier bonus should be added the measure of ship subsidy, which President Harding intends to recommend, allowances for the St. Lawrence canal to the ocean, and perhaps others among the numerous bonus and subsidy plans now pressing for attention, the Treasury might almost as well give up the effort to maintain a conservative and sound policy and commit itself to plans of short-term bank borrowing, issue of paper currency, and other alternatives of the same sort, just as foreign countries are now doing."

Similar protests come from *The Wall Street Journal*, New York *Commercial*, New York *Evening Post*, New York *World*, Brooklyn *Eagle*, New Haven *Journal-Courier*, Newark *News*, Providence *Bulletin*, Springfield *Union*, Philadelphia *Inquirer*, Rochester



IN DISTRESS.

—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

Post-Express, Albany *Knickerbocker Press*, Omaha *World-Herald*, and Louisville *Courier-Journal*. All of these papers feel that Secretary Mellon hit the nail squarely on the head in his recent letter explaining the embarrassment of the Treasury in the face of the bonus demands. In this letter written to Chairman

DROP THE HANDKERCHIEF—WHO'S GOING TO BE IT?

—Brown in the Chicago *Daily News*.

Fordney (Rep., Mich.) of the House Ways and Means Committee, Mr. Mellon pointed out that within the next sixteen months $6,500,000,000 of government obligations fall due, including $3,548,000,000 of Victory notes. The Treasury is proceeding with a refunding plan which will not disturb business. With these enormous operations on hand "it would be dangerous in the extreme to attempt to finance the expenditures involved in the bonus through new borrowing." Then it must be done by new taxation. Citing the figures on the probable cost of the bonus which have already been noted, Mr. Mellon observed that the estimates take no account of expense of administration or cost of service to be given the men. And the expenditures involved would, of course, be in addition to the substantial expenditures for relief of disabled veterans "which amount to about $450,000,000 a year, according to the estimates for 1922 and 1923." And as far as new taxes are concerned,

"The taxes already in force are too onerous for the country's good, and are having an unfortunate effect on business and industry. The field of taxation, moreover, has already been so thoroughly covered, owing to the extraordinary revenue needs growing out of the war, that it is exceedingly difficult to discover new taxes that could properly be levied to yield as much as $850,000,000 within two years."

The Secretary makes the point that any "indirect means of financing the bonus" would "have to be borne in the long run by the taxpayer." For any advances from foreign governments are to apply, as the law now stands, to the retirement of, and interest payments on, Liberty Bonds, and if these sums went to other purposes the payments on the bonds would necessarily come from the taxpayers.

This is all very well; perhaps the bonus will mean more taxes. But the Chicago *Journal*, for one, declares its belief "in fair play for the soldiers, even if it does add a few per cents to the surtaxes on incomes above a million dollars, or requires the Federal Government to take a larger share of swollen fortunes through inheritance duties." The Manchester *Union* thinks Mr. Mellon is blind to the one great question involved in the bonus:

"Was it just to set in motion a conscription act and compel a certain percentage of men to enter the military service and accept a soldier's pay, and then leave the remainder of the men of military age in the country who were not drawn in the draft to choose their own employment and, taking advantage of the country's necessities, to exact a scale of wages far in excess of the peace time rates? Every Member of Congress who can answer that question in the affirmative ought to vote *against* the adjusted compensation bill. And likewise every Congressman who can not bring himself to say 'yes' to that question ought to vote *for* the bill."

The argument in favor of the bonus is put this way by the New York *Daily News*:

"Morally we owe our soldiers some remuneration for sacrificing time, money, opportunity and health in defense of our homes and institutions while most of our civilian population was prospering. Payment of debt is always irksome. But the country should be brought to realize that that does not relieve the debtor of the obligation.

"A bonus would pay for itself in the renewed faith of the veterans in a Government which used them in its time of need and which may call their children at another such time.

"Many of these men sacrificed homes and comfort to a sense of duty. They went into untold hardship. And to-day all too many of them are homeless and in want, while the stay-at-homes enjoy the comforts and ease of prosperity.

"If this begets a happy frame of mind, or one conducive to the welfare of the nation, then we are mistaken."

In a public reply to Secretary Mellon, Hanford MacNider, National Commander of the American Legion, says in part:

"It is not the opinion of the American Legion that doing justice to these war veterans will cause economic disaster. I think adjusted compensation would be a great economic benefit, because these veterans are not going to squander their money even if they take a cash bonus. Many of them will elect to take a farm or loan aid, land settlement, or paid-up insurance, so that the money will be spent for houses and farms. That will add to the prosperity of the country."

According to Mr. MacNider, the American Legion has a plan by which men who do not personally need the cash bonus can turn it into a revolving fund for the benefit of disabled men and their families. Another Legion official is inclined to laugh at the way Secretary Mellon, after President and Congress have come out for the bonus, "rushes in at the last minute with hand uplifted in holy horror against a 'raid on the Treasury' ":

"Secretary Mellon evidently has stuffed his ears against the voices and noises abroad in the land. He seems not to have sensed in the least the public sentiment of the country. Vote after vote, State by State, Legislature by Legislature, have passed over him like waves over a rock.

"He stands alone and unafraid, the last of the irreconcilables."

In this connection it might be noted that, accordi to a New York *Herald* summary, seventeen States have given their ex-soldiers a bonus; that legislation for bonuses is pending in several others, and that nearly all the States are aiding the soldiers in one way or another.

WHAT THE FARMER WANTS

THE PARADOXICAL CASE of the American farmer—whose great need comes just at the time when he has grasped great power in Congress—was sketched and discust in these pages last week. Granting his need, and his ability to demand a hearing in Washington, what specific remedies does he suggest? He answers this question in the resolutions adopted by the National Agricultural Conference—resolutions which reflect, notes the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, a compromise between the radicals and the conservatives in the farmers' ranks. The radicals, however, held a second meeting after the regular conference closed, and adopted a set of resolutions of their own. Both sections of farm opinion look to the famous "farm bloe" to exact from Congress the legislation necessary to give effect to their resolutions.

"If Congress worked as rapidly as the Washington Agricultural Conference, life would probably be more interesting, but a good deal less secure," remarks the Baltimore *News*, which adds: "Like the man writing a triolet, the conference had scarcely begun before it was done, and it wound up on the fifth day with an appalling list of resolutions which range all the way from farm loans to reforestation; and from the St. Lawrence ship canal to the wages of railway labor." But the Pittsburgh *Leader* finds in these resolutions evidence that "the farmers understand the economics of the situation as clearly as any man in Washington or any man in Wall Street." The following, according to the summary published in the New York *Herald*, are the outstanding recommendations endorsed by the delegates:

1. That the banking facilities of the country should be revised, so that farmers, live-stock raisers and others in kindred industries might be better able to obtain loans—this to be accomplished by revision of the Federal Reserve Act, a temporary continuation of the War Finance Corporation and the extension of the authority of the Farm Loan Board.

2. That Congress specifically provide in the law that farmers' cooperative organizations, for the sale of farm products through combinations of farmers, be legal—some doubt existing as to whether this is the case under the Sherman Act.

3. That the American Government participate in such conferences which are not "contrary to national policy," in regard to the economic restoration of Europe—there being no doubt of the sentiment for participation in the Genoa conference, altho Genoa was not specifically mentioned.

THE NEW RINGMASTER

—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*

4. That freight rates be reduced at once to the level before August 25, 1920, and that still further reductions be made, both railroad labor and railroad corporations being called upon to accept losses.

5. That Congress take up the immediate study of the question of whether there should be a governmental price guaranty on farm products, as on wheat during the war, so that the farmer might be insured against loss.

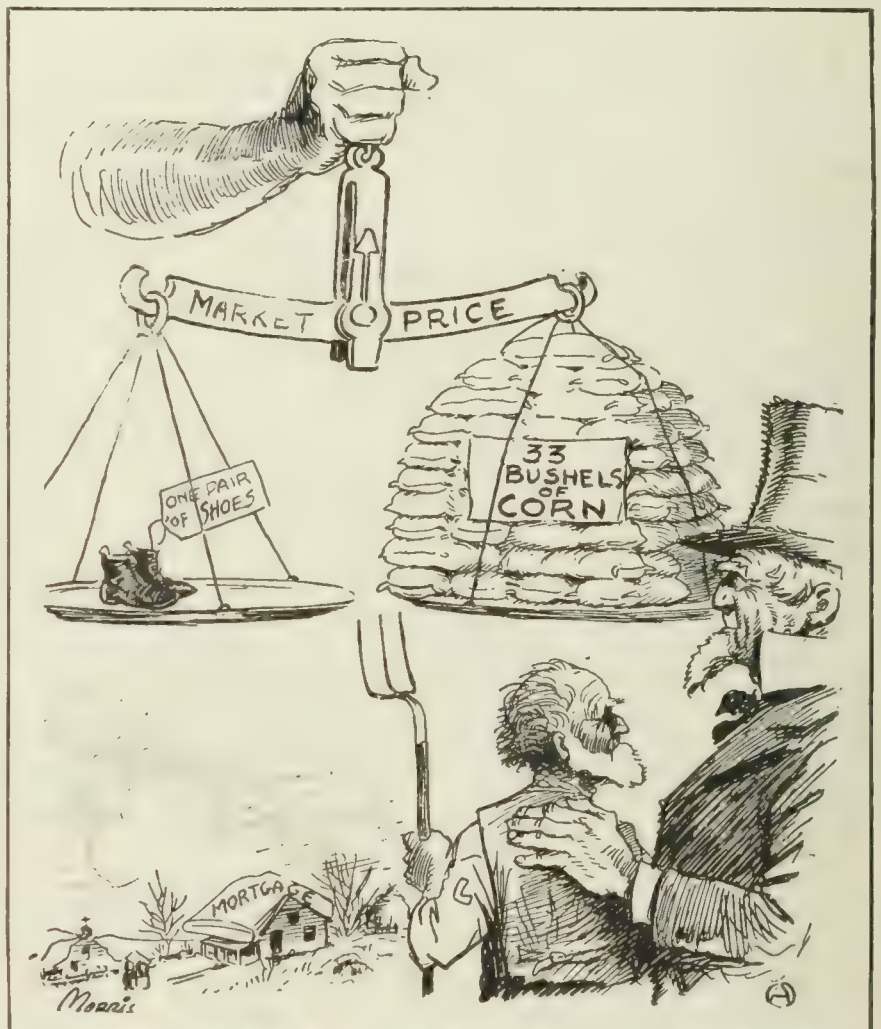
6. That the United States Government accept the proposal of Henry Ford to take over and operate the nitrate plant at Muscle Shoals; that the cost of fertilizer may be reduced to the farmers.

Another Washington dispatch emphasizes the resolutions calling for tariff protection of American agriculture commensurate with that enjoyed by industrial products, and for the development of a permanent tariff policy removed from the sphere of partizan politics.

The more radical minority program, drawn up by about forty delegates from the original conference, makes the following demands, according to a Washington correspondent of the New York *Call:*

An immediate Federal loan of $100,000,000 to tide impoverished farmers over the present emergency.

Stabilization of prices on wheat, corn, cotton and wool.



ABOUT TIME WE HAD AN ECONOMIC CONFERENCE IN AMERICA

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

Creation of a Federal agency to limit profits on these four staples by millers, elevators and bakers.

Agencies to finance the marketing of surplus food products abroad.

Restoration of the excess profits and inheritance tax to remove the burden of taxation from farmers and all other producers of wealth.

Immediate enactment of the Capper-Volstead cooperative marketing bill.

Unified government operation of the railroads with an immediate reduction of approximately 33 per cent. in freight rates.

Eventual government ownership of railroads.

Acceptance of Henry Ford's Muscle Shoals offer.

The appearance of a radical wing was to be expected, remarks the Springfield *Republican*, which notes that its ideas were always

outvoted in the conference by the conservative majority. "Dominant among the impressions left," remarks the New York *Evening Post*, "is that of the comparative conservatism of the rural interests—their sense of responsibility contrasting with the irresponsibility of the nineties." Noting with satisfaction the things that the conference did not do, this New York paper goes on to say:

"The delegates voted down all proposals for price-fixing. Though a multitude of farmers have bought land at excessive valuations, and suffer under mortgages, there was no cry for inflated currency with which to pay debts; the demand instead

JACK AND THE CORNSTALK.

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

was for deflation. In their recommendations for lower rail rates the conferees showed themselves unwilling to demand drastic wage cuts. The conference has imprest the nation anew with the farmers' plight, while its tone has increased the general sympathy for them."

But the dramatic surprize of the conference, in the opinion of many observers, was the discovery that the American farmer has become "internationally minded." One resolution adopted read:

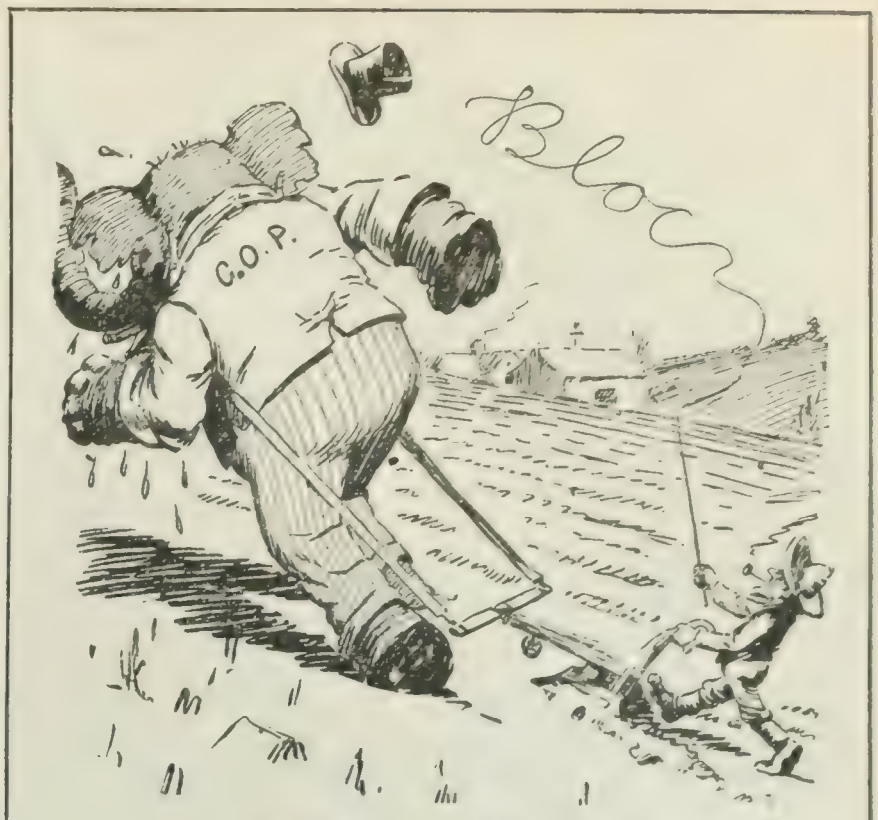
"Whereas the surplus production of many products of American farms have long found and now find their main market in European countries which are also now large public debtors to the United States. These are facts of importance to every business interest in this country.

"Resolved, that this conference, therefore, urge the Administration to use its good offices and its commanding position as a creditor country to aid in the industrial rehabilitation of Europe."

And in a dispatch from Mark Sullivan to the New York *Evening Post*, we read:

"One speaker got obvious approval when he said that America ought to be fully represented on the Reparations Commission. The president of the Fifty-Million-Dollar Farmers' Equity Cooperative Exchange of St. Paul said in his speech: 'Europe owes us ten billions of dollars. I believe that Uncle Sam should be represented there; and if I had that much coming, and if you had that much coming, from a bunch of debtors, and those fellows were holding a meeting, you would go in.'

"This sort of thing is a surprizing and genuinely important



SPEAKING OF FARM LABOR

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*

development. One of the formal proposals made at the conference has been for America to loan money to European countries on long-term credits for the purpose of enabling those countries to buy our farm products on credit. This is impossible and won't be done, but out of the feeling which inspired the proposal has arisen a growing conviction that the quickest and surest road out of America's agricultural depression is to get away from the policy of isolation which won such complete approval in the election of 1920."

"The farmer," remarks Robert Small in his Washington correspondence to the Nashville *Tennessee*, "is looking to Europe as the next market for American farm products, and he has come to realize that not until Europe returns to a stable basis can real prosperity come back to the farms of the American prairies and the Southland." To quote Mr. Small further:

"Some members of the 'agricultural bloc' in the Senate have also been members of the 'irreconcilable bloc' on the subject of America participating in European affairs. But now that the farmers' voice has been heard in a plea that something be done to bolster up Europe, the 'irreconcilables' dependent upon the farmer vote are very apt to stop, look and listen before voting anew for a policy of American isolation from the rest of the world.

"'We do not need Europe,' has been a slogan to conjure with at the Capitol during the last two years, and the phrase, 'internationally minded'—meaning that a man thinks of Europe as well of 'America first'—has been used as a term of contempt.

"'We do need Europe,' have said the farmers at the conference, and the statement is certain to have its influence upon future events in Washington. The farmer is the most powerful element in the political life of the United States to-day. Congress has its ears attuned to a cry of the farmer as it never had them attuned even to the call of 'big business.' The tiller of the soil may be financially poor, but he was never so politically rich as at the present moment. It is of vast political significance, therefore, when the farm congress adopts a program which, among other things, recommends:

"'That the Government extend aid to Europe for economic rehabilitation:

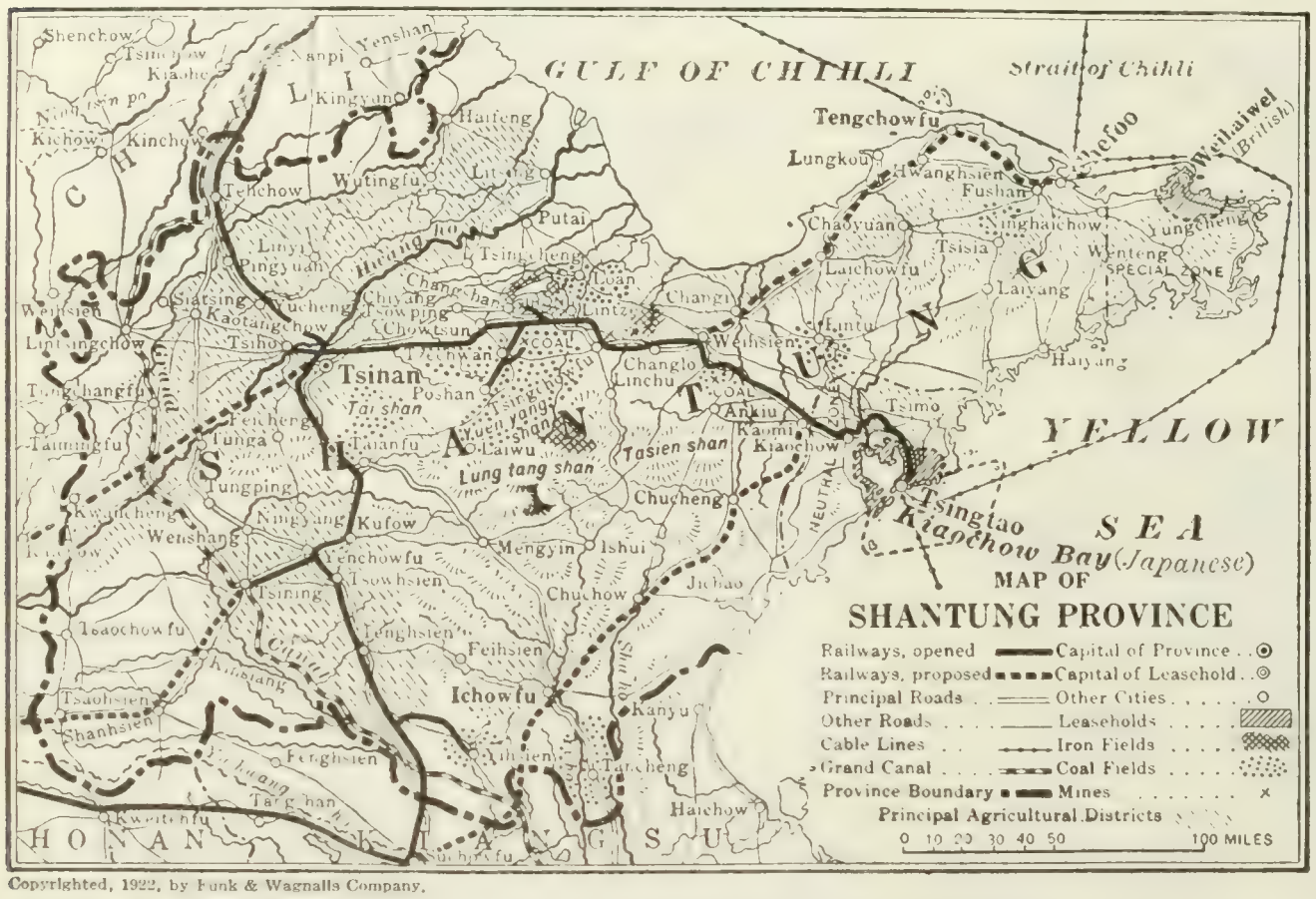
"'That Congress authorize credits for the financing of exports to Europe:

"'That increased support be given to the international agricultural institute at Rome, and that agricultural attachés be assigned to the American embassies in foreign countries.'"

An unexpected recognition of this new attitude of our farmers is found in some of the French papers, Paris correspondents tell us. These papers express the belief that the American farmer will prove the deciding factor in President Harding's decision regarding the Genoa conference.

CHINA'S VICTORY IN SHANTUNG

COMPLETE AGREEMENT between China and Japan as to the restoration of the province of Shantung undoubtedly removed what the Baltimore *News* terms "the key-log of the jam at Washington." "If the Conference had done nothing else during its prolonged session, it could still lay claim, on this one count, to having been successful," says the Providence *Journal*. For, as the New York *Tribune* points out, "the Conference has restored the German Shantung concessions to China—something which the Paris Peace Conference confessed its impotency to do." As Secretary of State Hughes remarked, in announcing that Japan and China had come to an agreement on the Shantung issue, "China's ancient and most sacred possession is now restored to her in its entirety, free from any foreign domination." A summary of the agreement follows:



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SHANTUNG PROVINCE, ITS RAILWAYS AND RESOURCES.

Reprinted from our issue of January 21.

Article I provides that Japan shall restore to China the former German-leased territory of Kiaochow, an area of about 200 square miles. This has been the bone of contention since Shantung was awarded to Japan at Paris. Japan and China each will appoint a commission, with powers to arrange for the transfer of the properties. The transfer would be required within six months, and the Japanese Government agrees to hand over to China all archives, deeds, and other papers relating to Kiaochow.

Article II provides for transfer by Japan to China of all public property in Shantung, whether originally German-owned or built subsequently by the Japanese. No compensation shall be claimed by Japan for such property except that purchased during Japanese occupation, or German property improved by Japan. Japan will be reimbursed for sums expended on these properties.

Article III provides for the withdrawal of Japanese troops from Shantung, especially on the railroad. These include Japanese gendarmes, and the withdrawal is to be made as soon as possible, when the Chinese police are ready to take over the railway. Entire withdrawal of Japanese troops is to be effected within three months, if possible, and not later than six months after the treaty is signed.

Article IV provides that the Japanese shall return to China the custom house at Tsingtao.

Article V provides that Japan shall transfer to China the Tsingtao-Tsinanfu railway and its branches, together with all appurtenant property, for the sum of 53,406,141 gold marks, the assessed value as fixt by the Reparations Commission. A joint railway commission will arrange for the transfer in not less than nine months. Japan will accept China's purchase of the line with Chinese treasury notes, to run for a period of fifteen years. At the end of five years or at any time thereafter, however, these are redeemable at the option of China. Meanwhile, a Japanese traffic manager and chief accountant, under the control of the Chinese managing director and removable for cause, will be selected and appointed by the Chinese Government.

Article VI provides that two extensions of the Tsingtao-Tsinanfu (Shantung) railway shall be thrown open to the common activities of an international group under the Chinese management.

Article VII provides that Japanese and Chinese capital in the Shantung mines (shown in the accompanying map), which the treaty provides are to be taken over by a special Chinese Government chartered corporation, shall be equally balanced.

Article VIII provides that the opening of the former German-leased territory shall be on an equal basis, and that present and future foreign rights shall be respected.

Article IX provides that Japanese interests in the salt mines (a Government monopoly in China) shall be bought by the Chinese Government within six months at a fair valuation.

Article X cedes to China the Japanese rights on two submarine cables at Kiaochow, and provides that China shall ararrange for cable landings.

Article XI provides that Japanese wireless stations in Shantung are to be transferred to China with fair compensation.

These articles are the result of thirty-five meetings between Japanese and Chinese delegates at Washington, the last "conversation" lasting seven hours. China, as the Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* points out, "regains one of the most densely populated and industrially one of the most important provinces in her domain. Also, one of the most difficult problems threatening the peace of the Far East is removed. And Japan is as well pleased as China, for the anti-Japanese boycott throughout China has more than offset any advantage which Shantung gave to Japan." As the Japanese Delegate said after Secretary Hughes had read the text of the Shantung agreement:

"Adjustments of this kind, however just and fair to both parties, could hardly be expected in the very nature of things to satisfy every section of people in every country. What is of supreme importance, from a broader scope of vision, is that a vexatious question so long standing between Japan and China should be definitely removed."

The Chinese Delegate thanked Secretary Hughes and Mr. Balfour for their good offices in effecting a settlement, and said:

"The Chinese delegation rejoices in the settlement of this question not only because a source of friction between its Government and that of Japan has been removed, but because the Chinese Government is able to aid in the realization of the beneficent aim for the attainment of which this conference was convened."

But the New York *Times* declares that the agreement "does not remove every possibility of mischance, for the agreement supposes the existence of a stable Chinese Government and, unhappily, there is at present no Chinese Government." *The Times* here refers to the Peking Government, which is represented at Washington, and to the Canton Government, which was not represented at the Conference. Ma Soo, representative of the Canton Government in the United States, says the treaty

"will have disastrous results for China." Continues this Southern Chinese statesman:

"Most of the terms of the agreement are objectionable. Take, for instance, the appointment of a Japanese traffic manager, which may seem a trivial matter to many people unacquainted with conditions in China. To those who know, from experience, of foreign traffic managers in the other railways in China, it is a very serious matter, for the traffic manager is the man who actually controls the railway, and the so-called Chinese directors are mere figureheads. And so, after all, the Shantung Railway is still in Japanese hands.

"The Shantung question may be now 'settled' and a treaty signed between the delegates from China and Japan, but I am sure we have not yet heard the last of the Shantung question. I know the people in China will not recognize this treaty and will repudiate it."

The New York *World*, the Brooklyn *Eagle*, the *Christian Science Monitor* (Boston), and other papers do not hesitate to score the Japanese for their "evasive and obstructive tactics." "The Japanese delegation came to Washington knowing that Japan could not hold everything it had seized," declares *The World;* "their only problem was to use the surrender of Shantung, which they had promised at the Paris Conference, to obtain a victory elsewhere." "Yet the Japanese merely used Shantung as a 'smoke screen' to prevent China's almost lost province of Manchuria from coming into the limelight at the Conference," charges *The Monitor*. "In their intensely imitative way, the Japanese have transferred this war disguise from the high seas to the council chamber." The Japanese grip upon Manchuria, avers this paper, is the actual storm center of the Far East controversies, "but the smoke screen known as Shantung has been spread in front of it. Shantung is only the ante-chamber to Manchuria."

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GUESS WE'LL HAVE TO BE A LITTLE CAREFUL HOW WE POKE THAT; IT SEEMS TO BE PRETTY SORE.

—Darling in the New York *Tribune*.

GIVING THE ALLIES TIME TO PAY

TO BE FAIR, just and generous both to the impoverished nations which owe us billions and to the American taxpayers who must eventually pay out of their own pockets what Europe does not pay, would seem to be the basis of our Allied debt-refunding policy, as laid down by Congress. Therefore while we are not forgiving our debtors, we are giving them twenty-five years to pay, with a low rate of interest. A commission of five will settle almost all details and will keep Congress informed about what it does. As has been emphatically stated both in the press and on the floor of Congress this is not a move toward forcibly collecting or toward voluntarily cancelling the debts owed to us by Allied nations. When Senator Watson was arguing in favor of the Senate refunding bill he pointed out that while we were lending nine billion dollars to those who were associated with us in the World War, England was loaning a corresponding sum to her allies. Several of the latter were at the same time making loans to each other, and therefore "there must be some authority somewhere to sit down and compose all of these differences and reduce them to a succinct form before anything can be done toward collecting those debts." So, declares this Republican Senator from Indiana, what Congress has done is not to start in to collect anything, but "simply to confer upon a commission the power to fund the accrued interest and the money which is owing us from the sale of supplies by the War Department, the Navy Department, the Grain Corporation and the American Relief Administration. That is all there is to it." But it seems to the Washington *Star* that the refunding is an extremely important matter. The passage of the law will, in its opinion, "greatly increase the chance of accomplishments at

INDEBTEDNESS OF OTHER GOVERNMENTS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES—JUNE, 1921

	Credits Granted Under Liberty Loan Acts	*Surplus War Materials Sale*	*Food Relief*	*Grain Corporation*	*Total Obligations*
Armenia	.....	.....	$8,028,412.15	$3,931,505.34	$11,959,917.49
Austria	.....	.....	.....	24,055,708.92	24,055,708.92
Belgium	$347,691,566.23	$27,588,581.14	.....	.....	375,280,147.37
Cuba	9,025,500.00	.....	.....	.....	9,025,500.00
Czecho-Slovakia	61,256,206.74	20,621,994.54	6,428,089.19	2,873,238.25	91,179,528.72
Esthonia	.....	12,213,377.88	1,785,767.72	.....	13,999,145.60
Finland	.....	.....	8,281,926.17	.....	8,281,926.17
France	2,950,762,938.19	400,000,000.00	.....	.....	3,350,762,938.19
Great Britain	4,166,318,358.44	.....	.....	.....	4,166,318,358.44
Greece	15,000,000.00	.....	.....	.....	15,000,000.00
Hungary	.....	.....	.....	1,685,835.61	1,685,835.61
Italy	1,648,034,050.90	.....	.....	.....	1,648,034,050.90
Latvia	.....	2,521,869.32	2,610,417.82	.....	5,132,287.14
Liberia	26,000.00	.....	.....	.....	26,000.00
Lithuania	.....	4,159,491.96	822,136.07	.....	4,981,628.03
Poland	.....	59,636,320.25	51,671,749.36	24,353,590.97	135,661,660.58
Roumania	23,205,819.52	12,922,675.42	.....	.....	36,128,494.94
Russia	187,729,750.00	406,082.30	4,465,465.07	.....	192,601,297.37
Serbia	26,175,139.22	24,978,020.99	.....	.....	51,153,160.21
Totals	$9,435,225,329.24	$565,048,413.80	$84,093,963.55	$56,899,879.09	$10,141,267,585.68

From "The Guaranty Survey," published by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

Genoa looking to the restoration of prosperity to Europe and to the world." For, the debtor nations "before they gather at Genoa are entitled to know that this Government is prepared to enter into fair and reasonable adjustments and that demands for payment of immediately impossible sums will not upset all the plans they may make."

Now that Congress has acted—for the Senate bill passed on January 31 differs only in details from the House bill of October 24, and conference adjustments are not thought likely to be difficult—the real work is just beginning, says the New York *Times*. The refunding commission must feel its way cautiously, and "careful study must be given to both the immediate and the ultimate effects of any agreements that may be reached."

The whole argument for a debt-refunding commission is summed up as follows by the Washington *Post:*

"Refunding the foreign debt is a task which ought to be intrusted solely to those who are known to be competent, through tested experience, to carry it through successfully. Conditions in the several debtor countries differ greatly and are changing so swiftly that it is impracticable for Congress to impose definite instructions upon those charged with making a settlement. Hence the wise thing to do is to give a power of attorney to the commission and instruct it to make the best terms possible, within certain general limitations, for the American people."

But not all that glitters under a Republican Administration is gold to the Democratic New York *World*. Such restrictions as setting the minimum interest rate at 4¼ per cent. and making June 15, 1947, the latest permissible date of maturity, irk *The World*, which objects:

"The country will never get anywhere with its foreign war debt problem in this way. It can refund and rearrange and extend until the crack of doom without bringing the debt out of its present nebulous state if rates of interest and times of payment are insisted on in advance which bear no relation whatever to what any of the debtors can do. The proposed commission should be instructed, without conditions, to look into the whole question of what can be done as a practical matter and then report to Congress."

The table on the preceding page gives the complete figures showing Allied indebtedness to the United States, as of June, 1921. To the total of something over ten billion dollars should be added approximately one billion dollars for interest accrued and unpaid. No interest has been paid on the large loans made to the Allies from funds raised by Liberty loans (the first column in the table), altho small payments have been made of both principal and interest on some of the minor accounts. The new British budget provides for interest payment on the debt to the United States.

Besides the debts to the United States Government there are also three billion dollars of various classes of foreign securities in the hands of private investors in the United States, which would bring up the grand total of foreign indebtedness to America to around fourteen or fifteen billions.

CONGRESS HITS THE AIR MAIL

"THE COUNTRY HAS BEEN DEMANDING, and it is right in demanding, economy at Washington," remarks the Pittsburgh *Press*, "but Congress is mistaken if it thinks that by economy the public means refusing to make provision for the Air Mail Service." "That service is not an extravagance," this paper goes on, "and money for it should be found by reducing the clerical forces in various Government departments which are still carrying an army of employees who were not on the payroll before the war." "Or we could hold out our check on a gunboat," suggests the New York *Globe*. In the last three months of 1921, we find, the Air Mail Service carried 10,000,000 letters on the New York-San Francisco route, which is the only one now in operation. The cost was reduced $2 a ton-mile. The service, we are told, was 97 per cent. efficient, and letters sent from New York reach the Pacific coast almost two days sooner than by train.

Photo International.

TWENTY-FOUR THOUSAND MILES,

Approximately, were flown by this Air Mail pilot, William P. Hopson, last year. Formerly a Lieutenant in the Air Service, he now holds the record in the Air Mail Service for the greatest mileage of completed trips.

General Dawes, Director of the Budget, recommended that the Air Mail be allowed $2,200,000 for the next fiscal year. "And General Dawes is no spendthrift," notes one editor. Subsequently this was pared to $1,935,000 by a subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committees, and later eliminated entirely by the Committee itself. "Opposition to the Air Mail Service," we are told by the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, "was on the ground that mail-carrying airplanes were expensive and not particularly efficient." Says *The Inquirer:*

"Even so—and we doubt it—we can not agree with the Committee that it has acted wisely. The Post-office Department, if given a fair chance, would be constantly employing men who could be regarded as reserves in case of necessity."

"The great practical value of the Air Mail Service has been abundantly demonstrated during the past four years," maintains the Columbus (Ohio) *Dispatch*. "For 800,000 miles flown since July 1, 1921, there was but one fatality," we are told by the Washington *Post*. "It would be a step backward to abandon it now, when it is well established and functioning, winter and summer, almost 100 per cent.," believes the Omaha *Bee*. And so the defense of the Air Mail Service goes on. No adverse comment is at hand.

The South Bend (Ind.) *Times* gives a reason for the committee's attitude:

"Under a plea of economy, the Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives threatens to destroy the Air Mail. That will be the excuse given to the public. The real reason lies in the fact that railway owners are fearful of the competition which this new means of transportation threatens.

"As a matter of fact, as now operated, the air service has actually saved money for the Government. It has enabled the Post-office Department to take off cars on runs between Chicago and New York, to make other economies, so that it costs the Government less to carry such mail as handled by air than it would have cost to carry the same mail by train."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

No wonder the world's asleep, with so much bunk.—*Columbia Record.*

EASY Street never leads anywhere.—*Newspaper Enterprise Association.*

PEACE is a state of mind—of mind your own business.—*Wall Street Journal.*

IT ought to be a fairly lasting peace if it is put up in Cannes.—*New York Tribune.*

AMERICA'S ship won't come in until her ships begin to go out.—*Wichita Falls Record.*

CLOUDS now hovering over Germany are distinctly dun colored.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

ANYHOW, the world has made more progress toward peace than grand opera has.—*Detroit News.*

THE reason why these are the piping times of peace is because we are paying the piper.—*Dallas News.*

"LANDLORD Mistaken for Bandit Is Shot"—headline. Sounds plausible.—*Newspaper Enterprise Association.*

IN spite of all these expert predictions that business will get better, it will.—*Newspaper Enterprise Association.*

GERMANY argues that she can't raise the indemnity. If she isn't careful perhaps the Allies will.—*Manila Bulletin.*

OURS is no infant republic, but weaning us from the bottle is nevertheless a tedious and costly process.—*Pottsville Journal.*

OUR idea of the millennium is a time when somebody will do something that Senator Borah will approve of.—*New York Tribune.*

ON the Island of Yap, the women do all the work, it is said. No wonder the Japs put up such a fight to keep Yap.—*San Antonio Light.*

THE capital of Ireland will remain at Dublin, in spite of all Mr. De Valera's efforts to get it removed to Donnybrook.—*Boston Transcript.*

THE paper money issue in soviet Russia has reached 11 trillion rubles. Russia's greatest economic need seems to be a pressman's strike.—*Kansas City Star.*

ONE of the strangest things in this world is how much easier it was to get a washerwoman when there was no steam laundry to compete with her.—*Dallas News.*

AVIATORS are now breaking more records and fewer necks.—*San Antonio Light.*

BLIND tigers belong to the cat family, as far as the nine lives are concerned.—*Roanoke World News.*

WE are not sure yet that jazz is dead. But if it is we know where it has gone.—*Duluth Herald.*

THEY'RE called peace dollars, but it requires the usual hard fight to get possession of one.—*Tacoma Ledger.*

SOON we shall forget this trivial discussion of empires and turn again to the more vital matter of umpires.—*Greenville News.*

WHEN you see silk-clad ankles in weather like this, you wonder whether she is trying to catch a husband or pneumonia.—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

U. S. A.—Unlimited Stretch of Aridity.—*Richmond News Leader.*

SPRING is now only about four tons away.—*Gloversville Leader-Republican.*

WHEN last seen business was still "turning the corner."—*Brookville Record.*

THE best thing a citizen of Russia can hope to get is out.—*Winnipeg Free Press.*

HERE'S Genoa back on the map after a lapse of about 430 years.—*Indianapolis Star.*

THESE millionaire movie directors can thank their lucky stars.—*Newspaper Enterprise Association.*

RECIPROCITY with Canada seems to mean an allowance for returned bottles.—*Wall Street Journal.*

GERMANY is looking forward to another "day," but she isn't toasting it; it is pay day.—*New York Tribune.*

As we understand it, the burden that is crushing German finance is a paper-weight.—*Mitchell Republican.*

THE other Powers appear to resent Japan's use of the Chinese Open Door as a private entrance.—*New York Tribune.*

EVERY child comes into the world endowed with liberty, opportunity, and a share of the war debt.—*Mansfield News.*

THE man chiefly responsible for the present rate of foreign exchange was the inventor of the printing press.—*Ottawa Citizen.*

WELL, suppose France does lose the sympathy of the world. If her present plans work out, she won't need it.—*Milwaukee Leader.*

"WOMEN painted in the middle ages," finds a scientist. Women still paint in the middle ages.—*Newspaper Enterprise Association.*

THE King of Bulgaria has an elephant on his hands. President Harding could write him a letter of warm sympathy.—*New York Evening Post.*

FORD is said to be experimenting with pasteboard automobile bodies. "Bring the paste-pot and scissors, George. We've had a smash-up."—*Sharon Herald.*

THE good old parlor game of "find the thimble" is nothing compared with Congress's new diversion of finding the money for the soldiers' bonus.—*Springfield Republican.*

THE man who waits for things to turn up finds his toes do it first.—*Newspaper Enterprise Association.*

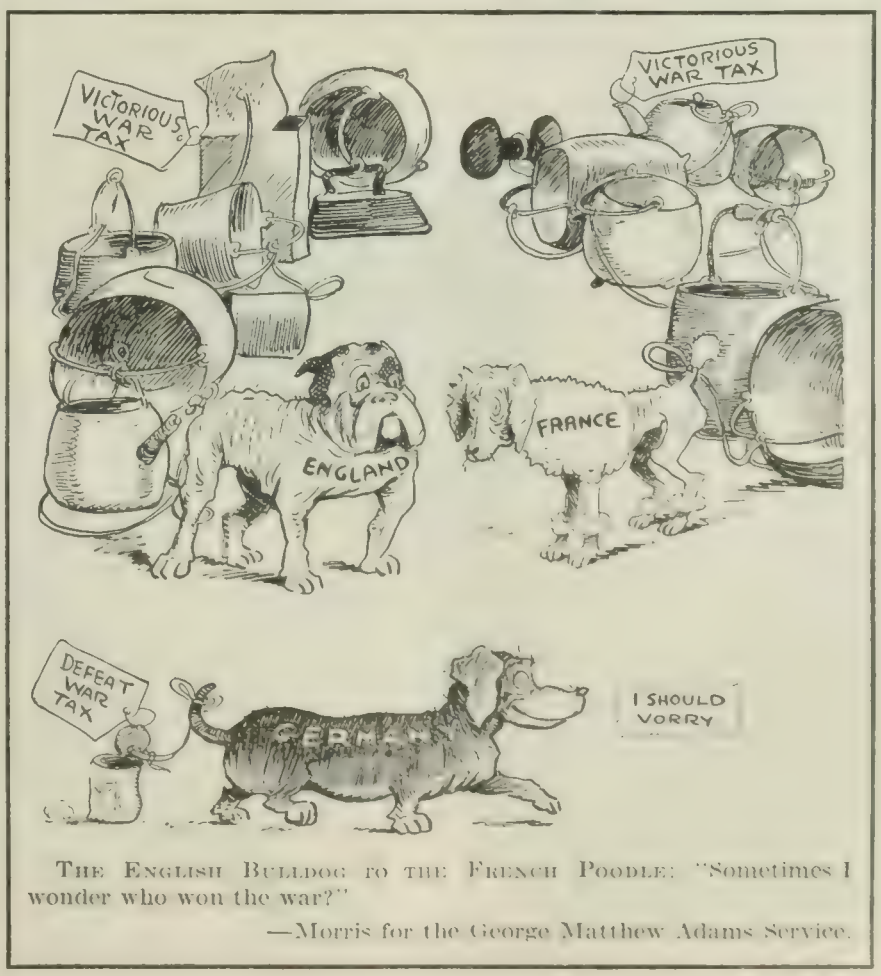
THE world is moving at the rate of 66,600 miles an hour, but Trouble nevertheless manages to keep up with her.—*Manchester Herald.*

"WHAT's the Matter with the Moon?" headlines the DIGEST. Maybe the man in it got some moonshine.—*Newspaper Enterprise Association.*

AND so the Armenians will move out. Apparently they are beginning to think the Turks don't want them about.—*McKeesport Record.*

"WHAT do you think of that farm bloc in Congress?"

"As far as I have been able to take notice," answered Farmer Corntossel, "most of its members do nothing more blockin' than farmin'."—*Washington Star.*



THE ENGLISH BULLDOG TO THE FRENCH POODLE: "Sometimes I wonder who won the war?"

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

FOREIGN - COMMENT

THE MIGHTY TASK OF PUTTING RUSSIA TOGETHER

RUSSIA IS IN PIECES, and the more the world hears of plans to pick them up and put them properly together, it is said, the more baffling becomes the problem. The Genoa conference, "if it be held," say some cynics, is looked to as the biggest move toward reconstruction yet proposed, for it involves the rebuilding of Europe by the joint efforts of the Allied Powers cooperating with Germany and Russia. An anti-Bolshevik Russian newspaper, published in Paris, the *Posliednia Novosty*, declares in alarm that the German financiers, by whom the scheme of economic intervention in Russia was originally projected, are anxious to get raw materials from Russia in order to help themselves in paying the indemnities due to France. So in their idea "the reconstruction of Germany is to be paralleled by the further destruction and exhaustion of Russia," and of course Europe "will not advance a step further toward better economic conditions." Meanwhile among the onlookers most concerned are Russian business men who are refugees from their country, and who held a Congress of Trade and Industry early in January in Paris. The purpose of the Entente to have Germany and Russia participate in the Genoa Conference elicited from the Congress a general study of economic conditions in Russia under the Soviet régime, and from the report of their Permanent Committee, as published in the *Obstchee Dielo*, a liberal anti-Bolshevik Russian daily in Paris, we learn that the complete inertia brought about by Bolshevism makes a return to capitalism in economic life a task of the highest difficulty. What is more, this report tells us that the psychology of the Soviet leaders controlling industries can not be changed by a formal decree advocating the "return to the principles of commerce." The new economic system is inevitably a self-contradiction on the two following points, named by the report:

THE FINANCE DOCTORS.

"Want a nice, long lasting peace, do you? Just turn your back a moment!"

—*The Star* (London).

"Firstly, the infiltration of capitalistic principles into the economics of Russia is inevitably accompanied to a certain extent by the release of elements hostile to Communism.

"This endangers the position of the Bolsheviks. To this must be ascribed the recrudescence of the terrorism which coincided with the inauguration of the new economic system. As the Bolshevist journalists cynically avowed, the Soviet Government is losing its 'raison d'être.'

"Secondly, no concessions to the capitalistic system can bring about positive achievements as long as the system of political lawlessness and the repression of the individual and economic freedom endures. Thus, the thorough restoration of capitalism with its political equivalent—the régime of individual and economic freedom—is the only way to give vitality to Russian trade."

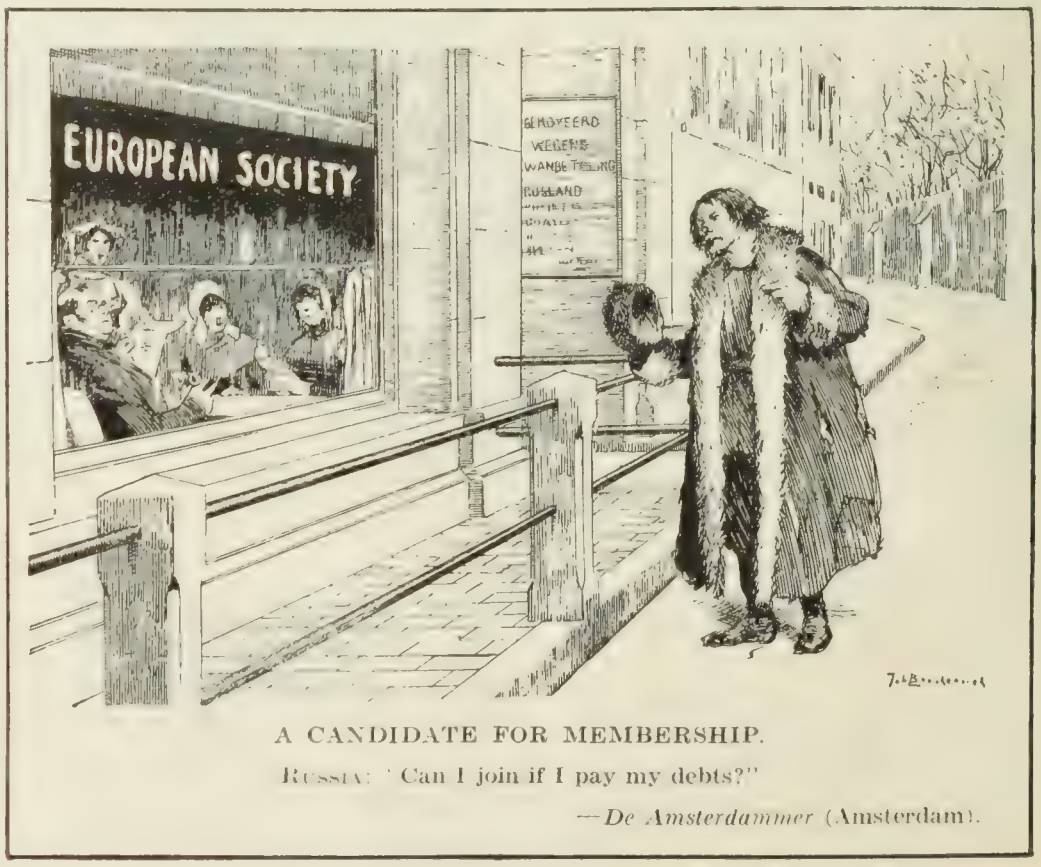
For the benefit of those who may perhaps have too great expectations, the report points out that as in the case of all autocracies, the Bolshevik government "subordinates economics to its political aims." Lenine himself frankly admitted this in the last Congress of Soviets, we read, and further—

"He is ready to make concessions to the demands of the foreign capitalists so far as those concessions do not shake the Soviet Government. If so, the foreign intervention is bound to become a rapacious one. As the present régime offers no political guaranties, the foreign capitalists will demand sufficient economic guaranties. This will mean the plunder of Russia's resources. . . .

"The present situation in the states of Western Europe forces them to seek new markets. The possibility of an international settlement, with the object of solving the entanglements in the West at the expense of Russia, is not excluded."

"Therefore we consider it necessary to emphasize the undesirable aspects which we are facing now. They are as follows:

"1. The possibility of an agreement between the Western Powers and the Bolsheviki, which would prolong the existence



A CANDIDATE FOR MEMBERSHIP.

RUSSIA: "Can I join if I pay my debts?"

—*De Amsterdammer* (Amsterdam).

of the Soviets and so contribute to the further undermining of Russian trade and industry.

"2. The possibility of attempts by foreign capitalists to take possession of the Russian markets so as to hinder the development of Russian industry in future."

The *Obstchee Dielo* also calls attention to an article in the *Neues Wiener Tageblatt* by Mr. Deutsch, President-General of the German Electric Society, who has conferred on the subject of German economic intervention in Russia with representatives of the Soviets. The Russian newspaper summarizes the plans proposed by Mr. Deutsch as follows:

"1. Russia must become a colony for the farmers emigrating from Germany and Hungary.

"2. Big Russian industries, with the exception of sugar-refining and weaving, will cease to exist.

"3. Raw materials will be exported.

"4. This scheme demands the maintenance of the Soviet Government."

This journal reminds us that Mr. Deutsch represents very influential German interests and that his scheme suggests new dangers awaiting Russia, for the Bolsheviks "would not hesitate to sacrifice the well-being of the people in order to prolong their domination." The reason the Russian business groups in Paris do not approve of cooperation with the Soviets, we are told, is that they do not feel real business can be done in the Soviet way. For instance, in the matter of agriculture, a socialist Russian newspaper, published in Berlin and very sympathetic toward the Bolsheviks, draws a gloomy picture of the farmer's lot under Bolshevism. Under the new system, it is reported, the Bolshevik authorities do not requisition corn from the peasants, but instead levy taxes which are to be paid in kind. This newspaper points out, on the evidence of statistics from official Bolshevik sources, that the present system of taxation is no better than the method formerly practised by the Soviets, for the Government demands more foodstuffs now than it used to raise by requisition, and we read:

"Last year the ruinous requisitions from the peasants gave to the Government 79 million pounds, while now the Government is trying to collect 91 million pounds, that is, 15 per cent. more. If the Bolshevist authorities carry out their scheme, it will mean ruin and starvation for one part of the peasants, and will discourage the others from work in future." [These figures do not apply to Caucasus and famine-stricken areas.]

"Last year the Soviets collected in the Government of Samara, now badly affected by famine, 10 million pounds of foodstuffs, while the crop, which amounted to 31 million pounds, did not cover the minimum demands of the population, amounting to 55 million pounds."

The Communist Petrograd newspaper, *Krassnaia Gazeta*, says that "all over Russia the peasants are doing their best to avoid taxation of the acreage cultivated. In the Government of Petrograd the peasants have hidden from taxation 75,000 dessiatins out of 165,000 of acreage cultivated. Measures are taken to collect the balance and to punish the ungrateful culprits." As to the situation of industry in Russia, the output of the smelting plants, according to the Helsingfors pro-Bolshevik *Put*, fell to 6% of the pre-war production. There is a considerable increase in 1922 over 1921 in the output of coal in the basin of Donietz but, according to the above-quoted report of Russian business men in Paris, this increase is due to the "plundering way of exploitation practised there, that is to say, to the cutting of coal too near to the shafts, which will inevitably bring about, within one to one and one-half years, the stoppage of the mines for many years to come."

BRITISH DREAD OF AN ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIANCE

A GREAT EXAMPLE has been set in the Four-Power agreement at Washington, we are told, because it supersedes the exclusive alliance between Great Britain and Japan. To reverse the process by an exclusive alliance in Europe between France and Britain would be a step backward in international relations, declares the Manchester *Guardian*, which concedes France's claims to be protected, and says she must be protected. At the same time, Europe also claims protection, and it asks whether Europe's claim is not at least as strong? As it were in offset to Mr. Lloyd George's plan for a general European Conference in March, it is pointed out that the French planned a "pact" between France and Britain, which is a vague term and therefore "less alarming to British susceptibilities." But the French really purpose an Anglo-French alliance to which the pact would be preliminary, it is held, and the pact "might mean almost anything." We read then:

FRANCE HAS HER DOUBTS.

JOHN BULL: "Don't forget, dear, that I'm trading with Mr. Russia as much for your sake as my own. You will get your money back."
MARIANNE: "Well, we shall see."

—*De Amsterdammer* (Amsterdam).

"It might mean a hard-and-fast alliance with France involving full responsibility to defend not only France but also Poland, as well as Belgium, against any action or threat of action which the parties concerned might choose to regard as wantonly aggressive. Or it might only mean a share with a number of other Powers in an agreement to keep the peace of Europe. There can be no doubt as to what those who speak for France desire. They desire a full and exclusive alliance, and they desire, moreover, that the obligation of assistance shall be 'mutual.' The French papers leave no room for doubt on this subject. We are to join in protecting France and Belgium from the danger of attack by Germany, and Poland, if Poland be included, from attack either by Germany or by Russia. In return France, it is suggested, will help to protect us from danger in the Channel and the North Sea. Who is going to threaten us in either region? The suggestion, of course, is that Germany might once more be the enemy, but as Germany happens to have no fleet, and can not have one of any account during the ten years for which it is proposed that the alliance should run, there is only one European Power remaining from which danger to our maritime security could arise, and that is France herself. This, of course, is not stated, but it is delicately suggested in the proposal that, in case of the conclusion of the alliance, France would be willing to withdraw her enlarged program for the construction of submarines."

It is perhaps a pity that the question of submarines should be mentioned in any such connection, *The Guardian* goes on to

say, for "nobody in this country is in the least alarmed at the French submarine program put forward at the Washington Conference." First, because "we do not believe that it would be carried out," and secondly, "we are pretty sure that if it were, we have the means of effectively countering it." This proposal of mutuality is quite natural, the famous Manchester newspaper adds, but "it does not mean what it affects to mean." But what matters more, is the obvious fact that a "mutual" alliance would be too binding, and this daily proceeds:

"If we placed ourselves under an obligation we should clearly be bound in honor fully to repay the favor. This is perhaps to put the whole matter rather brutally, but it is better to be brutal than to be insincere, and the first compliment which is due to any friend—in fact, the essential basis of any real friendship—is sincerity. We take it that practically all Englishmen

IF THERE WERE NO FALLINGS OUT—

—*News of the World* (London).

earnestly and sincerely desire to be in friendship with France. They desire it partly because those who know France admire her, and there is much in her that they not only admire but love. They recognize the immense debt which European civilization owes to France, the immense loss which would come from any serious blow to her independence or well-being. They realize, moreover, that, as things stand, a France at rest means a Europe at rest, that the cooperation of France is a necessary condition to any large scheme of restoration for the damaged fortunes of other European countries. They are willing, therefore, to go as far as they can, consistently with the maintenance of their own independence and liberty of action, to meet the wishes of France and to secure for her conditions which she will recognize as giving her a real security. But an exclusive alliance such as France desires is not consistent with the maintenance of our own independence in policy and liberty in action."

Such an alliance might easily involve Britain in a position where it would be compelled "either to sustain France in an enterprise or course of action which public opinion in this country would condemn," or else to expose Britain "to bitter reproach for faithlessness." And *The Guardian* adds:

"We can make no exclusive alliance with France; we can not even enter into any exclusive understanding or 'entente,' as it is called, with her. Whatever arrangement of the kind we may make must be wider in its range. It must at least include Germany, from whom the attack is feared, and must be reciprocal—that is, must protect Germany from attack; or if, as no doubt is the case, France objects to this as putting the conquered on an equal footing with the conqueror, then the arrangement can be extended and made to include other countries, Italy, for example, and Czecho-Slovakia, and other Allied countries as well. That would indeed be a 'pact' of some promise. If made effective it would give a security to all the Powers concerned obtainable, perhaps, in no other way. It would go far to give fresh force and reality to the League of Nations. It would establish the peace of Europe on a firm contractual base."

THE STINNES POWER OF THE PRESS

CONTROL OF NEWSPAPERS not only in Germany but also in Austria, Czecho-Slovakia and Hungary, make Hugo Stinnes, Germany's after-war Crœsus, a newspaper king in something more than a moving-picture sense. This is the remark of various editors in these countries who resent the invasion of Germany's new framer of opinion, and who tell us that he is negotiating with the owners of a score of well-known publications in different countries in Central Europe. A Czecho-Slovak newspaper of Kosica, the *Kassai Hirlap*, reminds us that the Stinnes newspaper ventures began with his gaining control of the *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, after which he formed a kind of amalgamation of the following Berlin publications: *Die Post*, *Deutsche Tageszeitung*, *Deutsche Zeitung*, and the *Täglische Rundschau*, and this informant adds:

"He bought the German news agency, known as the *Telegrafenunion*, formerly owned by a Dr. Hirsch, and then one newspaper after the other in large provincial towns came under the control of the greatest financial juggler Germany ever produced. He bought the München *Augsburger Tageszeitung*, and three score of other smaller and larger newspapers, and in order to be able to feed them with news, he purchased the Rammert telegraph agency, supplying news items to 400 other than Stinnes concerns. Several paper and pulp factories were secured in consequence of the newspaper purchases, among these being the Henckell-Donnersmarck paper mills, founded by a Mr. Hartman, a Galician refugee, who made a great fortune during the war through his supply of newsprint."

Another Czecho-Slovak newspaper, *The Nep*, advises its readers that Mr. Stinnes has got the controlling interest in the most popular morning and evening publications of Budapest, including *Az Est*, the *Pesti Naplo*, and the *Magyarorszag*. Furthermore it states that "there are but few newspapers of any consequence in the Hungarian capital which are not owned by Stinnes." The explanation given of his wholesale buying of newspapers is that Mr. Stinnes intends to realize the dreams of Professor Naumann, who visioned a consolidated Central Europe, including Poland and Belgium, which should be created by military means. But Stinnes, it is said, aims to reach the same goal through economic domination. His purpose is to secure first economic resources and then press organs in the various countries bordering on Germany, in order that he may spread German political influence. As far as industrial possessions are concerned, it is asserted that he is well along his way, for we read that he left the Hamburg-America Line, where he was one of the directors, and took a directorship in the Norddeutscher Lloyd, of which he is the principal stockholder. He owns the majority of the Air Route Lines in Germany and Scandinavia, and he is now engaged in establishing others in Austria. Danube navigation in Germany and Austria, as well as in Hungary and Roumania, is in his hands. He is interested financially in the Austrian Daimler factory and the famous Skoda Works, and he owns the Elbemuhl Paper Mills. Finally, we read, with these mills, the Elbemuhl newspapers, as well as the Vienna *Allgemeine Zeitung*, and the *Der Neue Tag*, two daily papers, came into his possession. These are but a very small part of the assets Stinnes is in control of, says the *Kassai Hirlap*, and "just because of his extensive interests in almost every part of Europe, the dominating influence of his newspapers in foreign countries is the more dangerous. To allow a string of newspapers to be controlled and directed politically by foreign interests is just as dangerous as to allow political legislators to come under the dictation of foreigners."

EUROPE'S PEACE AND THE LEAGUE

FUTURE PEACE in Europe depends on maintaining, strengthening and developing the existing League of Nations, according to Viscount Grey, Britain's former Ambassador to the United States, who believes that "there has been too much Supreme Council and too little of the League of Nations" in after-war attempts at readjustments. This statement was made at a meeting of the League of Nations Union in Bristol, England, when Lord Grey also remarked that the Washington Conference has been "on the whole a very great success." Its work, he considers "of great present and future value" and of good augury for still further work of the same kind. Concerning France, he told his hearers that she is "really, and not unreasonably, anxious about her future security" and "wants to be sure she will not a few years hence have to go through the ordeals of 1870 and 1914." In the Manchester *Guardian's* account of Lord Grey's speech we read further:

"The fact that France had not that feeling of security was at the bottom of a great deal of the political troubles there had been in Europe since the Armistice. He also believed—tho it might not be realized so much at the moment as it would be perhaps in a few years—that the fortunes of France and this country were so bound up together that if one of them fell it would involve the fall of the other. . . .

"He could not speak so favorably of the proposal to hold a new conference in Italy. One of the main objects was the restoration of Russia—a most desirable thing. But he did not believe it was going to be done by what was called political finance. It was hoped that the outcome of the conference would be a sort of federation of European nations pledged not to practise aggression upon each other. But that was the League of Nations. It seemed as if, in effect, it would scrap the League of Nations in order to start again and form another. It would be putting the hands of the clock back.

"He believed they would come to the conclusion that what was sound and practical had better be done through the existing machinery of the League. Germany and Russia were to be invited to that conference. He wanted both those countries, when they were ready, in the League, and if they were to be helped, he should like it to be through the existing machinery of the League."

Lord Grey praised the American Government for taking the lead against competition in armaments and told his hearers that Mr. Balfour had represented Britain "not only with great ability, but with great conviction, impressing upon everybody at Washington our sincerity and good faith." As further reported by the *Guardian*, Lord Grey explained that—

"If the people of the world wished for peace they must regard the reduction of armaments and the control of expenditure on armaments not merely as a means of lightening the financial burden, but as a means of avoiding future war.

"The Washington Conference had done something to prevent the abuse of submarines, which was good as far as it went, but he believed the only way in which the world could be sure submarines would not be abused in warfare was to have no submarines, and the only way to make sure poison gas would not be used was to have no war. Recent controversies raised by France should not be judged singly. At Versailles France thought she had got securities in the Franco-American and Franco-British treaties, but they had both disappeared. . . .

"The efforts of the British and French Governments to support one set of Russians against another had been a costly failure. He should have no objection to dealing with the present Government, but he did not believe in bolstering it up by artificial finance. Russia would not be restored until Russian credit was restored, and that could only be done by the Russian Government itself.

"He should like, when the Government went to the country, that it should not claim the confidence of the electorate on the ground that it had initiated a brand-new conference to cure the ills of Europe, but should say, as it truthfully could, that it had taken one of the leading parts in forming the League of Nations, and that ever since it had been strengthening and using it. There had been too much Supreme Council and too little of the League of Nations."

CHRISTIAN EXODUS FROM CILICIA

UNDER PROTECTION of the French Army, the exodus from Cilicia of 49,884 Christians, most of them Armenians, was effected without incident and with no loss of life, according to Paris dispatches, which tell us further that the French Army "confiscated many weapons and firearms from their protégés." Only 3,985 Christians remain in Cilicia, says the official French announcement, and they remain of their own free will. Had they wished to withdraw, the protection of the French was at their disposal also. These Armenians go from Cilicia into Syria, we are told, and their evacuation was carried out in accordance with the terms of the agreement between the French Government and the Turkish Nationalists, signed recently at Angora. Officials of the Near East Relief Association in New York say in a statement to the press that:

"When the Armenians heard that French troops were to be withdrawn and the country turned over to the Turks, they immediately began evacuating towns. The Armenian no longer waits for massacre gangs to overtake him before attempting flight. He takes time by the forelock.

"What has happened now is that the Armenians have crowded into other districts not under Turkish jurisdiction, and we are confronted with the problem of caring for more than 120,000 of them under these emergency conditions."

Bitter disappointment is exprest in the Armenian press of this country, and strangely erroneous lamentations about massacres that did not happen except in certain editorial minds. The Fresno *Asbarez* says:

"'Chivalrous' France, after feeding the Armenian people for years with empty words and illusionary promises, to-day turns over in cold-blooded fashion the great mass of Armenian people in Cilicia to the tender mercy of the bloody gangs of Kemal. The French Government no doubt knows better than ourselves that the paper guaranties given for the security of the minorities, bearing the signatures of the Turks are worthless. But why should it worry about the life of one or two hundred thousand Armenians and Christians, so long as it has arranged a satisfactory financial and economic bargain for itself. France is not the guilty one, but it seems the guilty ones are those who took seriously the solemn promises and commitments of the French Government, and made great physical and economic sacrifices for the victory of the arms of France and of her allies.

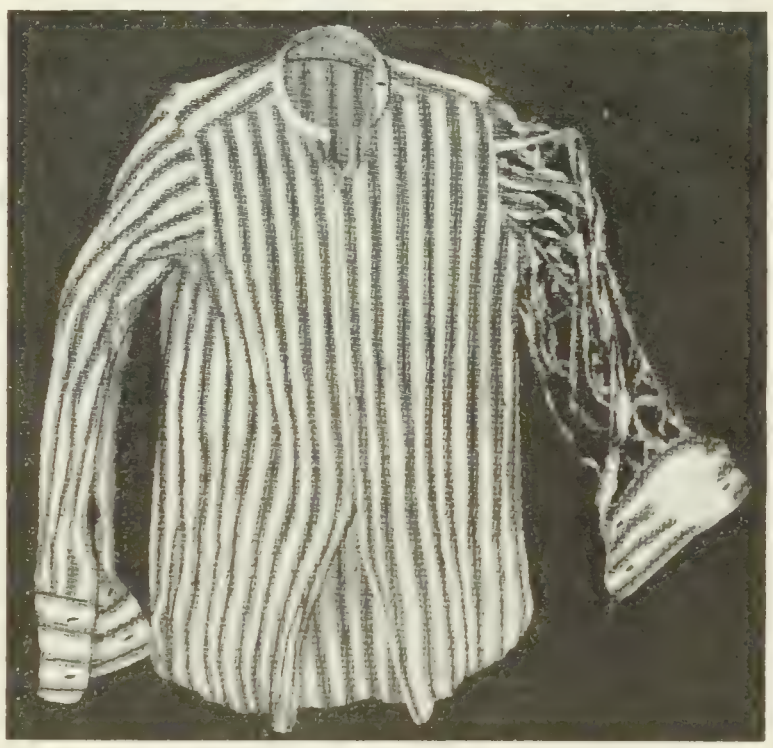
"In the trying days of the war the Armenian people, at the special request of France, furnished thousands of volunteers who rendered inestimable services to the French in their occupation of Syria and Cilicia. In return the French Government had promised to give the Armenians in Cilicia local autonomy on broad lines. But to-day, the same France, no more in need of the assistance of the Armenians, disgracefully disregards her promises. Martyred little Armenia carried out her undertakings toward France in full, but Great France shows how much she respects her promises, by opposing through its representatives in the recent gathering of the League of Nations at Geneva the already recognized right of Armenia to a National Home, independent of Turkish suzerainty, and by entrusting the fate of the Armenians in Cilicia to the caprice of the Turkish outlaws. It seems that promises, undertakings and treaties are binding only for the weak, but they are only baits in the hands of the strong."

In like vein the New York *Gotchnag* remarks sarcastically that France is to be "congratulated for her credulity in the Turkish promises," and adds:

"And yet until yesterday this same Christian people were defending the French cause, when the Turks with money borrowed from France were buying arms and ammunition to fight against France. The non-Turkish population of Cilicia has a right to expect that France should not deliver them to their executors, unarmed and defenseless. On the day when France asked England to evacuate her forces from Cilicia and turn over that country to her, in accordance with a former understanding, she assumed certain solemn obligations of honor which are far more important than any economic and financial considerations. It is this point which must be understood by the world."

WHY CLOTHES GIVE OUT

THE BLAME for the failure of a garment can not always be apportioned fairly. The final catastrophe is apt to take place in the laundry, but it would be unfair to charge that institution with the chief responsibility, says Floyd W. Parsons, in *Business* (Detroit). The trouble may rest largely with the maker of the cloth or with the owner himself, who has subjected the clothes to unusual wear, or to the attacks of chemicals or the onslaught of cutting instruments. Of course, washing machinery and methods, whether in a laundry or at home, are hard enough on fabrics at best. Wear and tear are unavoidable. But the way to reduce them to a minimum is to buy intelligently, use with common sense and help the vast majority in the textile industry to wipe out shady practises on the part of the few. He continues:



AFTER ONE TRIP TO THE LAUNDRY.
Find the part that was made of inferior material.

"For the blame which is laid upon the laundryman and the electric washer downstairs frequently belong on an unscrupulous mill somewhere, or upon the careless way in which cosmetics were used, or upon unintelligent buying of a shirt or a dozen towels.

"Remedying the trouble begins with the buying.

"When you pay for real silk, are you getting it? Do you know how to tell it from substitutes? Can you be sure even that the woolen goods you buy do not contain paper?

"The miscroscope goes so far toward helping you make such distinctions that it may soon become a part of every shopping housewife's kit. The microscope habit would save American households many a dollar every year. For instance, fake silk shirts under a microscope show heavy white threads of cotton as filling with only the warp threads of silk. There is no possible way to wash these shirts safely. Of course those who make and sell such shirts should correctly label the goods so that the customer will not be deceived. But, unfortunately, this is not always done.

"Imperfections in many kinds of fabrics do not show up until the pieces have reached the water. Table linen that looks all right at first glance will sometimes fail when washed, due to the use of short fibers in long floats. These long floats permit the fiber ends to be rubbed apart, eventually causing a break in the thread. The greatest wearing quality is obtained from weaving short fibers in a plain weave pattern.

"But the length of time a piece of linen may be expected to last depends on the way it is used. Dish towels, after becoming soiled, are frequently used for mopping purposes. Table napkins frequently are converted into common wiping rags. Hotel guests frequently wipe off shoes on hand towels. In all such cases the accumulated dirt can be removed only by overstrenuous washing. This cuts down the life of the article.

"The expert buyer of to-morrow can guard against dishonest fabrics. It is not uncommon for cotton and linen materials to be loaded with excess starch, or even clay. Frequently silks are weighted by using a salt of tin. When a silk fabric splits it may be due to the washing out of some of this weighting.

"In recent years the demand for a material possessing the beauty of silk, but purchasable at a popular price, has caused the rapid development of a new industry producing artificial silks. Of the two types of artificial silk, one is made from cellulose hydrate, while the other is manufactured from cellulose acetate. Cellulose silk, which does not possess real silk's strength, elasticity, or resistance to water, can be distinguished from real silk by its greater luster.

"When a small piece of real silk is burned, it smells like burning feathers, while artificial silk gives off the odor of burning wood.

"Not long ago several hundred towels, which a large company was using in its plant, began falling to pieces. The towels had been represented as made of a good quality of unbleached linen crash, but the first washing proved their undoing.

"A careful examination showed that the warp was a good, three-ply cotton thread that would stand heavy wear, but the filling of the towels was nothing more than 'cooked rope,' or paper stock.

"Recently one housewife thought she had struck a real bargain in a bath-rug of pleasing design. The rug was supposed to be a cotton and wool mixture, but it came back from its first experience in the laundry in a sad state of disintegration. Investigation revealed that altho the warp of the rug was cotton, the filling, which at first glance appeared to be composed of three-fourths cotton and one-fourth wool, was really three-fourths twisted paper and one-fourth wool. The paper was of a soft, unglazed grade, which twisted readily into an even, pliable rope, giving an effect similar to that of loosely spun cotton thread when woven into a fabric.

"Even the wool content was discovered to be in the form of loosely spun shoddy yarn, so that the whole article was of decidedly inferior quality, but made up in such a way as to deceive any one satisfied by a purely perfunctory examination.

"A great many people assert that the only way to tell whether a fabric is made of linen or cotton is to subject the goods to a searching examination under the microscope. However, various authorities have developed chemical tests to determine the nature of the fibers in different textiles.

"If the presence of cotton or linen is suspected in a wool or silk fabric, proof can be obtained by boiling a small piece of the cloth in a 5 per cent. solution of caustic soda for five minutes. At the end of this time the wool or silk will be entirely dissolved, and any cotton or linen that may be present will remain unaffected.

"If the investigator desires to remove the cotton or linen, and leave the wool or silk intact, the cloth may be saturated with a 2 per cent. solution of sulfuric acid and then dried in an oven at 100 degrees Centrigrade for an hour. This treatment chars the cotton and linen fibers so that they can be readily removed by rubbing the cloth gently between the palms of the hands. The wool or silk which resists the action of the acid remains.

"While it is easy in this way to distinguish animal from vegetable fibers, it is not so easy to distinguish between wool and silk, or between cotton and linen. In such tests the microscope method is quickest and most satisfactory.

"Much benefit surely would result from a nation-wide effort in our schools to train boys and girls to use the microscope and other tests in accurately determining the quality of fabrics."

There is a great opportunity, the writer thinks, for pure-fabric legislation which can be made constructive without being un-

necessarily restrictive. But while the correct labeling of fabrics is sure to be helpful, nothing we can do will produce such benefits, or remedy the situation more quickly, than a wide campaign of education to cause people to exercise understanding rather than intuition in the purchase of textile materials. He goes on:

"It is also necessary for the layman to understand that the failure of fabrics in water is frequently due to goods being damaged through coming in contact with chemicals of various kinds which are commonly used and handled daily, without any thought of their injurious effect on textiles.

"Many toilet articles and medicines 'tender' fabrics. Manicuring preparations, foot powders, corn removers, wrinkle eradicators, fever crops, metal polishes, germicides, preservatives and gargles frequently contain corrosive components, a few drops of which will injure fabrics. Barbers use silver nitrate for an antiseptic, also alum and ferric chloride, to inhibit bleeding. The dentist employs trichloracetic acid in the treatment of pyorrhea; many other substances used in dental work are corrosive.

"The chiropodist uses corrosive acids. So does the veterinary. Farmers handle insecticides. Hotel employees use polishes for porcelain and metals. Photographers use oxalic acid and other liquids harmful to textiles, and so do most people in all professions, all the way down to the undertaker, who works with chlorides and sulphates.

"When a garment, in being laundered, gives way in only one part, this is a fairly certain indication that two pieces of cloth, one good and the other weak, were used in making the article. Such an instance is the case of a shirt which returns from the laundry intact, with the exception of one sleeve, which has been reduced to shreds. There is no method in any laundering operation where it is possible to destroy one part of a garment without doing damage to some other portion of the garment, if all the material is of the same quality. Knots, or heavy threads, which are often found in cheap fabrics, or 'seconds,' provide a starting point for serious injury to the material. Whatever the cause of a knot, it will stand out on the surface of the goods and will receive more hard usage than the threads surrounding it. Finally it is rubbed off accidentally, or picked off deliberately, and this leaves behind it a broken thread. One broken thread upsets a balance of stress in the fabric, and soon there are many broken threads, and at last a hole.

"Let no one think that laundries are always blameless when garments, linens and other articles come back damaged. Careless laundry workers sometimes put a garment of odd character, or pieces awaiting individual attention, into a corner, or to one side on the floor. Goods so handled often receive spatterings from the bleach jar, or from the washman's pail as he is transferring reagents from one place to another. These reagents, or laundry chemicals, when allowed to dry on the fabric, produce 'tender' spots, which soon become holes.

"In addition to carelessness in the washroom, articles are sometimes injured in laundering through the improper manipulation of stain removers. However, since the laundry industry established its department of research, subjected washing processes to scientific study, and commenced to search for the true facts respecting causes of complaints, many faults of laundry practises have been largely eliminated.

"It is now up to the users, owners and manufacturers of textiles to do their part in ending the destruction of articles in laundering.

The purchaser must increase his knowledge of textiles and select articles with more discriminating intelligence and handle fabrics with greater care. The great army of honest textile manufacturers must clear their ranks of the small but vicious minority who follow sharp practises and stain the good name of a great industry.

"In the meantime, a little careful thought might be given to the enactment of legislation requiring the proper labeling of certain articles and materials manufactured from textiles."

CENTURY-OLD BRICK PAVEMENTS

IN HOLLAND good brick roads over a hundred years old are common, according to a writer in *The American City* (New York) and some have even passed the double century mark. Here in the United States, we are told, we have brick pavements over a generation in service, which still continue to bear traffic economically. Carbondale, Pa., has one 32 years old; Alliance, Ohio, 31 years old; Sedalia, Mo., 29 years of age; Olean, N. Y., 25 years. The first brick pavement of record in this country was laid about 1870 at Charleston, W. Va., and lasted for many years. In those days paving brick were not manufactured, and the Charleston pavement was made of ordinary vitrified brick. The brick pavements of to-day in our country have their origin in this beginning. The writer goes on:

Courtesy of "The American City," New York.

A BRICK ROAD IN HOLLAND, IN USE OVER ONE HUNDRED YEARS

"The United States was not the first country in modern times to lay brick pavements, despite its brick-paving history of more than a half-century. For instance, Holland's experience with brick pavements goes back to the time of Napoleon. In Holland, as in the United States, the brick used were vitrified, as are paving brick to-day.

"Altho no scientific work deals with pavements as they were developed there, several popular authors on travel discuss these pavements in their works."

B. E. Stevenson, in his "Spell of Holland," says:

"For brick, brick, brick are everywhere—overhead and underfoot, on edge in the roadway and piled into great walls and massive towers. It would almost seem that the Dutch had dug away most of the ground beneath their feet in order to convert it into paving and building materials."

William Eliot Griffis, in "Brave Little Holland and What She Has Taught Us," writes:

"After the Romans left and the barbarians triumphed, brick-making became one of the lost arts. In the Rhine delta, the Dutch revived the art of molding clay into oblong forms and baking them into stone. Their material lay at hand in the rich beds deposited during centuries in the sluggish river bottoms. They made brick houses, walls, pavements and road-beds.

"So hard are the Dutch bricks burned that the common name is 'Klinker.' Many of them have defied the teeth of time for ages."

To quote further from *The American City* article:

"First-hand information on how the Dutch made their paving brick, with technical data which might tell the secret of the wearing qualities of their brick pavements, has only recently been secured. William C. Koch, Vice-President and General Manager of the Twin City Brick Company, of St. Paul, passes the story

along from his father, who manufactured brick in Holland many years ago.

"The paving brick with which the old roads were built was made of surface river-clay, sanded and close set in up-draft kilns with permanent side-walls and large arches underneath for the burning of peat. The brick were brought to the vitrification point in the center and heated to a degree which made them so soft that the openings between them as set were completely filled in. The brick retained their shape by mutual support, and their separation was possible only because of the sand which was used in setting them.

"The type of brick proved to be very good paving material, and paving was done at a very low cost, not to be compared with that of American brick-paved roads involving foundations, fillers, etc.

"In the burning there is produced about 20 to 40 per cent. of pavers, 20 to 30 per cent. of semi-vitrified clinkers, 20 per cent. face brick carefully selected as to color, and the remainder discolored hard and soft commons.

"Some of the brick roads are 200 years old. This type of road in Holland was begun in sandy-soil districts, where traffic on the natural soil was otherwise impossible. A large number of these roads built during Napoleon's time are still in existence and in good condition."

SNUFFING OUT A BURNING OIL-WELL—An unusual method was adopted recently to extinguish a burning oil-well at Long Beach, Cal., we are told by *The Engineering and Mining Journal* (New York). The well had been cemented at a depth of 2,640 feet for about three days when an explosion took place, and the escaping gas became ignited. This is the first time in the history of California oil developments that a well had blown out after having been cemented. The writer continues:

"Attempts to smother the flame with steam and mud flow were unsuccessful, and it was then decided to make use of dynamite. Accordingly, a stand about seven feet high was incased in asbestos, and on this it was proposed to place 100 pounds of 80 per cent. gelatin dynamite, wrapt in asbestos paper. To approach sufficiently near to the well to place the stand, it was necessary for two of the men to wear asbestos suits. While these were carrying the explosive, another man was looking after possible entanglements of the exploder wires, and as soon as the stand was in place and the powder placed thereon the charge was exploded by battery. The explosion served to extinguish the flame, but did not shut off the gas flow. Additional boilers had been set up and a line of pipes was laid. Through this a stream of steam and mud was directed into the hole with the intention of filling it up and thus choking off the gas. For several hours the mixture poured into the well was shot out about as fast as it was poured in, the pressure from below producing an effect not unlike that of a geyser. It was not until three days' work with the steam and mud that sufficient stoppage was produced completely to shut off the gas. The well has probably been lost and must be redrilled."

Courtesy of "The Engineering and Mining Journal," New York.

CORRECT STYLE FOR FIGHTING OIL-FIRES.

Ford Alexander, clad in the asbestos suit which he wore while placing dynamite which extinguished the burning well.

The inventor of the electric fish-stop described in our issue of November 26 was not named in the magazine from which our article was quoted, but a later issue reaching this office says that he is Mr. H. T. Burkey, of Los Angeles.

IS POMPOSITY GOOD BUSINESS?

THE POMP AND CIRCUMSTANCE with which some business executives surround themselves is ridiculed by C. T. Hutchinson in the course of an article contributed to *The Mining and Scientific Press* (San Francisco). What he calls a "ridiculous amount of swank" is staged regularly, he says, not only by the large corporations but by "the little bit of organization that consists of about one and a half individuals." The executives follow the plan made famous by the ostrich. They stick their heads into the sand and hide away from those who would do business with them. It is the outer fringe of their organization only that comes into actual contact with those with whom the big company is doing business. In order to make it more imposing, new and strange titles have been invented to fit the greatness of these dignitaries. He continues:

"In the old partnerships it was quite a thing to be a member of a firm in good standing. When the corporation came we had a president, a vice-president, a secretary and a treasurer. Now the mere president is quite a distance below the actual throne. Over the president we have no less a personage than a chairman of the board of directors or, perhaps, a chairman of the executive committee. That is as far as we have been able to go to date, but there is no doubt that within the next half-century we may even have to refer to Burke's Peerage or the Almanach de Gotha to obtain suitable titles to measure up to the importance and dignity of the industrial leader of the future. The real, red-hot democrat of an American has a genuine love for titles, the Constitution to the contrary notwithstanding, and the innumerable fraternal organizations supply that which the law of the land forbids. What is a paltry Duke or Earl compared to an Illustrious Potentate? What chance does a Baron or Count stand compared to a Grand Exalted Ruler? Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed as even the humblest of supreme generalissimos, or eminent grand somethings or other, in full regalia mounted on a prancing charger in the Fourth of July parade. Even the staid and dignified Family Club of San Francisco has conferred the title of mother-in-law upon its titular head, while a fraternal organization, known as the Bundle of Sticks, has adopted the Rooseveltian appellation of the Big Stick for the highest honor within its gift.

"It is an insignificant executive indeed who does not have a group of assistants in various capacities. Whereas the vice-president in the old days was supposed to be second to the president, we now have a whole flock of vice-presidents in charge of finance, sales, production, engineering, etc. Then we have assistants to the president, vice-presidents, and so on down the line. Again we have secretaries to these various scions of the industrial aristocracy, and worse yet, there is the secretary to the secretary to the president, rendering even greater the splendid isolation of the big boss himself.

"Industrial life is indeed complex; in fact, as one might say, it is becoming 'complexer and complexer.' Perhaps the strange part of it all is that those who are playing major rôles in the modern drama of business have had their sense of humor so atrophied by contact with money in large gobs that they don't know how funny the pomp and circumstance with which they surround themselves really are."

SPECIAL ▾ FRANCE ▾ SECTION

FRANCE OF FICTION AND OF FACT

EVERYBODY KNOWS FRANCE and the French. Unfortunately most people know the France of fiction and not the France of fact. Such is the complaint of various French spokesmen, who do not refer to the fiction of the novelists, but to that compound of rumor, report, hearsay, and incomplete understanding of French character and aims which "changes but does not die." Before the war, France was pictured as a gay and amusing land, whose people had made their way through a long, tumultuous history with a light heart and a quick and unerring sword—a very *D'Artagnan* of nations. Since the collapse of 1870 France has been looked upon rather as the land of the "most beautiful dresses in the world," as arbiter of the elegancies of life, and as the "pleasantest place in the world for tourists." The war disclosed the French as the grimmest of fighters, marching into the fray with no songs, either of hate or of jubilation, but with a "silent appreciation of the gravity of their task."

To-day France is described by many as the "principal obstacle" to the settlement of Europe, without which the peace of 1919 remains what the Germans call it, "the peace of the whirlwind." Ever since the occupation of the left bank of the Rhine, German publicists and German cartoonists have worked overtime to impress upon the mind of the world that France is "the militaristic nation that Germany once was." It happens that just when suspicion and rumor about France become rife in the press of other countries than Germany, America is looked to by stricken Europe as her financial and economic hope. All conferences projected for the salvation of the Old World carry the pregnant proviso: "If America can be induced to join, otherwise——." America is yearned for now, say some newspapers, to wage a successful peace as from 1914 onward she was desired to help in waging a successful war. At the moment, therefore, when France is accused of being the chief impediment to this peace, it is vital that Americans should know the France of fact and not of fiction.

FRANCE'S GIFT TO AMERICA.

The statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World" was the gift of France to the United States to commemorate the hundredth anniversary of American independence. It is the work of a French sculptor, the late Frédéric Auguste Bartholdi, and stands on Bedloe's Island in New York Harbor. The cost of erection was met by contributions from the American people collected through the efforts of the New York *World*.

Properly to know France of to-day and to-morrow, we must remember that with the establishment of the Third French Republic, a little more than fifty years ago, France entered upon a new era. Her defeat in the Franco-Prussian War left her humiliated in the dust. What France has been in the past half century and what she is to-day, emerging partly devastated physically, and crippled financially, from the war in which she was one of the victors, will be found in the following pages as presented by eminent authorities, American, British and French. American readers may thus form a just and adequate opinion of France and the French.

Parenthetically it may be stated that the Gallic Cock on this week's issue is one of the national emblems of France, as we learn from the Larousse Dictionary. It ornamented the flags of France during the first revolution, we are told by this authority, "disappeared under the Empire, reappeared in 1830, when it supplanted the *fleur de lis* as national emblem, and was suppressed anew by Napoleon III." During the war this emblem again came into vogue, especially on loan posters. It is traced back to the days of the Roman Empire, when France was known as Gaul, or in Latin, *Gallia*. A native of Gaul was called *Gallus*, which is also the Latin word for *cock*.

A great mystery began to grow up about France shortly after the Washington Conference got under way, the press observe, with the result that despite the fervid receptions accorded to Marshal Foch in his tour throughout the United States, a certain coldness and mistrust became observable whenever France fell under discussion. Mr. Briand's speech before the Conference electrified his hearers and gave the Washington correspondents material for colorful writing, but the argument and substance of his speech cast a still heavier cloud on France, we are told. Certain British newspapers lamented that Mr. Briand should have committed so deplorable an error as to show up the poisonous feuds of Europe just at the time America was being persuaded into a less insular attitude toward the Old World. The charge of the bitterest critics of France among the British is that France has suffered a relapse of "hereditary militarism" and that she is meditating the domination of Europe. She must be "taught a lesson," they say, and the world at large "must banish the illusion that France is a generous, open-hearted nation."

The French retort is the following:

"Because we insist on receiving the reparations that are due to us, we are denounced as militarists. A nation that is not burdened with over-population has no need of added territory and consequently does not dream of becoming militaristic or imperialistic. If you would know the difference between imperialism and republicanism, draw a parallel between Germany and France since 1870."

FIFTY YEARS OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC

A BLIND, AIMLESS LOVE of change, a mere insatiable restlessness, incapable of content, are the characteristics mistakenly imputed to France by many observers who fail to discover progress in her history and see only a barren oft-repeated alternation of despotism and license. Their impressions are inconsistent with obvious facts, according to Robert Mackenzie ("The 19th Century: A History"; Thomas Nelson and Sons), who concedes that France "has not always followed liberty with wisdom or with moderation," but declares she "has pursued it tenaciously under unprecedented difficulties." If she has been led aside from the pursuit, she has not failed to return to it when the circumstances which tempted her deviation passed away. Nor are the other nations of Europe "guiltless regarding the aberrations which darken her record," it is pointed out, for at the opening of her revolution, the time seemed to have come for the emancipation of Europe from the political and ecclesiastical systems of the Middle Ages—now grown obsolete and injurious. France pointed the way to the great deliverance, "but the nations were unprepared to follow, and their hostility provoked the excesses by which the hopes of mankind were for the time frustrated." Long after, with the downfall of the Second Empire, the Provisional Government of the Third French Republic was established, and France got under way on an uninterrupted course of republican government.

When the disaster of Sedan in 1870 befell France, and the Emperor Napoleon III was taken prisoner, the Provisional Government rose intrepid in the dark night of chaos. The terms exacted by the German conquerors "exprest with terrible altho not unreasonable severity the wo which waits upon the vanquished," writes this historian, as he reminds us that Germany took Alsace and Lorraine and demanded an indemnity of two hundred million pounds. A German army was to remain on French territory, upheld at French expense, till this huge claim was fully met, and we read:

"The entire cost of the war to France, apart from destruction of property and injury to commerce, was three hundred and seventy million pounds. It seemed to many observers that France was hopelessly ruined, and it is probable the victors themselves intended that the enormous burden which they imposed should break the power of France to become again dangerous to her neighbors. But once more the ability of France to recover from pecuniary disaster was an astonishment to the world. M. Thiers was now President of the Republic. He was able to discharge in full the claims of Germany, and terminate the occupation within the period fixt for that purpose by the treaty.

"The sight of an empty throne naturally quickened the mischievous activities of those who claimed a right to occupy it. The adherents of each of the pretenders deemed that the hour of success was near, and busied themselves with vain intrigues. For a time it might be feared that a reaction in favor of some one of the rejected houses had set in. But the reaction was only apparent. M. Thiers, who resigned the presidency in May, 1873, was succeeded by Marshal MacMahon, who claimed to be "an honest man and a soldier," and who proved no more successful in political than he had been in military life. Guided by the legitimist and priestly factions, he seemed ready to defy the wishes of the people, betray the Republic, and force a new revolution. The French people, confident in the strength of the republican cause, exercised a calm forbearance which even their friends scarcely ventured to expect. The elections gave forth a voice so decisive that the marshal submitted to the popular will and ultimately resigned, yielding his authority to M. Grévy, who was succeeded by M. Sadi-Carnot."

NAPOLEON'S HAT.
"Admire the man who wore it, but don't imitate him!"
—*La Victoire* (Paris).

The Third Republic of "immortal France" was born in disaster and cradled amid misfortune and defeat, said the London *Daily Telegraph* on the fiftieth anniversary of that September evening in 1870 when the Provisional Government entered office. The Second Napoleonic Empire had collapsed in ruinous failure, the Emperor was a prisoner in the hands of the enemy, and with him had surrendered the flower of the French Army, the splendid force of first-line troops, which had been outflanked, outmaneuvered, and driven into the net at Sedan. This London daily proceeds:

"The Sedan capitulation was followed by the catastrophe to Bazaine's army at Metz, the swift Prussian advance on Paris, the siege and fall of the capital, the campaigns in the West and South, hopeless despite the genius of Gambetta and the generalship of Chanzy, the nightmare Communist revolution which suddenly flamed out in the streets of Paris, the submission to the harsh terms imposed by an inexorable foe. France was in eclipse, and as the mail-clad conquerors swaggered back across the Rhine with their booty, they thought the shadow would lie forever upon the sunny land. At least the soldiers, Moltke and Roon, thought so, tho not, perhaps, Bismarck, who knew his history too well to believe that the soul of France could be held in bondage. That 'pard-like spirit, beautiful and swift,' can not be quenched by adversity, or tamed by conquest. Time and again the earth of France has shaken under the march of the invader; alien hosts have trampled upon her fields; victorious legions have camped in her cities, from the days of Attila the Hun to those of the first and second William of Hohenzollern. The conquerors come and go and reap their triumphs, and leave France sorrowful and vanquished. But always she rises from the ashes of humiliation, defiant, and goes back to her old station in the vanward of Western civilization. She may be overthrown, but she can not be crusht; war, invasion, revolution pass over her, and can not take from her the illuminating intelligence, the undaunted courage, and the tireless industry of her people, which are Nature's precious gifts to her as much as her genial climate and her kindly soil. So endowed, and with her matchless geographical situation, France can not fail to be a great nation. She must always hold a commanding position in the councils of Europe and of the world beyond. It is contrary to her 'manifest destiny' that she should become and remain insignificant and unimportant."

Against this destiny the Germans had fought, and fought in vain, the *Daily Telegraph* goes on to say, and they themselves "a great people also, capable and vigorous, have chafed at the success and the reputation of their brilliant neighbors, often in the past exhibited at their expense." The Germans saw with chagrin that even after being laid low by the arms of Germany and her allies, France still held her place in the estimation of mankind, "a place her rival could never gain," and we read:

"To rob France of that inheritance, to supersede her as the arbiter of Europe, was one main purpose of the Prussian statesmen and strategists in the Bismarckian era. The concentration of the Germanic 'tribes' under the Brandenburg monarchy, the construction of its mighty military engine, and the wars in which it was employed and tested, all had this end in view. For this ultimate object Prussia seized the Danish provinces and reduced Austria to subservience. In 1870 it seemed that the goal had been reached. France was assailed, humbled, compelled to sue for peace, and her rival was recognized as the mightiest armed power of the Continent. It was the misfortune of Germany and the world that the victors of the short campaign of half a century ago did not appreciate the limits of their success. Misled by their belief in material greatness, by their worship of mere size and numbers, they held that France was not merely defeated, but extinguished. With her smaller population, her more limited

resources, her less imposing military establishment, she must necessarily fall out of the first rank. How could she hold her own in the competition of the real world-powers? The British Empire, the United States, Russia, perhaps: these vast aggregates, with their immense territories, and their inhabitants overtopping the hundred million level, appealed to the megalomaniac Prussian imagination. But France, stationary, limited, impoverished by the war indemnity, had no right to enter the lists. She must resign herself to keeping company with the minor states, and expect to be passed presently by Spain, or possibly by Sweden. The war-lords of 1871 laid the flattering unction to their souls, and complacently affected to regard France as a somewhat effete country, which had outlived its vivid youth. It might, no doubt, continue to produce novelists, dramatists, artists, and admirable millinery, and Paris would always be an agreeable resort for the pleasure-seeking tourist. But of the solid achievements of a practical age, such as money-making or war-making on the largest scale, France would be incapable. Germany could pursue her own triumphant path to wealth and empire without taking account of her overthrown and enfeebled rival."

AN APPEAL TO THE FRENCH PEOPLE.

"'Liberty, Equality, Maternity,' should be our new watchword in view of the comparative French and German birth records. 'Suffer the little children to come unto me.'"

La Democratie Nouvelle (Paris).

Events strangely upset this calculation, we are reminded further, for France recovered from her reverses with amazing rapidity, "paid the German milliards without haggling or delay, to the last centime, and became more prosperous than ever, with a prosperity built on sounder foundations than the inflated financing and yeasty commercialism of Berlin and Hamburg." France had lost two provinces, but she set to work to build up new dominions in Africa, and in a few years had again become "the second colonial empire of the world." Meanwhile, this informant points out—

"She was still the second military Power, and in its personnel, organization, and scientific leadership, if not in actual numbers, her army had no superior. The Germans watched this progress with a mixture of incredulity and apprehension. They were alarmed at the development of France, tho they did not wholly believe in it. Jealousy was mingled with contempt; they felt that this growth must be checked, and that they could check it, if they put forth their strength; they thought that in another Franco-German conflict the French would go down more easily than in 1870. So it was that the second stroke at France, several times averted by French concessions or the intervention of other Powers, was at length delivered six years ago. It was meant to be conclusive; France, on this occasion, was to have been smitten beyond recovery, mutilated, despoiled and manacled. And on November 11 the French will be celebrating their deliverance, after sufferings and toils unspeakable, from that murderous attempt. It is the assailants who have reaped confusion, division and humiliation. France, sorely wounded and heavily stricken as she has been, still stands erect, strong, self-reliant and valorous, once again the foremost and the most powerful state of the European Continent, with two millions of her former citizens restored to her, and Belgium linked closely to her side. We in England rejoice whole-heartedly in her renascence. Often in the past our interests have clashed with those of France, but we never tried, or wished, to destroy her. We have always known that France was an indispensable element in the life of Europe; if there had been no France, it would have been necessary to create her."

Various writers recall that the republicans in France started with a very inauspicious outlook, for they stood before the public as political visionaries, according to J. C. Bracq ("France Under the Republic"; Scribner's) whose principles seemed particularly fanciful to those who posed as practical men. Yet the Constitution of the Republic, tho not "a high-sounding decalog like most of its predecessors," has suffered such slight changes since its adoption that this writer offers the fact in proof of the wisdom of those who framed it. High above all consideration in favor of the Republic, this writer points to the idea of liberty for all free citizens, which was opposed at every step by the Empire, and has been continuously hammered into the law of the land since the Republic, and he adds:

"It may be asserted that as a whole the republicans, in the midst of men systematically opposed to their ideals, have endeavored to secure for the greatest possible number of citizens a maximum of liberty and justice. In so doing conflicts have come. No live nation can advance without them, but in the struggles for better things these conflicts have scarcely interfered with good civil service and progressive life. Mr. Bodley, an English gentleman, ever unfriendly to the Republic, was obliged to recognize its good government. 'I would be perplexed,' he says in his volume 'France,' 'to mention three nations which on the whole are better governed than France.' . . .

"The high achievement of the Republic is that in the great, grinding political machinery of France, man counts for more than at any other period of her history."

As to the conflicts between Germany and France, the New York *Tribune* recalled less than eighteen months after the Armistice that whenever the Germans were successful they "celebrated with unspeakable atrocities" and "whenever they were beaten, they swore they would never do it again." In 1914, they invaded France and were beaten, and "now they swear they will never do it again," but citing statistics from the Paris *Matin* this New York newspaper calls attention to Germany's long record of invasion as follows:

"One hundred years before Christ 300,000 Germans invaded France, murdering, burning, pillaging as they went. At Aix-en-Provence they were stopt and defeated. They sued for peace and swore they would never do it again. Sixty years afterward 240,000 Germans invaded the Jura districts of France. Six years later 400,000 Germans invaded the territory between the Meuse and the Oise. They were beaten. They swore they would never do it again.

"Sixty years before Christ the Germans invaded the left bank of the Rhine. Two hundred and thirty years after Christ the Germans invaded France. They were beaten. They swore they would never do it again. Twenty years later another invasion, another defeat, another solemn pledge, 'never again.' In 274 A. D. the Rhone basin was invaded by the Germans; in 275 northeastern France. In 301 Langres was pillaged. The invaders were beaten, and they swore 'never again.' In 351 they reconquered the left bank of the Rhine. In 354 they devastated Lyons, in 360 Besancon. In 364 they invaded and plundered Belgium.

"Here is the chronology of the subsequent invasions: 372, 382, 400, 410, 413, 800, 858, 978, 1124, 1214, 1513, 1521, 1523, 1536, 1544, 1552, 1555, 1567, 1569, 1576, 1587, 1636, 1674, 1675, 1707, 1708, 1744, 1792, 1793, 1814, 1815, 1870, 1914. Thirty-three invasions in a little over fifteen hundred years, an average of one invasion every fifty years."

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MARKET AND MOSQUE AT TUNIS, SEAPORT CAPITAL OF THE TUNIS PROTECTORATE.

East and west of Algeria, the beginning of the French African domain, are the two protectorates of Tunis and Morocco, the former embracing 50,000 square miles of territory, and a population of nearly 2,000,000; and the latter covering 220,000 square miles, with 5,400,000 inhabitants.

FRANCE'S FAR-FLUNG COLONIAL DOMAIN

BY A SLIGHT STRETCH of the imagination, involving no greater exaggeration than Colonel Repington's characterization to General Foch of Joan of Arc as the founder of the British Empire, one may suggest that it was the American, Decatur, who laid the foundations of the modern French Colonial domain. With the end of the Napoleonic Wars, the colonial possessions of France amounted to little or nothing. The Dey of Algiers, contemptuous of Europe, was playing the part of a piratical lord in the southern Mediterranean. Every reader of our history knows it was Decatur who administered the first rebuke when, on June 20, 1815, with a small United States squadron, he defeated an Algerine squadron off Cartagena, compelling the Dey Ali to acknowledge the inviolability of the United States flag. Turning now to French history, we find that Ali's successor, the Dey Hussein, still fuming at Christian insolence, brought on the quarrel with France that made eventually a French province of Algeria. In 1817 he struck the French consul because the King of France had failed to answer a letter. French military expeditions, at first punitive, soon assumed the greater task of acquisition and assimilation, which led eventually to the present French African domain, which exceeds the British African Empire by a million square miles and has a population of nearly 40,000,000.

From 1830, when the real business of general acquisition began, till 1847, we find there was steady strife, involving large armies and calling for the skill of the best French generals. The French Army is rich in legends of those years of Algerian conquest. One famous story was recalled by the death, during the early months of the World War, of a very old man. In youth he had been a bugler in the Army of Algeria, where he was taken prisoner by the Arabs in a battle in which the fortunes of the day were swaying to and fro. The Arab chief, who was his captor, ordered him, under penalty of terrible torture, to sound the call for a French retreat. Pretending to comply, he sounded the charge, and the French, surging forward, broke and shattered the Arab line. Gradually the Arabs were brought to accept the French occupation, and those who still resisted were thrust farther southward toward the desert. The Foreign Legion, first designed for purely African service, came into existence. Of its life Ouida wrote vividly in her familiar "Under Two Flags." From time to time there were insurrections, stirred up by the Marabouts, but they diminished in strength and frequency. The last serious revolt was in 1871, when the natives thought that the great chance had come with the withdrawal of French troops on account of the Franco-Prussian War. It was quickly suppresst, and under the Third Republic Algeria rose to a high degree of prosperity. The natives, having become thoroughly reconciled to the benevolent French domination, showed their loyalty by the vast number of soldiers that crossed the Mediterranean to augment the Allied armies on the Western front.

That, in a nutshell, is the history of France's African Empire, or, more properly, as it involves the colonies of a republic, the French African domain. Roughly speaking, it is, as has been said, a domain of some forty million of human beings. The actual figures, according to the latest available reports, are 37,777,075. The accompanying map on pages 28 and 29 indicate, more vividly than any text, its magnificent sweep, monopolizing almost all of the western half of the continent and reaching down into the Indian Ocean to grasp the Island of Madagascar; Madagascar's near outpost, Reunion, and those far-flung sentinels of the Antarctic, the Islands of Amsterdam, St. Paul and Kerguelen.

Chronologically, Senegal, Madagascar and Reunion must be first considered in speaking of the French African domain. They were won by the French venturers of the seventeenth century; Senegal became French in 1637 and Madagascar in 1643. But those early occupations were neither adequate nor permanent. Senegal had to be conquered anew in 1889 and Madagascar in 1896. The latter expedition involved a gallant but then comparatively inconspicuous officer by the name of Joseph Joffre.

Naturally Algeria is closest of all the colonies to the French heart, and it is to Algeria that France points as an example of her ability of benevolent assimilation, and wise and equitable administration. To-day, as the reference books tell us, it extends 550 miles from east to west, and runs inland from 320 to 380 miles. It is divided into the Northern Territory, or Algeria proper and the Southern Territory. The Colony of Northern Algeria possesses an area of 261,500 square miles, and a population of more than five million, of which about 80 per cent. is indigenous. To settle disputes that may arise between natives and Europeans or the Government, there are the so-called "Bureaux-Arabes," which also supervise native religious affairs. The Mussulmans have their own schools for secondary education.

Algeria is only the beginning of the French African domain. To east and west, respectively, are the two protectorates of Tunis and Morocco, the former embracing 50,000 square miles of territory and a population of nearly two million, and the latter covering 220,000 square miles with 5,400,000 inhabitants. Morocco was practically the last stronghold in North Africa of the Moorish power that once threatened to overrun Western Europe. It was only yesterday that the Sheerefian Empire held sway, that the consulates of Europe were concentrated at Tangier, within protecting warship range, and that Raisuli kidnaped Perdicaris. To-day the protectorate, established in 1912, is bearing fruit.

Sweeping across North Africa to the Atlantic Ocean, the French African domain turns south. Behind a strip of Spanish territory is Mauretania, with 245,000 square miles, incidentally some 30,000 square miles more than France in Europe, even with Alsace and Lorraine restored, and a population of 600,000. Look at the accompanying map. With the exception of that Spanish strip, and Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ashanti and Nigeria, it is all the blue that indicates French possession to the south of the Equator, and inland almost to the sources of the Nile. There is Senegal, with 74,000 square miles and a million and a quarter population. There is French Sudan, with 617,600 square miles and two and a quarter million population. There is Upper Volta, 154,400 square miles, and 3,000,000 population. There is French Guinea, 95,218 square miles and almost nineteen hundred thousand inhabitants. There is the Ivory Coast, with 121,976 square miles and 1,407,030 population. There is Dahomey, with 21,893 square miles and half a million inhabitants. There is that vast region of fever heat known as French Equatorial Africa, with its more than a million square miles and its almost nine million of people. Then to the eastward French Somaliland, with its 5,790 square miles and two hundred thousand and odd inhabitants, and the Island of Madagascar, larger than France herself, and containing a population of more than three and a half millions.

The familiar saying that the sun never sets upon the British Empire has always sounded impressive, but when analyzed, does not, in itself, mean so very much. To say that does not mean in the least to question the greatness of that Empire. But to glance across the world from longitude to longitude is to realize that that "place in the sun" is not exclusively British. As a matter of fact there are but few hours of the day when some part of the French colonial domain is not in the full glare of sunlight. Moving eastward from Ubangi-Shari in French Equatorial Africa it is no great distance in sheer longitude to Syria, over which a French mandate was established in 1920, and, practically on the same imaginary arc extending from pole to pole, French Somaliland and Madagascar. A little farther eastward, and, to the extreme south, are these little islands of Amsterdam, St. Paul and Kerguelen, lying between the Indian and Antarctic Oceans; while to the north of the Equator are the five colonies that compose French India, covering 196 square miles and containing 263,868 people.

Thence, to be whisked on to French Indo-China would mean merely the setting ahead of the watch for an hour or so. The colonies of French India date from 1814-1815. The years of acquisition of the various parts of French Indo-China were Cochin-China (colony) 1861; Annam (protectorate) 1884; Cambodia (protectorate) 1862; Tonking (protectorate) 1892; and Laos (protectorate) 1892. This French Indo-China is another part of the French colonial domain that is larger than France herself, and 261,500 square miles it covers, with a population of 18,515,375, a little less than one-half the population of France in Europe.

French Indo-China is practically the whole of the old Annamite Empire, together with the leased Chinese territory of Kwang-chow-wan, which is situated on the east side of the Leichow peninsula in the province of Kwang-tung. The Annamese are industrious and clever craftsmen, and the French have found them apt workmen in the various manufactures which they have introduced. The native manufacturing industries are chiefly weaving, mat-making, pottery, paper-making, wood-carving, incrustation of woodwork, and the making of furniture. The French have introduced a number of modern manufactures, and have set up well appointed factories. The Emperor of Annam is a picturesque personage. In theory he is the ruler of the country. The virtual ruler is the representative of France, the Resident Superior, who is stationed at Hue, the capital city of Annam, with 60,000 inhabitants. He presides over the council which decides important matters of taxation or policy. The governors of the various provinces take their orders from the Emperor, but they are always under the eye of the French Resident. Native officials are appointed by the court, but the Resident has the power of annulment.

Approximately, longitude 110° is the eastern limit of French Indo-China. There is a jump of some forty-odd degrees and then begin the French Pacific possessions, which include New Caledonia and dependencies, and the French settlements in Oceania, amounting in all to between eight and nine thousand square miles. France entered the Pacific as a possessor with the establishment of her protectorate in 1842 over Tahiti and the Society Islands, over the Marquesas, and over a number of smaller groups in the southeast of Oceania. The Gambier group was placed under the same protectorate in 1844; and in 1853 France took possession of New Caledonia, her largest and now her most populous possession in the Pacific.

Passing from the Pacific to the Atlantic, the French possessions in the latter ocean include St. Pierre and Miquelon to the north and Guadeloupe, Martinique and French Guiana to the south. The colony of Saint-Pierre and Miquelon is all that remains of what was once the mighty French North-American Empire.

Guadeloupe first became a French possession in 1634, but Columbus had discovered it as early as 1493. With its dependencies the colony covers 688 square miles and has a population, according to latest available figures, of 212,430. The nearby Martinique would probably have surpast Guadeloupe in population had it not been for the great eruption of Mt. Pelée in 1902, which destroyed the town of St. Pierre, formerly the chief commercial center of the island. In 1901 the population was 203,781, and by 1905 this had been reduced to 182,024. The capital of the island is Fort de France, on the west-coast bay of the same name, with a fine harbor defended by three forts, and a population of 18,000. Of both Guadeloupe and Martinique sugar is the staple product. Other crops common to both are coffee, cocoa, tobacco and cotton. French Guiana, with an area of 32,000 square miles and a population of about 50,000, completes the French possessions in America, which are insignificant compared to the vast possessions in Africa and Asia. The France that is France in Europe could be placed twenty-four times in the French Colonial Domain, and then there would be plenty of room to spare.

FRANCE

FRENCH POSSESSIONS IN WESTERN HEMISPHERE
Area . . . . 42,959 sq. m.
Population 545,306

France . .

Possessions of France . . .

Possessions too small to show in color have the name underlined thus: Comoro Is.

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FRANCE AND ITS POSSESSIONS

	Year of Acquisition*	Area in Sq. Miles	Population
France, before the War (Republic)		207,054	39,601,509
Alsace-Lorraine	1919	5,605	1,874,014
TOTAL IN FRANCE		212,659	41,475,523
Sarre Basin, territory under League of Nations, coal mines ceded to France, 1919		751	657,870
Andorra, republic (Joint suzerainty of France and Spain		191	5,231
TOTAL IN EUROPE		213,601	42,138,624

COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES

FRENCH POSSESSIONS IN ASIA

	Year of Acquisition*	Area in Sq. Miles	Population
French India (5 Colonies)			
Chandernagar, Karikal, Mahe, Pondicherry, Yanaon, Chief towns of Colonies	1814-1815	196	263,868
French Indo-China	1861-1892	261,500	18,515,375
Cochin-China (Colony)	1861	20,000	3,452,248
Annam (Protectorate)	1884	52,100	5,952,000
Cambodia (Protectorate)	1862	45,000	2,000,000
Tonking (Protectorate)	1884	46,400	6,470,250
Laos (Protectorate)	1892	98,000	640,877
Syria (Mandate)	1920	60,000	3,000,000
Kwangchow (Leased from China)	1898	190	168,000
TOTAL IN ASIA		321,886	21,947,243

FRENCH POSSESSIONS IN AFRICA

	Year of Acquisition*	Area in Sq. Miles	Population
Algeria, Northern (Colony)	1830-1902	222,580	5,069,522
Algeria, Southern (Colony)	1830-1902	1,170,000	494,306
Tunis, (Protectorate)	1881	50,000	1,940,000
Morocco (Protectorate)	1912	220,540	5,400,000
Senegal (Colony)	1637-1889	74,112	1,204,113
French Sudan (Colony by decree in 1920)	1893	617,600	2,200,975
Upper Volta (Colony by decree in 1919)	1893	154,400	3,000,100
Guinea, French (Colony)	1843	95,218	1,851,200
Ivory Coast (Colony)	1843	121,976	1,407,030

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AFRICA—Con.	Year of Acquisition*	Area in Sq. Miles	Population
Dahomey (Colony)	1893	42,460	860,590
Togoland (Mandate) part of Dahomey	1919	21,893	500,000
Somaliland, French (Colony)	1864	5,790	206,000
Madagascar	1643.1896	228,000	3,545,575
Réunion Is. (Colony)	1643	970	173,822
Mayotte and Comoro Is., combined (Colony by decree in 1914)	1843	790	97,617
Mauritania (Colony by decree 1920)	1893	344,967	256,000
Territory of the Niger (Colony, decree 1920)	1912	347,400	700,225
French Equatorial Africa	1841-1911	1,037,131	8,870,000
Gabon (Colony)		105,906	1,300,000
Middle Congo (Colony)		92,640	1,390,000
Ubangi-Shari (Colony)		190,491	1,590,000
Chad (Colony by decree in 1920)		481,728	2,090,000
Cameroons (Mandate)	1919	166,366	2,500,000
TOTAL IN AFRICA		4,755,827	37,777,075
FRENCH POSSESSIONS IN AMERICA			
St. Pierre and Miquelon (French Adm.)	1635	93	4,652
Guadeloupe and Dependencies (Colony)	1634	688	212,430
Martinique (Colony)	1635	385	193,087
Guiana, French (Colony)	1626	32,000	49,000
TOTAL IN AMERICA		33,166	459,169

	Year of Acquisition*	Area in Sq. Miles	Population
FRENCH POSSESSIONS IN OCEANIA			
New Caledonia and Dependencies (Colony)	1854-1887	8,548	57,208
French Establishments in Oceania (Colony by decree in 1903) Society Is. Marquezas Is., Tuamotu Group, Gambier, Tubuai and Rapa Is.	1841-1881	1,245	28,929
TOTAL IN OCEANIA		9,793	86,137
New Hebrides (French and British Joint Administration			
FRENCH POSSESSIONS IN THE INDIAN OCEAN			
Kerguelen Island (desolate)	1893	1,400	0
St. Paul and Amsterdam Is. (desolate)	1892	3	0
TOTAL IN INDIAN OCEAN		1,403	0
GRAND TOTAL FOR FRANCE AND ITS POSSESSIONS		5,335,676	102,408,248

* Acquisition sometimes extended through several years. The year of formation of a Colony should not be confused with the year of acquisition. Several new Colonies have been established by decrees since the war. In these cases the year of the decree is given in parenthesis.

WHAT FRANCE DID IN THE WAR

FRANCE WON HER FIRST VICTORY in the World War on German soil. This was at Morhange, and it was the only great battle fought within the German frontier on the Western Front during the whole war. The importance of this victory, in which General Foch had a decisive part, can easily be seen when it is pointed out that, had the Germans broken through, they probably could have isolated Verdun from the upper Marne region. As it was, the Germans advanced to within eight miles of Nancy, and in stopping them at that point this action was able to aid in winning the battle of the Marne two weeks later.

Photo from Paul Thompson.

JOFFRE.

The French Army, writes Francis Whiting Halsey, in a "History of the World War" (Funk and Wagnalls Company), was a very different weapon from what it was in 1870. It was thought probable that France, if really hard pushed, might bring together four and a half million men. Eventually it should be noted she did far more than that. Germany's entire system of mobilization and strategy, we are told, was based on an invasion of France and a simultaneous resistance to a rushing attack upon her back door by Russia. To take Paris and destroy the French military power before Russia was fully mobilized was the German strategy. France's Army at the outset of the war is said to have numbered almost three and a half million trained men, but Germany, by drawing to the same extent upon her population, was able to put in the field a larger Army than France.

At noon on August 1, 1914, Kaiser Wilhelm signed the order for mobilization, and on the same day the German Ambassador left the Russian capital. After France had on the same date asked Germany if she could not still prevent war, and had failed to receive assurance on this point, mobilization of the entire French Army was ordered. On August 2 martial law was declared throughout France, and on August 4 war against Germany was declared. That France was not caught napping is shown in an instance which Mr. Halsey gives of the activities in Paris immediately after the order for mobilization had gone out:

"At one of the largest French factories several trucks suddenly arrived at the gate, driven by soldiers in uniform. The soldiers proceeded to post notices in various rooms of the factory, and the plant was shut down. Men at once filed out in military order, went to the office and drew their wages, and the next day out of nearly six thousand workers of both sexes, only about fifteen hundred girls, and men over forty, were left on duty. Work on all civilian orders ceased, and mechanics donned army uniforms instead of overalls. Instead of the former wage, they received the pay of enlisted men, with regular rations, and entered upon a regular army life.

Practically every automobile in France was seized by the Army, and probably half the Paris automobile factories were taken over by the Government. All this took place automatically, in accordance with army plans made long before for just such an emergency. The minute the mobilization order was posted, every motor bus in Paris, each with its driver, reported at an armory. Soldiers then filed out of the armory by companies and piled into the buses, forty to a vehicle, and were whirled away a hundred miles or more to the front. In this way forty thousand soldiers who had reported at armories on the morning of August 2 were enabled to reach the frontier by mid-afternoon of that day. Every owner of a car received a voucher for his vehicle, payable by the Government after the bus had been appraised."

But the German Army, in its advance through Belgium and Luxemburg, had acquired a momentum that nothing, it seemed, could stop. An exodus from Paris began; the capture of the French capital seemed inevitable. On September 3, in fact, it was announced that the Government had been moved to Bordeaux at the request of the military authorities. Holding Paris for ransom, the Germans could have forced France to her knees, under threat of ruin to her palaces, churches, and other buildings. "The enemy, however," as President Poincaré put it, "overlooked the clairvoyant strategy of General Joffre." Also, by holding off near Nancy sixteen German divisions with five French divisions, thus deceiving the Kaiser's Generals into a belief that the heaviest French masses were on the Eastern frontier, General Castelnau had enabled Joffre to assemble over a front of nearly two hundred miles approximately a million men. This part of northern France, where Cæsar fought half a century before the birth of Christ, and which had seen two thousand years of intermittent warfare, was now to witness the first battle of the Marne. Thus, Mr. Halsey tells us, Foch, who had been driven south with great losses two days before, began on the afternoon of September 9 a decisive blow at the German center, which he had discovered was not well supported. This attack, we are told, not only was the decisive factor in this historic battle, but it was delivered by an army that had been forced back for three days, and that had suffered losses that amounted to extermination in the case of some of its units. By September 12 the whole German force was in retreat; an army threatened with annihilation had faced about and turned the tide. Thus in the first six weeks of the war the Germans' conceptions were definitely defeated, their strategy was wrecked, they were compelled to retreat, to give over the offensive, and to accept a long war. As this writer notes, "Germany had made ample preparations for the kind of war that she expected, which was a short war, but her dogs of war had flushed bigger game than the specifications called for, and Germany was wofully unprepared for it."

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FOCH.

One of the most dramatic incidents of the whole war was the transport in Paris taxicabs of the army which General Gallieni had collected in and near the French capital.

A rebound of Allied confidence followed as the German drive

against Paris collapsed. At Nancy and the Marne, military critics agree, Germany lost the war. Here the Teutonic dream of world power was shattered. The French Government came back to Paris never to leave it again." The whole German plan of a campaign was thus wrecked by Joffre in September, 1914, just as it was by Pétain at Verdun in 1916, and by Foch at the second Battle of the Marne in July, 1918.

After the first Marne failure, the immediate purpose of German strategy, to quote Mr. Halsey, was to secure in France a new position where contact between various armies separated by the battle could be reestablished. This they found behind the Aisne River. Within ten days they had renewed the offensive, but they could not reopen the Marne decision, and a deadlock ensued.

By October 1 the Crown Prince, having taken Varennes, was almost on the Verdun-Paris railway line. The Germans made repeated efforts to get at Verdun, but they were fiercely repelled without the guns of the fort having once come into action. There was no danger for Verdun, points out Mr. Halsey, so long as the French army in the field could prevent the Germans from getting within range of its protecting forts. The German Crown Prince commanded the attacking forces, and German strategists counted upon his army being able soon to sweep around Verdun itself, and through the Argonne to the German army that was operating on the Meuse. The Crown Prince's army had reached St. Mihiel, and for a long time this remained the limit of his success. For over a year he tried to break through at these points, but he did not succeed in attaining any objective of strategical or tactical importance.

Germany made the battle of Verdun her greatest effort thus far in the war. Guns that had battered the fortresses of Belgium into dust were brought to Verdun and concentrated there in numbers such as no other section of the battle area on any front had seen. In the first four days of the attack, when the Germans fired 2,000,000 shells, whole woods were reduced to kindling; a river disappeared in one place; the top of a hill was literally blown away in another. Men and material were used with a prodigality unprecedented for a period of six weeks. As Mr. Halsey relates:

"The whole purpose of the German attack was to overwhelm the French with the power of guns, served by ammunition brought on trains on specially constructed railways. No doubt the resources of the French were underestimated by the Germans. They did not know how prodigiously the French supply of munitions had increased. For the first time during the war the French were now employing 14.6-inch howitzers, and at Verdun, as elsewhere on the Western front, the French 75's played an important part in saving France. Some French officers believe that these little guns won the first battle of the Marne. It was also their opinion that at Verdun it was these 'swarms of little hornets' that stung the German columns to death on the bloody slopes of that famous field. If there ever was a weapon which had a personality it was this gun. Killing was a part of its impersonal duty. With a speed of fire of thirty shells to the minute, and with a well-trained crew serving it with clockwork regularity, the 75 resembled a three-inch machine gun rather than a field piece in action.

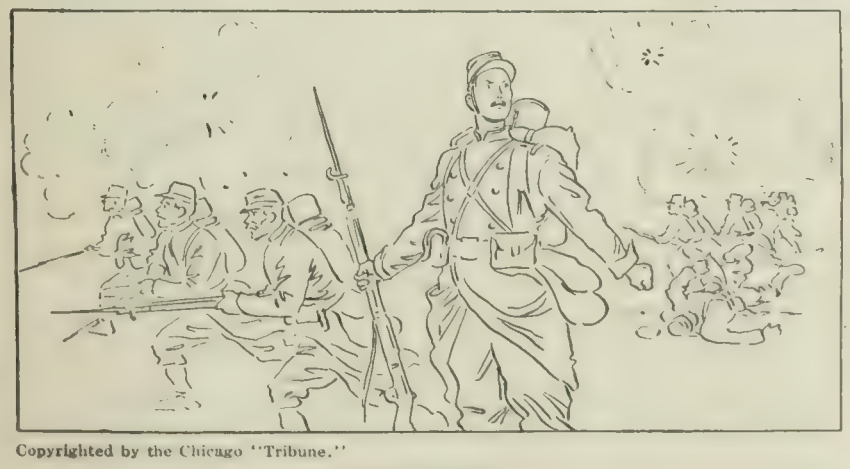
In the first six weeks the French losses were approximately one hundred thousand and the German over two hundred thousand. After a two weeks' lull there began violent bombardments and still more formidable assaults. By May 10 the ninth assault against Verdun began, with Germans storming the most forbidding positions over the fallen bodies of thousands of their comrades. May 30, the one hundredth day of the Verdun battle, was marked by the beginning of still another great battering against the whole Western section, and on June 8 the Germans occupied Fort Vaux. By the end of July two millions of men were attacking and defending the Verdun stronghold. Verdun proper still lay in ruins, but still untaken. After five and a half months of the most intensive fighting, it was the French and not the Germans who were on the offensive.

After it was decided by German authorities that Verdun could not be taken "with half a million men," as the Kaiser was led to believe by General Falkenhayn, the attempt was given up and the whole German line was stiffened. For nearly three years the Western line merely shifted backward and forward over a range of a few miles. Then, on March 21, 1918, the Germans launched their great offensive against both the British and the French. It was during this offensive that Prais was shelled by long-range German guns. But the Allies in France had a sound defensive alinement in France, troops of as good quality as Germany, as many men, as many reserves, and nearly as many guns in the fighting line. What had developed into most stupendous military operation of all history was checked early in May, with the Allied line bent, but not broken.

By July, 1918, General Foch was able to launch his great offensive with a combined French, British and American Army under his command. The Germans were taken by surprize. They did not believe an attack was coming, because it was launched without artillery preparation. Foch struck between Soissons and Château-Thierry. The Germans were now in a worse plight than at any moment since the war began.

On August 6 the French Council of Ministers promoted General Foch to be a Marshal of France. For over forty years no one had received this, the most ancient and highest military honor which the Republic of France could bestow, until it was given to Joffre in December, 1916. This was Joffre's reward for conceiving and fighting the first battle of the Marne, and now Foch, whose strategy in the first battle of the Marne was as dramatic as it was effectual, was receiving a Marshal's baton for winning the second battle of the Marne—for having saved Paris a second time and thus starting a rout which continued until Armistice on November 11, 1918.

FRANCE IS MORE INSPIRING IN—



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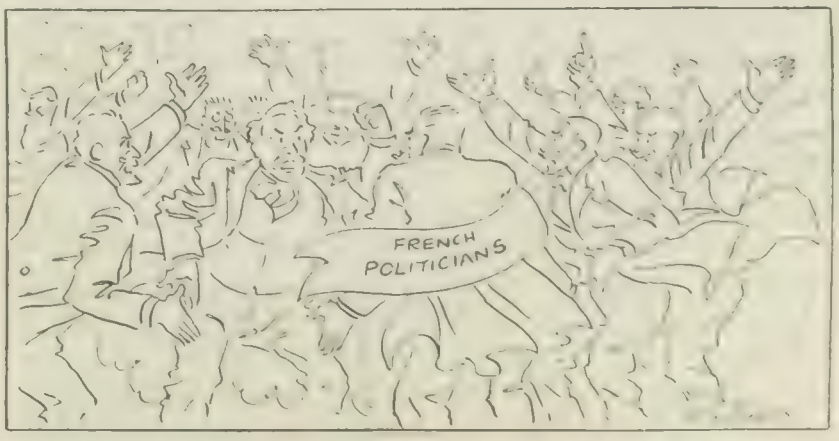
WAR THAN



IN PEACE.

—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*

THE COMPLEXITIES OF FRENCH POLITICS

(A Conversation)

"FRANCE puzzles me—that is French politics."

"You mean——?"

"Well, what's back of all these sudden changes at Paris the newspapers have been so full of, Briand's sudden fall from power while in the midst of important diplomatic negotiations, Poincaré's 'come back'?"

The questioner, a busy man of affairs, is talking with a college classmate with more leisure for reading; the latter, in whose library they are seated, replies:

"The answer, like the answer to a good many puzzling things that happen at Washington, is just this—politics."

"Precisely. And French politics is something I know absolutely nothing about, and would like to talk over with you. Let me ask you a few questions?"

"Fire away!"

"We Americans have an iron-clad written Constitution. Great Britain has no written Constitution at all. How about France?"

"France has a written Constitution, but it is very different from ours. It wouldn't be going far out of the way to say that the French Constitution, like *Topsy*, 'just growed.' The Third Republic had, in fact, been doing business for several years before it had any Constitution. The facts are briefly noted in one chapter of the late Viscount Bryce's 'Modern Democracies.' You will remember that everything went to smash when Napoleon III was taken prisoner at Sedan. The legislative body that happened to be in existence proclaimed a republic. In 1871, a new assembly, elected by popular vote to conclude peace with Germany, made Thiers 'President of the Republic.' The strife between Republicans and Monarchists delayed the enactment of a permanent Constitution until 1875. A group of Constitutional Laws, some passed in 1875, others in 1884, briefly prescribe the duties of the President, the functions of the two Chambers of the legislature when acting together, and the relations between the branches of the Government. No general principles are laid down, and most of the details about the organization and election of the Parliament have been established by ordinary legislation. This Constitution quite overlooked the judiciary, and I might say in passing that France has an elaborate system of courts, largely an inheritance of the imperial régime. The judges, all appointed from Paris, are generally able and honest, tho the judicial procedure and the Napoleonic code seem strange to us."

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THE PRESIDENT OF FRANCE.
Alexandre Millerand, elected September 23, 1920.

"You spoke of the Chambers acting together——"

"Yes, they act together as the National Assembly: first, to amend the Constitution after each Chamber has voted in favor of revision; second, to elect a President by a majority vote at the end of a Presidential term or in case of vacancy. The President is elected for seven years and is eligible for reelection. President Alexandre Millerand, having been elected September 23, 1920, will hold office until the fall of 1927."

"What can the President of France do?"

"He has practically all the executive powers possest by the President of the United States. But—and it's a great, big 'but'—all his powers except those of a ceremonial nature are exercised through a Minister, and his Ministers are responsible not to him but to the Chamber of Deputies. Parliament can not remove him from office. The President's most important function is that of choosing the Premier, or President of the Council, as he is properly called. He may advise his Ministers, and as a matter of fact he exerts considerable personal influence, varying with the force and ability of the individual. He is paid a salary of 1,200,000 francs ($240,000 at par) and is given the Élysée Palace as an official residence. Remember that he is not elected by the people, that 'the enemies he has made' in the Chamber can defeat a candidate, and that social fitness counts. These points help explain the victory of Deschanel over Clemenceau."

"How many Presidents has France had?"

"You mean since the establishment of the Third Republic, of course. Eleven, only one of whom has been reelected. It is noteworthy that out of the eleven, three have been forced to resign, one was assassinated, one died in office, and two voluntarily resigned."

"That seems to settle the Presidents. Now, how much is the French Parliament like our Congress?"

"That's a long story. The Senate, the Upper House, is really much less important than the Chamber of Deputies, which corresponds to our House of Representatives. Senators are elected indirectly, by electoral colleges in each of the eighty departments of France, Algiers and the colonies. The number from each Department varies according to population. There are fourteen Senators from Alsace-Lorraine, making 314 Senators in all. The distribution is not strictly according to population. The rural *communes* have somewhat the best of it. Senators are elected for nine years, a third retiring each three years. A Senator must be forty years of age, and is not required to reside in his department, altho he is likely to do so. The legislative powers of the two Houses are equal, except that revenue bills must originate in the Chamber of Deputies. Senators and Deputies alike receive a salary of 27,000 francs ($5,400 at par). The Senate sits as a high court of justice to try offenses against the state. Generally speaking, the Senate is inferior in authority to the Chamber of Deputies. It has no such important function as our Senate has in its control over foreign affairs. Legislation is more likely to start in the Chamber and is occasionally killed or amended and often delayed in the Senate. When the Chamber persists, its views on legislation are likely to prevail. But the Senate is more than a 'sideshow.' As Bryce points out: 'It forms a counterpoise to the haste and volatility of the more popular chamber.' The Senate meets in the Luxembourg Palace and the Deputies meet in the Palais Bourbon, more than two miles away.

"Now for the Chamber of Deputies. Its members are elected for four years by universal manhood suffrage; they must be citizens of over twenty-five years of age. At present the Chamber has 610 Deputies. A number of changes have been made from time to time in the method of electing Deputies. At present, by the law of 1919, they are chosen by Departments; each Department is assigned a certain number of Deputies according to its population, approximately one Deputy for every 75,000 citizens. The Deputies from one Department are voted for all together on one list (the *scrutin de liste*), and there

is a partial system of proportional representation. The Chamber meets automatically in January (as does also the Senate) and while required by law to sit for five months each year, it usually holds a continuous session interrupted by short vacations. The President of the Chamber corresponds almost exactly to our Speaker of the House. The Deputies are divided into 'commissions' which have the same duties in preparing legislation that our Congressional committees do, but they also exercise a control over administration. For, as Bryce puts it, 'they can inquire into all the work of the department, summoning its functionaries before them and recommending or refusing the measures the department desires.' Each commission is made up of representatives of each of the political groups into which the Chamber is divided. There are nine groups in the present Chamber. Most of these groups, by the way, have little or no connection with any national party."

"How does a man get to be a Deputy?"

"Well, in the first place, he does not need to be a resident in his district, altho he is likely to become Parliamentary 'timber' through local prominence. Personality counts a great deal before election. Altho a candidate may be put forward by the local party committee, he generally bids for votes by talking of service to his constituency. Once elected, he must take very good care of the interests of the individual residents of his constitutency, to keep in office. Let me read a couple of paragraphs in which Bryce describes the life of a Deputy:

" 'Every kind of service is expected from him. He must obtain decorations for his leading supporters, and find a start in life for their sons and sons-in-law. Minor posts under Government and licenses to sell tobacco have to be secured for the rank and file. All sorts of commissions to be performed in Paris are expected from him, down to the choice of a wet nurse or the purchase of an umbrella. Several hours of his day are consumed in replying to the letters which pour in upon him, besides the time which must be given to the fulfilment of the behests he receives.

" 'This is slavery. But there are compensations. Apart from his salary, which to the average member is a thing to be considered, he has power. He is one of the nine hundred odd who rule France. Tho he is the servant of his electors, he is often also their master, respected and deferred to in his district. He is the fountain of honor, the dispenser of patronage, inspiring a lively sense of favors to come. So long as he helps the Department and his friends in it, to the satisfaction of their desires, he is not likely to be disturbed, unless some sudden revulsion of political sentiment should sweep over the country.'

"It wouldn't take long for an American Congressman to get used to that life."

"No, but the Deputy is immensely more powerful than a Congressman, because of his control over the executive. Upon the resignation of a Premier the President selects some prominent member of Parliament, generally of the Chamber, who is thought to be able to command a majority following in the Chamber, and asks him to form a new Ministry. The latter makes up his Cabinet partly from his own group, partly from other groups which he thinks will work together politically. Thus when Briand resigned, President Millerand selected Raymond Poincaré, who had been Briand's chief critic, and who had a strong parliamentary following, besides, of course, being a man of outstanding ability and rare political experience. I have a newspaper clipping which gives the Poincaré Cabinet as follows:

Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs—M. Poincaré.
Justice and Alsace-Lorraine—Louis Barthou.
Interior—M. Manoury.
Finance—Charles de Lasteyrie.
War and Pensions—André Baginot.
Marine—M. Raiberti.
Agriculture—Adolphe Cheron.
Labor—Alexandre Berard.
Instructions—Leon Berard.
Colonies—Albert Sarraut.
Public Works—M. Le Trocquer.
Commerce—Lucien Diot.
Liberated Regions—M. Reibel.

ON THE ROCKS.

—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Evening Ledger*.

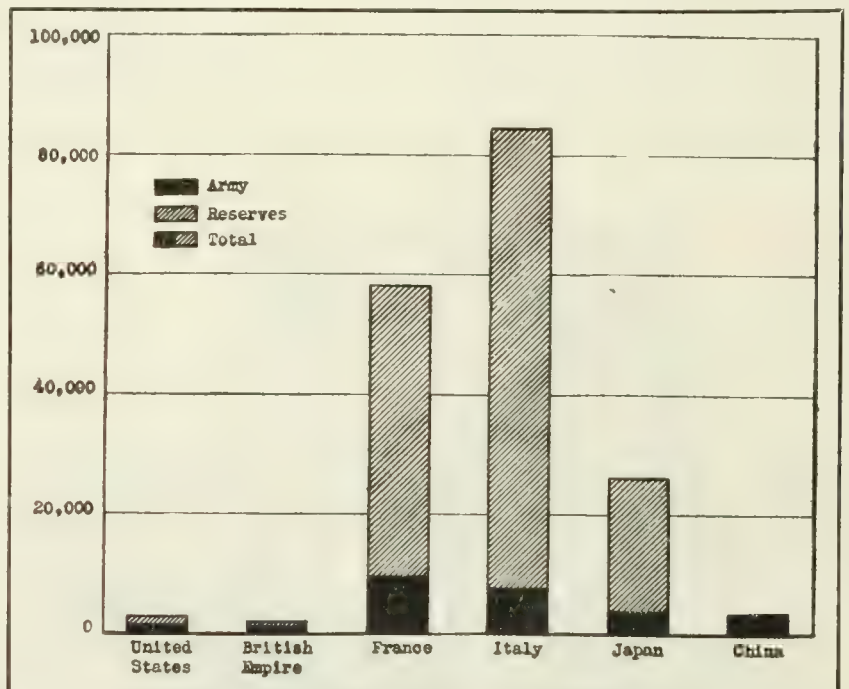
"Five of these members are holdovers from the Briand Cabinet. Such 'holdover' appointments and the permanent departmental organizations furnish a much-needed element of continuity. For, as an insurance agent would say, the 'expectation of life' of a French Ministry is short. Between 1875 and 1914 there were 48 administrations with an average duration of nine months and twenty-two days. As long as the supporting 'block' of parliamentary groups holds together, a Ministry is safe. But any mistake made by a Minister, any offense given to any section of public opinion, leads, in Bryce's words, 'to animated debates which may shake the Ministry if it be weak or accentuate hostility if it is defiant.' There are several devices by which Parliament controls the Ministry. Ministers may be compelled to answer oral or written questions; or to furnish explanations in response to a speech of attack, this process being known as 'interpellation.' As Bryce remarks, 'these interpellations are the field-days of politics, rousing the greatest excitement and drawing crowds of spectators.' The debate usually ends with a vote expressing confidence or lack of confidence, upon which the fate of the whole Ministry or some particular Minister hangs. Unlike the English procedure, the Ministry has no appeal to the people. The power of a Minister is great, but it is diminished by the existence of the highly organized permanent bureaucracy of which he is the head. The President of the Council is, of course, the real head of the state. Before you go, glance at this list from R. L. Buell's "Contemporary French Politics" (Appleton), showing the make-up of the present Chamber, a Chamber, I should add, with 366 members strongly anti-Socialist:

Republican and Social Action	46 members
Republican Democratic Entente	183
Republican Democratic Left	93
Independents	29
"Non-inscrits"	21
Radical and Radical Socialists	86
Unified Socialists	68
Republicans of Left	61
Republican Socialists	26
Total Membership	613

THE FRENCH ARMY AND NAVY TODAY

FRANCE OF THE SCANT FORTY MILLIONS sent the flower of her young manhood to repel the invasion by the mighty Teutonic Empire. It was youth that fought the long, stubborn retreat from the Belgian frontier and stemmed the tide at the Battle of the Marne. It was young middle-age that hurried to the defense of Verdun. The four years of strife cost the nation four million men—1,364,000 killed, 740,000 mutilated, and 3,000,000 wounded. Yet to-day, a little more than three years after the signing of the Armistice, close military observers credit France with an available military man-power of approximately 5,000,000. Truly, as Kipling wrote in his amazingly prophetical poem of 1913, she is a nation "terrible with strength renewed from her tireless soil."

But an army is not merely a matter of man-power, or it might be built up in a day. Its first line is its Regular troops with the colors, in the case of the present French Army, the picked body that, at almost a moment's notice, could be used to force Germany to comply with the conditions of the peace. That picked body is, according to recent editorial utterance in the New York *Tribune*, not simply the agent of France, but the agent of all the nations that helped to defeat Germany. Roughly speaking, this first line consists of some 600,000 troops. Add to this the 120,000 native troops in North Africa, and the 110,000 native troops in the other colonies, and there is a standing Army of approximately 830,000 men. Behind this Army is the trained reserve, consisting of 2,000,000 of the Active Reserve; 1,200,000 of the Territorial Army, and 1,200,000 of the Territorial Reserve.



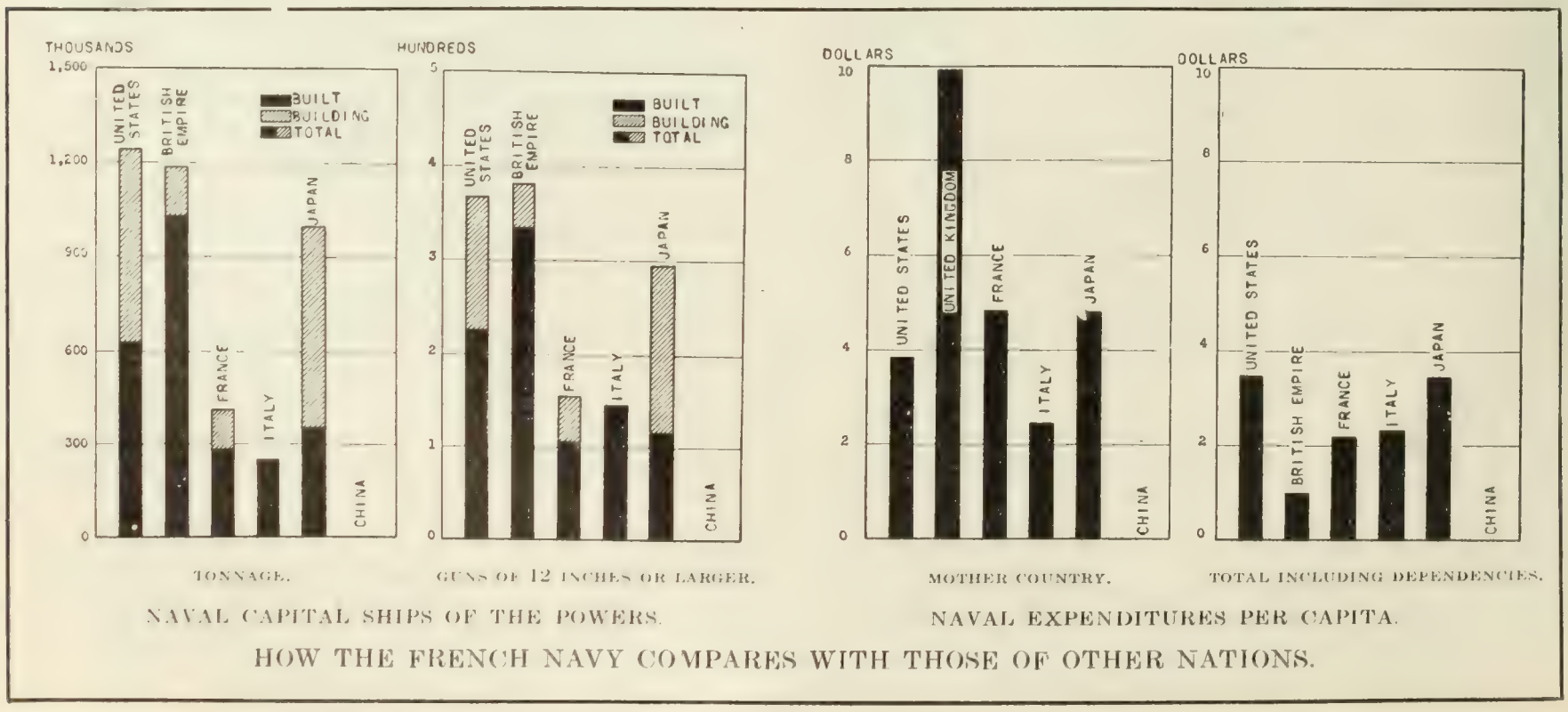
ARMIES IN PROPORTION TO POPULATION.

This diagram illustrates the relative strength of the various armies per million population—indicating their relative strength as a police force, as well as showing what portion of each million has been organized into reserves for instant mobilization in event of war.

In the weeks preceding the outbreak of the war there was hot discussion between the Socialists and the Militarists as to whether the period of service with the colors should be of two years or three. A recent change in the Military Service Law provides for eighteen months' service in the active Army, and twelve and one half years in the reserve of the active Army. At present the men are conscripted at the age of twenty, serve three years, and at twenty three go back to civilian life, tho remaining till they are thirty-four subject to immediate call as active Reservists. At the present time there are twelve classes in reserve instead of eleven as heretofore. The change from three years to eighteen months of active service takes place next May, when only one-half of the 1922 class will be called. As the classes approximate 260,000 the next increment will be 130,000. The strength of the Army in April, 1922, will then be 650,000; in May, 780,000; and in November will come the second contingent of the class of 1922. A Frenchman is not through with his military obligations when he has finished with the active reserve. Between the ages of thirty-four and forty he belongs to the Territorial Army, and afterwards, from forty-one to forty-seven, inclusive, to the Territorial Reserves.

The French Army in France and North Africa is organized in twenty-one corps. The bulk of that Army, or approximately 460,000 men, are in the ninety-odd departments that make up France. Probably 80,000 are along the Rhine, and another 12,000 in the Saar Basin and the Upper Silesia Plebiscite Area. In Algeria there are 80,000; in the French zone of Morocco 90,000; in Tunis 25,000; and in Constantinople and Syria 70,000, altho the troops in the Levant are being gradually withdrawn as the expense of maintaining them is too great. There are also scattered bodies of troops in China and in smaller French colonies.

Altho the corps composing the Army of Occupation are made up each of two four-regiment divisions, the normal French army corps is one of two- or three-regiment divisions. The normal war organization of a division is three regiments of infantry; one regiment (36 guns) of the famous "75's"; one group (12 guns) of the "155's"; one squadron of cavalry; one battalion of engineers; trains; and medical units. The Lebel is the rifle of the infantry, and the cavalry and engineers are armed with carbines of the same model. For artillery service the "75's" and "155" howitzers are the pieces generally used. Of pieces



TONNAGE. GUNS OF 12 INCHES OR LARGER.

NAVAL CAPITAL SHIPS OF THE POWERS.

MOTHER COUNTRY. TOTAL INCLUDING DEPENDENCIES.

NAVAL EXPENDITURES PER CAPITA.

HOW THE FRENCH NAVY COMPARES WITH THOSE OF OTHER NATIONS.

A HAT THAT WAS MADE IN GERMANY.

—Kirby in the New York *World*.

PUT YOURSELF IN HER PLACE.

—Halladay in the Providence *Journal*.

OPPOSITE VIEWS OF "FRENCH MILITARISM."

of all calibers there are about 11,500 and 4,000 trench mortars available. The Renault type of tank predominates. The air service consists of 15,000 airplanes, ten small dirigibles, and twenty balloons.

In the event of crisis, how long would it take the French Army to be in the field? The troops on the Rhine could be used at once. In three days the frontier corps could be mobilized and at the point of conflict. In 1914 it required twelve days for the active and reserve divisions to take station. Now the active divisions could be entrained by the fourth and fifth days of mobilization, and the reserve divisions by the eighth, ninth and tenth. Of the 5,000,000 available men more than 4,000,000 or approximately eighty per cent. are reservists or territorials, that is, men between the ages of twenty-two and forty-eight. Every one of these men has always exact instructions for reporting for duty. Thus by means of telegraphic notification of mobilization all the units of the Army should be assembled according to a definite and prearranged schedule. Provision is also made for the quick transportation of troops from Africa.

The traditions of Napoleon still hold in the French Army in that the branch of service of the first Emperor, the artillery, is made the *corps d'élite*. Artillery is counted on to play the great part in both offense and defense, the infantry being relegated to a rôle that depends always on artillery cooperation.

Just now France's stand for the retention of the submarine is the subject of world-wide discussion. Stephanne Lauzanne, the editor of the Paris *Matin*, in defending his country's attitude, considers the future. He writes:

"Nobody can say what a naval war in ten or twenty years will be like, but anybody can say that it will be entirely different from naval wars in the past. Tons of explosives with airplanes as guides will be poured on capital ships from a distance which may reach twenty or thirty miles. Hundreds and perhaps thousands of airplanes will attack the big super-dreadnoughts. Their fate will be sealed beforehand. Their only way of escaping destruction will be to disappear under the water. All the ships, large or small, in the future naval war will have to be submarines or not be."

Without condemning or endorsing the French attitude, what seems to be the general direction of the French naval aims? Her sea power, which goes back to Cardinal Richelieu, is unquestionably greatly reduced. This is due both to serious losses during the war, and to stagnation of naval construction. Her tonnage in existing capital ships, according to the best authorities, and indicated by the accompanying chart, is 283,923, as against 1,031,000 for Great Britain; 628,390 for the United States; 359,820 for Japan; and 250,760 for Italy. Fourth in tonnage among these powers she is fifth in guns of twelve-inch caliber, or greater. Yet she feels the necessity of having a strength on the water that will protect her communications with her colonies, release her from any dependence upon England, and give her a fleet in the Mediterranean equal to that of Italy.

Admiral Le Bon of the French Navy summed up the situation from the French point of view at a reception given in his honor in New York City on January 26. He emphasized the French colonial problem:

"France has a colonial population of 60,000,000, against 40,000,000 at home, a colonial acreage of 13,000,000 square kilometres, as compared with the 9,000,000 of the United States. France, the world's second colonial power, is dependent for her life on communication with her colonies.

"France at present has only fifty submarines and must build forty more to carry out her plans. Since the beginning of the war she has built but five, while since the armistice the United States has built forty-four, and is building forty-two more, and Great Britain has built forty-one. France needs a navy to protect her long coast-line. When she lost first place among sea powers, she lost her finest colonies, Canada and India. We hear it said that France has no more enemies on the seas, but to this we might answer that the United States, Great Britain and Japan have no more enemies on the seas than France has. Since the armistice France has built only 9,000 tons for her Navy, as against 1,177,000 for the United States, 400,000 for Great Britain, and 300,000 for Japan."

The personnel of the present French fleet consists of about 3,500 officers and 53,000 petty officers and enlisted men.

In all France has in commission 112 naval units, aggregating about 540,000 tons. But these units are mostly old, there having been, with the exception of the new aircraft carrier, no construction since 1914. There are 11 battleships of the first and second line, 15 cruisers and light cruisers, some of them ex-German or ex-Austrian ships; about 45 destroyers, and 40 submarines. The air branch of the service consists of 120 airplanes and seaplanes, and 1 rigid and 10 non-rigid dirigibles. Plans for future construction call for only 33 more ships of a total tonnage of 65,000. Only 12 new submarines are projected, these submarines to average little more than a thousand tons apiece.

MEN WHO ARE MAKING MODERN FRANCE

THE PECULIARLY ELECTRIC ATMOSPHERE of France, biographers find, tends to produce an electric, brilliant sort of statesman. Modern France owes little to "sons of thunder," much to scientific leaders who, taking a hint from our own Ben Franklin, have been able to draw electricity out of the clouds and tame it. "The occasion produces the man more often, perhaps, in the political than in any other field," writes E. H. Barker, in his study, "France of the French" (Scribner's), and the frequent dramatic crises in recent French history have found statesmen capable of measuring up to them. He recalls the brilliant group of statesmen produced by the disastrous struggle of 1870 with Germany—Thiers, Gambetti, Jules Favre, Jules Simon, Clemenceau. "Georges Clemenceau," he adds, "is the only one of them who to-day plays a prominent part in the arena of public affairs. . . . He is, by his links with the past, the most interesting political figure in France to-day. He is a man who has lived with his time so thoroughly that his times live in him."

More than eighty years old, living the life of a hermit, as he himself says, in a cabin on the sandy, northeast shore of the Bay of Biscay, Clemenceau is still the center of the group of men who may be called the makers of the France of to-day. His country summoned him, as Rome once summoned Cincinnatus, in his old age. "The Tiger," as they call him, "this aged politician with the power of a young Napoleon . . . took the helm when the stoicism of France was undermined by treason, dissension and intrigue." In reply to a question as to what his policy as Premier would be, the veteran of six or seven duels shouted this defiance:

"My policy is victory! Home politics? I wage war. Foreign politics? I wage war. Russia betrays us? I continue to wage war. We will fight before Paris; we will fight behind Paris; we will fight, if necessary, to the Pyrenees. I will continue till the very last quarter of an hour, because the last quarter of an hour will be ours!"

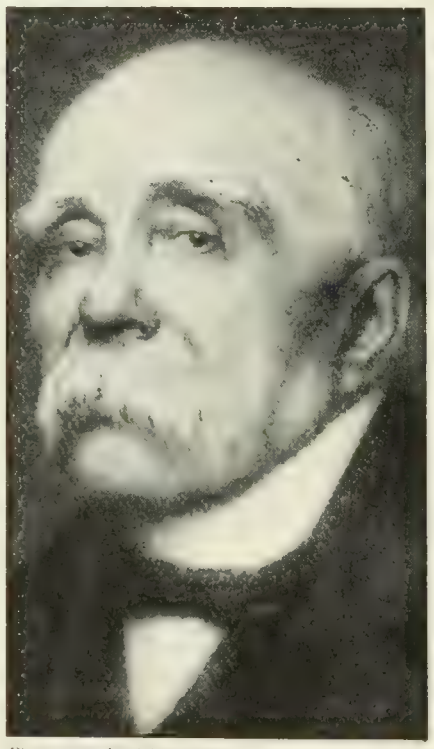


Photo from Paul Thompson.

"THE TIGER," AT 80.

Clemenceau is living the life of a hermit in a little seaside cabin, but he is "an octogenarian who plants," as he told a recent interviewer who found him setting out pine trees, and he is still a power in his land.

"He will stand out in history as the greatest statesman of the Greatest War." This is the concluding sentence of an authorized biography by H. M. Hyndman, the English Socialist leader, on "Clemenceau, the Man and His Time" (Stokes). As for the life of the old Tiger to-day, to translate from a French interviewer, writing in *L'Illustration* (Paris), who visited Clemenceau on his eightieth birthday:

"We ascended a sand dune, from which the horizon spread. 'Here is all my domain,' said the old man. 'On the left that mass lost in mist is the Island of Re. Straight before us is Mexico, the country nearest me. So if I wish to bother about what is passing elsewhere, I may know first what is going on in Mexico. Now I want to show you my gardening. I want to put dune flowers all around my house and also some trees to give a bit of shade. Last year I wasn't lucky. The greater part of those that I planted are dead—but I am going to replace them this year. You see, I am an octogenarian who plants!'"

Clemenceau was a Socialist in his youth; and so was Alexandre Millerand, the present President of the Republic. So also were Briand and Viviani, and many other leaders of the France of to-day, but Millerand has been accused of leaving his Socialism further behind than have most of his comrades. To him belongs the honor, notes Mr. Barker, of being the first Socialist who attained the rank of Minister in France. The writer adds, "born in 1860, the rose of youth (in politics) still blooms upon him." "If Alexandre Millerand has an ambition left unsatisfied," writes a correspondent in the New York *Tribune*, "he has not put it in words." For—

"The two ends he sought to have both been accomplished. He has been Premier and he is now President.

"Some men can lie under the tree and the apples will fall into their mouths. So it would almost seem to be with Millerand. Twenty-five years ago he exprest the ambition to become Premier of France and President of the Republic. Ten years later he was expelled from the branch of the Socialist party that had been electing him to the Chamber of Deputies for fifteen years, and in another five years he was officially expelled from the Socialist party of France."

He was accused of being bull-headed, as well as a man with "a perfect genius of cutting his coat to suit his cloth." However, concludes his newspaper biographer:

"Millerand's career illustrates something besides the Newtonian theory of the law of gravity and the triumph of bull-headedness. It shows with the development of the statesman's mind from left to right—speaking in the terms of politics: the beginning at the extreme left as the youthful enthusiast dreams in the abstract terms of the universe and the Internationale and the swing to the right as the abstract ideal of the Internationale changes to the concrete entity of the nation."

"A composite likeness of Theodore Roosevelt and Elihu Root" seems, to one interviewer, a descriptive phrase that gives "some faint conception of the intellectual make-up of Raymond Poincaré," present Premier of France. As a corporation lawyer of the highest standing, the writer continues in the New York *World:*

"He reflects the cool logic and sagacious insight into complex things that are so characteristic of Mr. Root. As a politician and writer he manifests a knowledge of human nature, a dexterity in the handling of difficult developments, and a strenuous tenacity of purpose that are astonishingly Rooseveltian. Withal, he is, as Roosevelt was and Root has always been, a candid nationalist—a believer, that is, in the doctrine that ranks devotion to the interests of one's own country above all other virtues.

"Poincaré thinks and talks only in terms of France. He is interested solely in the welfare of the French nation. Humanity as a whole has no concrete meaning for him. When he goes in for international cooperation such as, for instance, the League of Nations, it is with the idea of advancing French aims, never with a view to the betterment of mankind in general."

Poincaré was born at Bar-le-Duc, on August 20, 1860, and Bar-le-Duc "is just behind the southern fringe of that grim forest of the Argonne, in whose dark glades the fighting men of France, throughout all history, have withstood the onrush of Teuton hordes." This explains the Premier's character, at least in part, for—

"The Poincarés are old Lorraine stock, with this fear of the invader deep rooted in them for centuries. When young Raymond was ten the battle of Sedan was fought a few miles north of his home, and the Prussians marched triumphantly through Bar-le-Duc to Paris. German soldiers were quartered in his parents' house. Forty-five years later his country place at Campigny, an old family estate, was battered to bits by German artillery on the Meuse."

"No man," says a candid critic, "can be as wicked as Aristide

Briand looks." The recently displaced Premier, and continuing leader of a strong minority in his native France, is reported to have the air of a "swarthy, shaggy, mountain bandit, drest in clergyman's clothes salvaged from the last year's loot of a missionary caravan." A newspaper writer, concluding a brief appreciation of the delegates at the recent Washington Conference, declared that "if, at some public ceremony in Washington, Briand should become separated from the other dignitaries, and should try to push his way through the police lines to rejoin them, a Washington cop, in the holy fear of Bolsheviki, Anarchists and bombists, would be justified in arresting the French Premier as the most dangerous looking character he ever saw." The writer continues his observations in the Brooklyn *Eagle:*

Photo from Paul Thompson.

M. LE PREMIER.

Poincaré, they say, has the hatred of Germany in his blood, inherited from generations of Lorraine ancestors who have had to bear Teuton invasions.

"The crafty, old half-shut eyes glitter and shift from side to side like those of a man in a movie knife mêlée registering 'Trapped! But I'll foil them yet!' Rheumatism, or perhaps it is merely the stoop of advancing age, has drawn up his shoulders, and has pulled the shaggy old head to one side. One almost expects to hear a 'Gr-r-r-r-r-r-r-r-r-r!' from beneath the lank, black mustaches. At times one does. When angry, the French Premier talks through closed teeth in a throaty growl that sounds as one would expect it to—coming from under those mustaches and that surly frown.

"Fierce as he appears, however, Briand is one of the least violent of men. He is known as 'the Charmer' because of his ability to go before a hostile Parliament and talk it around until it cheers for him and his point of view. Turning defeat into victory is his specialty."

The ex-Premier is fifty-nine years old and "good for a long time yet," as he is said to have remarked when the recent vote in the Chamber of Deputies sent him back to private life. Like most of the other leading statesmen in France, he is fundamentally a Socialist, or at least his early life was spent in that political faith, and he is to-day considered a Liberal, as opposed to the more conservative Poincaré, who now holds the reins of power. It was the struggle with the Church, says a student of French statesmen and politicians, that first brought Briand into public notice.

René Viviani, another ex-Premier, was also a thorough-going Socialist in his youth, but "catch a rabid Socialist," advises the New York *Sun*, "who is practical enough to enter into politics, and you have an invaluable citizen." Probably, the writer goes on:

"One of the reasons why Viviani has been so prominent is that he refused to be dominated by his political sect. He has had independence of character sufficient to enable him to break away from the strict line drawn by Juares. He has declined to accept *in toto* the Marxian doctrines. Therefore, the French, who love courage in any form, had him as Premier during its most tumultuous years.

"Viviani has written into the French laws more statutes that are socialistic in their essence than any other of his comrades in the party. What is more, these laws have been taken up and adopted by other countries where socialism has been a dead letter so far as politics is concerned.

"Furthermore, contrary to the doctrines of socialism, he has been an ardent militarist. Years before the World War he besought preparedness, and when the war came he plunged into the military activities with an ardor that amazed those who knew his previous capacity for work. His career in public life has been a vivid flash across the pages of the history of his country.

"He is more true to the French type even than his colleague, but in the strict sense he is not French at all. He was born in Algiers fifty-five years ago. He has been able to shake off the tradition of that land that leisure is the most important thing in life. The Viviani working day is one of eighteen hours, including Sundays, the year through. Since the war began he has limited his luncheon period to fifteen minutes that he may give added time to his country's problems."

During the fight on the Roman Catholic Church in France, we are reminded, Viviani was one of those "who led the hosts against the Vatican." The victory of the anti-clericals is credited in some quarters largely to the vigor of Viviani's onslaught. "His boasted irreligion," we are told, "amazed even France at that period." His biographer concludes:

"The war found him Premier. President Poincaré demanded him because of his independence, his refusal to be coerced by the evil tide of events. As with Joffre, the official pace went beyond even his tremendous strides. To be superseded did not carry the sting of relegation to him. He stept from the Premiership to the office of Minister of Justice."

André Tardieu has been referred to so frequently, both in and outside of his native country as "the coming man of France" that nearly everybody, says a New York *Times* correspondent, is beginning to believe it. As the French High Commissioner to the United States during the war, in charge of coordinating the action of our different missions, and just recently as the leader of the attack that retired Briand and as a supporter of Poincaré, the present Premier, Tardieu upheld his reputation for doing what he set out to do. He is described as "a typical Parisian, correct, well groomed, genial, considerate," with "an American capacity for hard work." Lately he has been giving rather more of his attention to journalism, it is reported, than to politics, altho, of course most of his journalism has had a political trend.

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"THE CHARMER."

"No one could be as wicked," says a candid critic, "as Briand looks." The ex-Premier is shown here as he called a pleasant greeting to some friends

Albert Sarraut, Minister of Colonies, left in charge of the French Delegation at the Washington Conference by the departure and resignation of Briand, and Louis Loucheur, the Minister of Reconstruction, are two officials who have figured largely in French political discussions with renewed frequency of late. Loucheur has represented France in the important financial conferences having to do with the outstanding questions in the German reparations problem. Sarraut, a distinguished member of the Chamber of Deputies, has held the offices of General Counsel of the Canton of Lezignan and Under Secretary of State for the Interior. He has written on political subjects, particularly on historical aspects of the referendum and plebiscite.

Courtesy of the American Committee for Devastated France.

THE MAIN STREET OF ANIZY LE CHATEAU, IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE AISNE.

From this center the American Committee for Devastated France directs its work among twenty-seven near-by villages; all were decorated for valor.

FRANCE'S DEVASTATED AREAS, YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY

NINE OF THE MOST PRODUCTIVE PROVINCES of France were laid waste during the war, and the people of northern France were confronted with the necessity of rebuilding 2,600 towns and villages, according to the figures of George B. Ford, in *La France Magazine* (New York). The total area of France invaded by the Germans, shown in the accompanying map, was over 15,000 square miles—more than seven per cent. of the country's entire area—we are told by Mr. Ford in his book, "Out of the Ruins" (Century), while the actual devastated area covered approximately 6,300 square miles. This included 3,400 communes, with a total population of 4,700,000; at the time of the Armistice this population had fallen to 1,900,000. The provinces, or departments, were agriculturally among the very richest in France, writes Mr. Ford, and contained about fifteen per cent. of the whole tillable area of the country. The invaded regions were the center of the textile industry.

Four and a half million acres of arable land were damaged, 33,000 miles of roads destroyed, 2,520 miles of railroads, 670 miles of canals damaged, including 450 bridges and 115 locks. Two thousand bridges, viaducts and tunnels will have to be replaced. All of the steel mills and rolling mills in the devastated area, with one or two exceptions, were entirely destroyed, we are told, while chemical works, iron-foundries and smaller iron-working shops were eighty per cent. demolished. The mechanical and electrical industry suffered to the extent of ninety per cent., says Mr. Ford, and one and a half million acres of forest were almost obliterated. As Charles P. Wood, an experienced mechanical engineer, says in a report to the United States Department of Commerce: "Nearly all of the linen mills of France were in the occupied area, and they were deliberately ransacked and demolished, indicating an intention on the part of the invaders to wipe out the industry in France and transfer the equipment to Germany." The coal mines, too, reports Major Wood, "were worked as long as as possible by the Germans, then deliberately wrecked before being given up." Furthermore, the invaders "deliberately destroyed machine-shops wherever found, and thus destroyed the means of repairing damages elsewhere." As Mr. Ford tells us in "Out of the Ruins":

"The greatest destruction of all occurred as the Germans were driven back in the summer of 1918. They evidently felt that all was lost and that the time had come to harm France economically as much as they could. It was then that they carried out feverishly their long-prepared plans of systematic pillage and destruction; every piece of furniture and clothing, every trinket and work of art, all copper and brass, every machine or every part of a machine, all cattle and farming implements, anything that could be of any use in Germany, they carried off. Everything that was not carried off, if it could be of economic use to France, they destroyed. It was then that they burned and blew up the factories and flooded the mines. It was then that they scientifically destroyed the industrial towns."

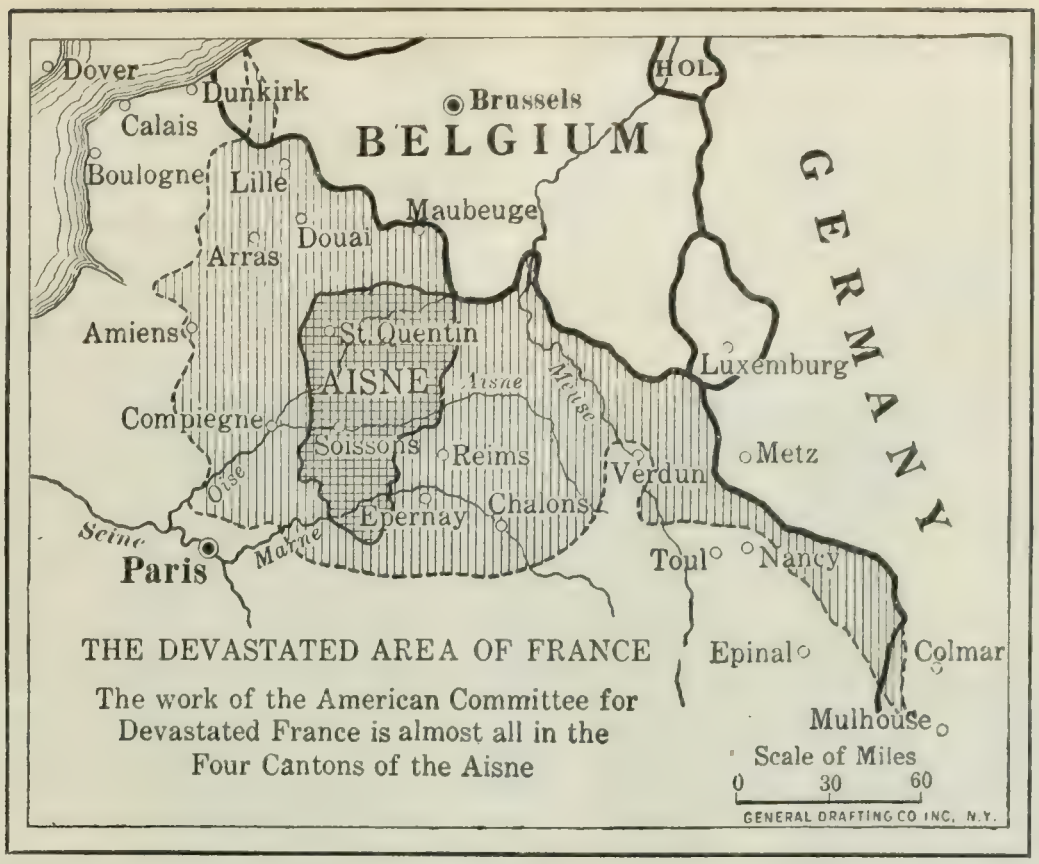
"The Germans considered it good technique to topple over a smokestack on top of the factory itself," we are told in Major Wood's Department of Commerce bulletin, "while dynamite, the sledge hammer, the acetylene torch, and fires kindled under dry boilers completed the devastation." In some instances, he says, it was necessary to erect pumping plants large enough to supply the city of Trenton, New Jersey, to pump the water out of flooded coal mines, and now that their work has been finished, the pumping plants are a dead loss. "But facts and figures, however, signify little," one writer tells us; "in order to fully realize the enormity of the devastation, you must see it with your own eyes."

"But not all the German armies could destroy the spiritual force of the French residents of the devastated area," writes the Commissioner in the report of the American Committee mentioned above. "Unaided," he goes on, "France has advanced for war reparations 56,000,000,000 francs. Bridges, roads, railway lines and telegraphs have been repaired; industries, commerce and farmers have received some proportion of war indemnities. The Government has set up Technical Bureaus, Salvage Departments, Distributing Agencies, to clear and sweep the battle-scarred land of war débris." How well they are succeeding is shown by a report by the Paris correspondent of the *Wall Street Journal* of January 7, 1922:

Schools existing before the war	7,271
Schools of all grades reopened	6,964
Houses destroyed	789,000
Repaired, permanently and temporarily	301,558
Temporary buildings erected	40,000
Population of invaded regions in 1914 (approximately)	4,700,000
Approximate present population	4,056,215
Agricultural land brought under tillage (acres)	3,571,812
Highways repaired (miles)	28,105
Factories previously existing	4,754
Factories restarted	3,769
Farm buildings rebuilt and repaired	46,307
Temporary farm buildings constructed	27,189

M. Maurice Casenave, French Delegate to the Washington

Conference, also informs us that 1,760 bridges of all kinds have been rebuilt, and 1,293 telegraph and post-offices reopened. All of which leads the *Wall Street Journal* to remark that "France is thus cleared of the charge that she has not done everything humanly possible in the way of reconstruction." According to the Information Department of the Bankers Trust Company, of New York, restocking of the invaded districts with farm animals has also progressed.



THE DEVASTATED AREA OF FRANCE

The work of the American Committee for Devastated France is almost all in the Four Cantons of the Aisne

Until the devastated areas could again be placed upon a producing basis, France was compelled to buy large quantities of wheat, sugar, coal, textiles, and other necessities abroad, we are told by M. Casenave, and at an adverse rate of exchange. For this reason, he points out, the cost of reconstruction is weighing heavily upon France. Fifty-six billion francs have been advanced by the "Credit National" of France, which was created to raise money for reconstruction purposes, but "these payments," M. Casenave declares, "are only advances which ultimately must be paid by Germany." The American Committee for Devastated France, however, has sent to France since it was incorporated in New York donations amounting to $1,382,325, and supplies valued at $543,654. "With a fine sense of values," notes the Philadelphia *North American*, "the Committee saw the need for making agricultural rehabilitation a prime object, and this it is accomplishing through cooperative groups of farmers." Also, we are told in a Paris dispatch to the New York *Times:*

"Great Britain is donating millions of dollars to repair, rebuild, or restore public utilities, houses, villages and towns in the war-swept zones of France. More than fifty ruined towns and villages have been adopted by English cities and towns. London, for instance, has adopted Verdun proper. Manchester is raising £50,000 to help to resurrect the dust-heap that was once Mezieres. Newcastle has undertaken to provide £20,000 for Arras, and Sheffield has adopted Bapaume and two other villages.

The adoption of French towns and villages by Americans is well known, and is not a part of this article. And since the Armistice, writes Mr. Ford, in "Out of the Ruins," we have heard of the adoption, one after another, of this town or that by French cities that escaped damage. For instance:

"Bordeaux has adopted Albert; Clermont-en-Argonne has been adopted by Clermont-Ferrand; Roye, by Rambouillet; Pont-a-Mousson, by Metz; Herpy, by Arles; Chauny et La Bassee, by Chartres; Arras, by Marseilles; Vouziers has been adopted by Rennes; St. Laurent-Blangy, by Versailles; Suippes, by St. Nazaire; Campigny by Mulhouse; Laon and St. Quentin by Lyon; Pettancourt in the Lorraine by the Eleventh Ward of Paris, and a nameless village by Barcelona."

But it is no light task that these English and French cities have undertaken. As we read in *La France Magazine:*

"Plans for whole cities involve a multitude of considerations. The style of dwellings, the materials employed, the paving of streets, the bridging of watercourses, the location, size and equipment of schools, of power plants, of public buildings, of transit facilities—these and a thousand more are matters which require expert scientific or artistic advice. There is more to be taken into account than mere housing. More, too, than simply achieving beauty. The original communities, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, never had been 'planned.' As with most towns or villages in the old world, particularly the smaller ones, they just grew. Houses had been set down haphazard, according to the whim of the owner. The only convenience considered was that of each individual or his family. But to-day the convenience of the community at large is to be considered."

Courtesy of the American Committee for Devastated France.

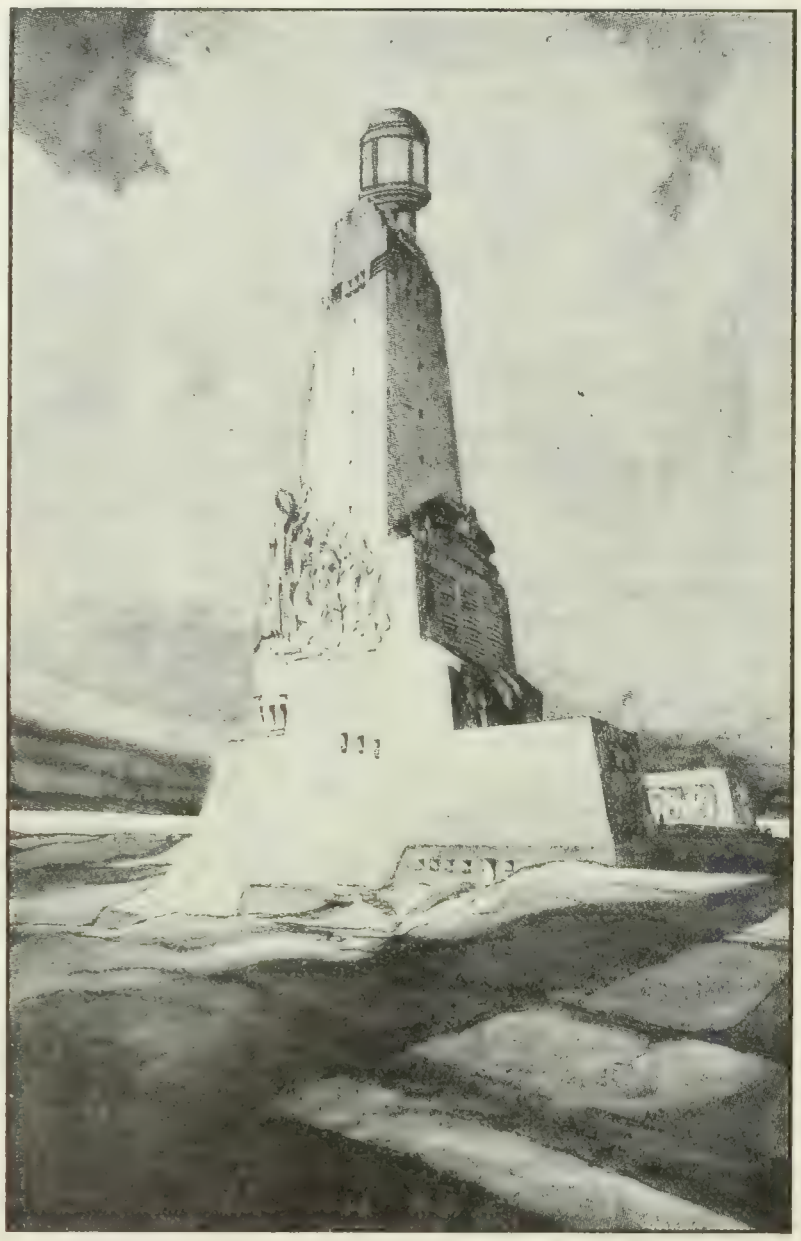
A PUBLIC SCHOOL OF ANIZY LE CHATEAU, FORMERLY AN ARMY BARRACKS

Where physicians and nurses also hold clinics for the children of the devastated village. This village is halfway between Laon and Soissons

TIES THAT BIND FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES

A "SOUVENIR OF FRANCO-AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP," published in Paris, bears on its cover a representation of our Statue of Liberty and this inscription: "1773—United for the Independence of America. 1918—United for the Independence of the World." But our War of Independence and the World War do not comprise the whole story of this remarkable international friendship, altho they are its two supremely dramatic chapters. The discovery and first settlement of a vast portion of what is now the United States we owe to the enterprise, courage and pioneer spirit of French explorers, missionaries and fur-traders of the 16th and 17th centuries. Nine States west of the Allegheny Mountains—Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Missouri—were first permanently settled by the French, the records show; and five others—Maine, South Carolina, Florida Arkansas and Texas—were also first settled by French expeditions, but these settlements were not permanent.

To Rousseau, Voltaire and the French Encyclopedists the authors of our Declaration of Independence undoubtedly owed a great deal of their political philosophy. And in return the advent of the French Republic was greatly hastened by the example of the American Revolution. As Thomas Jefferson wrote at the time: "Celebrated writers of France and England had already sketched good principles on the subject of government; yet the American Revolution seems first to have awakened the thinking part of the French nation in general from the sleep of despotism in which they were sunk." It was not until 1917 and 1918, however, that our ancient debt was paid in a manner commensurate with our gratitude and our strength, in what a Frenchman has called "the most marvelous crusade in history."



FRANCE'S WAR MONUMENT TO AMERICA.

To commemorate America's part in the World War, the French Government and the French people erected this light-bearing obelisk which overlooks the Atlantic Ocean at Pointe de Grave, near Bordeaux. The master sculptor is Bartholomé, and his assistants are all war veterans. The cornerstone was laid by the President of France on September 6, 1919, the anniversary of the birth of Lafayette, who sailed from Bordeaux one hundred and forty-two years earlier with his comrades to take part in the American War of Independence.

Turning first, for closer inspection, to the record of our indebtedness to France, we find its outstanding feature the part played by the French Government, and by such Frenchmen as Lafayette and Rochambeau, in our War of Independence. In that struggle, wrote Thomas Jefferson, "France, aiding us as she did, with money and forces, shortened much the time and lessened the expense of blood." But many Americans of a later day, viewing our Revolutionary drama through a vista of nearly a hundred and fifty years, have not hesitated to attribute to French intervention an actually decisive part in the outcome. "Had not the Bourbon Government sent troops, fleets, munitions and money to the support of the failing and desperate American fortunes, it is probable that Washington would not have prevailed," writes Albert J. Beveridge in his "Life of John Marshall" (Houghton Mifflin). And but for Jefferson's receptivity to the French political philosophy of his day, writes W. C. Brownell in "French Traits" (Scribners), "we should have had as short-lived a democratic republic as Hamilton prophesied and endeavored to compass."

In an introduction to James Breck Perkins's "France in the American Revolution" (Houghton Mifflin), J. J. Jusserand, French Ambassador at Washington, resketches briefly the story of what France did, and on what generous terms. Writing in 1911, three years before the outbreak of the World War, he says in part:

"On Friday the 6th of February, 1778, plenipotentiaries met in Paris to sign a treaty for which there had been no precedent in history, and of which there has been no imitation since. Three of them represented a government that was independent only in its own estimation; they were called Benjamin Franklin, Silas Deane and Arthur Lee, and were delegates of the new-born 'United States of North America'; the fourth represented the oldest monarchy in Europe, and was Conrad Gerard de Rayneval, destined to be later the first diplomat ever accredited to America.

"Article II of the treaty provided that 'the essential and direct end of the present defensive alliance is to maintain effectually the liberty, sovereignty and independence absolute and unlimited of the said United States.' By other articles France pledged herself not to lay down her arms until this independence had been achieved, and whatever be the delay, cost, or losses, to neither claim nor accept anything for the help thus provided. She even specifically consented that if conquests were made 'in the northern part of America,' the conquered land would be annexed to the United States, and not to the country which had settled Canada.

"A treaty of commerce had been signed on the same day, and in the same spirit, France reserving for herself no advantage, but subscribing an agreement to which any nation, England included, would be welcome to be a party when it chose. France, wrote Franklin, has 'taken no advantage of our present difficulties to exact terms which we would not willingly grant when established in prosperity and power.' France, grumbled Mr. de Floridablanca, prime minister of Spain, when the treaties were read to him, 'is acting like Don Quixote.'

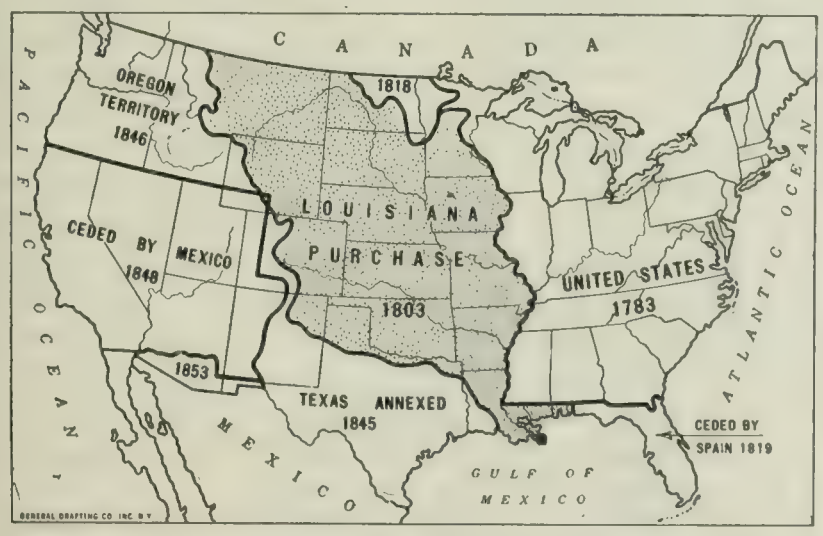
"The treaties signed on the 6th of February, 1778, were certainly unprecedented. So much so that, in some minds, and for a long time (in that of John Adams, for example, to the last), doubts remained. Was that really possible? Were there no secret articles? No, there were none. Would France keep her word, and, if success was attained, reserve for herself nothing

on a continent, two-thirds of which had been hers? She would, and did, keep her word. Even Washington had had his doubts and had wondered, when time and again plans were submitted to him for an action in Canada, whether there was not in them 'more than the disinterested zeal of allies' (Nov. 11, 1778). The event proved that such fears were groundless."

On the signing of this treaty England declared war on France. But the old animosity between France and England, Mr. Jusserand maintains, was the secondary, not the primary reason for France's espousal of America's cause. While certain French statesmen and military leaders welcomed primarily the chance to strike at England, says Mr. Jusserand, "among the French people at large it was quite otherwise: the rebellious colonies were popular, not because they wanted to throw off an English yoke, but because they wanted to throw off a yoke." The consequent five years of war, he reminds us "cost the French treasury seven hundred and seventy-two millions of dollars," but while the French people "groaned under the weight of taxation" they "never grumbled at the expense for such a cause."

American readers do not need to be reminded here of the heroic part played in the American Revolution by the Marquis de Lafayette and other young Frenchmen who, without waiting for the action of their Government, threw themselves heart and soul into the struggle for America's freedom.

Glancing back to the earlier days of French discovery in America, we are reminded by the "Encyclopedia Britannica" that this pioneer work culminated between 1670 and 1690 in the great exploring activity of Marquette, Joliet and La Salle. In this period "the Ohio and Mississippi rivers were discovered and their courses were mainly or wholly traced." French explorers also penetrated far into the regions beyond the Mississippi, and posts were established at various points along the Great Lakes. During the first two decades of the 18th century the French also established themselves on the Gulf of Mexico, founding Mobile in 1702 and New Orleans in 1718. Between Quebec and the Gulf ports they established a series of posts, including Niagara, Detroit, Fort Miamee, Fort St. Joseph, French Fort, and Fort Chartres (opposite St. Louis). Thus



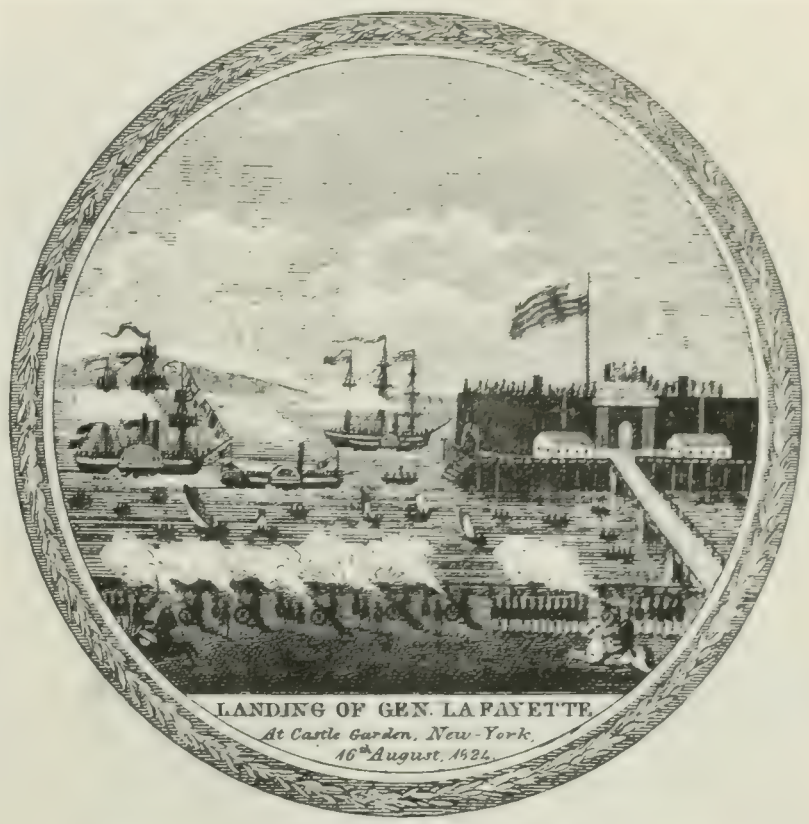
FRANCE'S CONTRIBUTION TO OUR TERRITORY.

By the Louisiana Purchase the United States in 1803 acquired from France approximately 1,000,000 square miles of territory, or about five times the area of Continental France.

"French zeal and enterprise had seized upon the heart of the continent," which was later acquired by the United States Government under Jefferson for $15,000,000—the famous "Louisiana Purchase" of 1803.

Other French contributions to our national development are cited by the committee in charge of the French section of a recent historical pageant called, "America's Making." In a foreword to the program we are reminded of the extensive immigration of French Huguenots into the British colonies, and particularly into Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, Virginia and South Carolina. We read further:

"In later times French immigration has not equaled numerically that of several other European peoples, but French influence has never ceased to be exerted most powerfully upon our



LAFAYETTE'S SECOND VISIT TO AMERICA.

From an old engraving.

national life. It is rather curious that altho France is preeminently an agricultural country, the French in America have been and are to-day engaged chiefly in manufacturing and mechanical pusuits. But it is true also that a number of important agricultural industries were first established by French settlers, among them the cultivation of grapes, cotton, sugar, indigo and silk, and they brought the cultivation of rice, tobacco and fruit-trees to a high degree of perfection. In the early days of our history they began lead-mining, copper-smelting, bell-casting and sugar-refining, and the Du Pont family founded their great gunpowder industry. Later the French became largely represented in artistic industries, silk manufacture, tapestries dressmaking, pottery, jewelry.

"In the Colonial Period the French were undoubted leaders in commercial enterprise, and famous merchants of those days are still remembered, such as the Faneuils, the Lispenards, the Allaires, the Marquands, the De Lanceys, the Manigaults. The most prosperous citizens of this period were of French origin. Many of them were honored in New York by giving their names to the streets, and New Yorkers are aware that many of the names of their down-town streets are French. But they are not so fully aware of the fact that many of the familiar Dutch names that stand out so prominently in the history of early New York are merely translations of French names, and that the De Witts, for example, were really descendants of the Le Blancs, who had emigrated into Holland before sailing for America. So it was that Deschamps was transformed into Van der Velde, Du Bois into Van der Bosch, Chevalier into Ruyter, Le Grand into De Groot. Hundreds of French names also were anglicized out of all possibility of recognition, so that in this way, knowledge of the real services of the French race here has been largely concealed.

Turning now to the question of what France owes to the United States, we realize that the main item, American intervention in the World War, is too recent and too familiar to call for more than mention here. When we declared war against Germany in 1917, Alexander Ribot, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, called the attention of the Chamber of Deputies to the fact that "the most pacific Democracy in the world" was entering the war on France's side, "desiring neither conquest nor compensation, its only aim to contribute toward the victory of Right and Freedom."

AN OUTLINE OF FRANCE'S TEMPESTUOUS HISTORY

THE STORY RUNS that once a newly enriched but educationally limited admirer of the first Napoleon, wishing to devote certain library shelves to his pet subject, gave an order to a dealer to acquire for him all the available books printed about the great Corsican. The first consignment consisted of some forty thousand volumes. The dealer explained apologetically that that was only a start, representing merely those works that were convenient to hand. The next consignment, he hoped, would prove to be more adequate. In an article

FRANCE AT THE DEATH OF HENRY V, 1422
(Second English Invasion)

Territory which recognized the English king as King of France
Territory which remained loyal to the Dauphin
French Allies of the English

attempting to outline, within a necessarily limited range, all of France's stupendous and dramatic history, that story, with its lesson of humility, naturally comes to mind. In the history of France Napoleon is but a chapter, yet forty thousand volumes meant but a scratching of the surface of that chapter. On the other hand, the story of the Creation was told in ten words.

"All Gaul is divided into three parts" was the way in which Julius Cæsar began the Commentaries that for centuries has been one of the pet terrors of countless generations of schoolboys. In a condensation of French history those words make a serviceable beginning. Also, in another sense, one might say "the history of France is divided in four parts." The first main period of the narrative, as Ernest Dimnet points out in "French Grammar Made Clear" (Funk & Wagnalls Company), covers the years from 50 B.C., when Cæsar came and conquered, down through the Frankish invasion under King Clovis, the splendor of Charlemagne, to the time when his weakly successors let fall the scepter of real power, and the Feudal System, which meant a France of thousands of petty domains in the hands of contentious nobles, sprang into being. That was in the ninth and tenth centuries, and in the year 987, the royal authority had become so purely nominal that Hugues Capet confined the last descendant of Charlemagne to a monastery, assumed the rôle of king, and founded the House of Capet.

That was the period when France was yet called Gaul. More than a thousand years it covered. Half a century before Charlemagne, Charles Martel had ruled. He it was who saved Europe from the domination of the Saracen. Had defeat instead of victory been the lot of Charles Martel at the Battle of Tours in 732, the historians assure us, the doctrines of Mahomet instead of those of Christ would have been fastened upon the western world. Charles, dying in 741, divided his power between his sons Carloman and Pépin III. Carloman became a monk and Pépin consolidated the kingdom to leave it, in his turn, to his two sons, making the elder, Charles, King of Austrasia. Soon what had been the Frankish Kingdom became the Empire of Charlemagne.

At the beginning of his reign, in 768, the Frankish Kingdom stretched from the Pyrenees to the North Sea, including the Lowlands and a great part of what is modern western Germany. (See accompanying map, The Empire of Charlemagne.) But Charlemagne, as Charles soon came to be called, undertook fresh conquests, until his dominion reached down the Italian peninsula to the south of Rome, and to the eastward included Bavaria, Carinthia, Croatia and Dalmatia. It was far greater in extent than the Empire of the First Napoleon a thousand years later; that is, of course, excluding from the latter those states not belonging to the Empire, but simply dependent upon Napoleon. (See map Napoleon's First French Empire, 1812.)

The second main period of French history was from 987, when, with the death of Louis V, the Capetian Dynasty began, down to 1453, when the sinister Louis XI ascended the throne. That was the period of the formation of modern France. The maps of it show a France that was as puny and divided as the France of Charlemagne had been great. Those were the centuries of the English wars, and the centuries of the Crusades. When, in 1066, William the Conqueror went to the invasion of England, he still retained his duchy of Normandy. Under Henry II, the first of the Plantagenets, English possessions on French soil included not only Normandy, but all of the old provinces of Brittany, Maine, Anjou, Touraine, Berry and Auvergne. That was in 1180, when the French Crown Lands were confined to that limited region about Paris known as the Isle of France. Under Henry III the English became lords of Aquitaine and Gascony as well. Even greater was the crisis during the Hundred Years War (1337–1453). The Kings of England claimed feudal rights to the crown of France, and in 1422 Henry VI was proclaimed at Paris itself as King of England and France. In 1428 the English occupied all eastern and northern France as far as the Loire; the parliament and the University of Paris had acknowledged the English king; while the nominal French king, Charles VII, was at Bourges. Then, in the year 1429, a peasant girl who had seen visions came out of Domremy.

Joan of Arc had won back much, but the France that Louis XI found when he came to the throne in 1453, twenty-two years after Joan's death in the Market place of Rouen, was only about half the size of the France of the present day. The sly and furtive Louis was cruel and superstitious, but he was constructive. "A great king, the precursor of modern royalty; in fact, one of the monarchs that France could least have spared" (Mary Duclaux's "Short History of France"). With his ascension to the throne began the third main period of French history, the French Monarchy, which was to last till the death of Louis XVI in 1793. With the expulsion of the English, France had become once more a great European Power. Louis devoted himself to the task of unification, of breaking the power of strong and arrogant dukes, and adding bit by bit to the royal territory. He usually won by his favorite method, diplomacy, rather than

arms. In dealing with the nobility, representing the old feudal system, he sought to diminish their power by multiplying their number.

After Louis XI in turn came Charles VIII, Louis XII and Francis I. With every succeeding monarch the throne was assuming a more magnificent position and attitude. France having been consolidated once more, it was a matter of extending her boundaries. Francis I (1515–1547), Henry II (1547–1559), Francis II (1559–1560), Charles IX (1560–1574), and then with Henry III (1574–1589) the House of Valois ceased to rule and the Bourbons came in with Henry IV who had been Henry of Navarre. With his grandson Louis XIV, the very summit of kingship was attained. The "Sun King" typified all the brilliant qualities of the kings of France, but also their shortcomings. He who said so truly, "I am the State," founded the absolute power, and thus represented the apogee of the third main period of French history. But he, too, more than any other, contributed to bring that period to an end by making the Revolution of 1789 inevitable and even necessary. He did not live to reap the harvest, nor did the grandson, who as Louis XV succeeded him to reign for so many years. It was on his death-bed that Louis XV said, "After me the deluge." And the deluge came.

THE EMPIRE OF CHARLEMAGNE

Frankish Kingdom at the beginning of Charlemagne's Reign, 768. Extent of conquest of Charlemagne at his death, 814. Peoples tributary to Charlemagne.

The fourth main period means contemporary France, that is, France from the destruction of the Bastille to the present day. We picture the Revolution as the bursting of a dam; the spontaneous uprising of those who had been submerged in cities or had been yoked with the oxen in the fields. As a matter of fact, it was the work of the middle classes, the *bourgeoisie*, which used the working classes as a weapon against the throne and the privileged nobility, says Ernest Dimnet. Paradoxically, Napoleon was at once a despot and the leader of the struggle of his age against despotism. The contest did not end with his fall. The return of the Bourbons in 1814, and again in 1815 after Waterloo; the revolution of 1830, which drove away a King of France and put a King of the French (a very important distinction) in his place; the revolution of 1848, which dispensed with that King of the French, Louis-Philippe; the short-lived Second Republic; the Second Empire with its splendor and feverish unrest; all these were but a continuation of the struggle which began in 1793 and did not end until the Republic was solidly established in 1870. Since, tho suspended through the period of the Great War, there has been another struggle taking its place. In this struggle it is no longer the *bourgeoisie* that is insurgent. The middle class that at the beginning of the period stirred revolution now fears and fights it. A new force, that is known as Labor, has assumed the rôle of the *bourgeoisie* of the eighteenth century. Tho without any violent outbreaks, and, as the war showed, ready to unite when threatened by a common foe, the battle goes on.

NAPOLEON'S FIRST FRENCH EMPIRE, 1812

First French Empire. States dependent on Napoleon States allied with Napoleon

THE FRENCH INSTINCT FOR ART

"IN ART WE CARE MORE for the true than even for the beautiful." So said a French critic, M. Jacques de Biez, and the American William C. Brownell adds that "it is precisely for this reason that sentimental and poetical peoples have hitherto wholly surpassed the French in art, where the beautiful is of even more importance than the true; Italy in plastic art, for example, the Germans in music, the English in poetry." These words were written in 1882 and appear in Mr. Brownell's "French Traits" (Charles Scribner's Sons). They will perhaps be disputed by the French themselves; in fact, Mr. Brownell shows that they have been. "In vain does Victor Hugo, running down the list of great poets, associate Voltaire with Dante and Shakespeare; in vain does every French writer on art, having occasion, in any general way, to mention Raphael, habitually add the name of Poussin; none but Frenchmen are deceived." To be sure, the French have an imposing muster-roll of greatness:

GÉRÔME'S "L'EMINENCE GRISE."

The honor in which the French hold Gérôme is recognition of his excellence "in form, in restraint, in a certain felicity of style." "His Gray Eminence" was Father Joseph who ruled France by his influence over Richelieu.

"Corneille, Racine, Jouvenet, Le Sueur, Lebrun, Watteau, Puget, Jean Goujon, Mignard, Houdon are glorious names, but they are not to be imposed as names of the first class, ranking with Velasquez, with Rembrandt, with Milton, Donatello, Leonardo, Goethe, when it is 'the art of art' that is in question. What foreigner has not been struck by the struggle which the French canvases in the *Salon Carrê* of the Louvre make to justify their places in the serene and lofty company of the great Flemish, Dutch, Venetian masterpieces? One looks at Jouvenet's fine 'Descent from the Cross,' and thinks of Rubens's at Antwerp, of Daniele da Volterra's at Rome, of Sodoma's at Sienna, of Rembrandt's at Munich. A glance from Le Sueur's soft 'Saint Scholastica' to the gorgeous Rubens above it, from Poussin's portrait of himself to Rembrandt's 'Saskia,' from Rigaud's 'Bossuet' to Holbein's 'Erasmus,' from Gaspar Poussin's rural idyl to Giorgione's, brings one into a wholly different esthetic atmosphere; just as turning from 'Hernani,' or 'Le roi s'amuse,' to Wordsworth or Keats, or from 'Fra Diavolo' to 'Oberon,' does in other departments of fine art. It is the change from the atmosphere of the intelligence to that of poetry, from an atmosphere in which the true is insisted on to the region where the sense of discovery, the imagination, genius with its unexpectedness and its aspirations, are overmasteringly occupied with beauty."

Mr. Brownell wrote at the end of the last century, but it is perhaps questionable if any writer since has caused his book to be superseded, tho of course many fugitive expressions of the art instinct have since occurred which his book does not anticipate. What he lays down as a fundamental principle still remains true. "French art interests every one extremely," but "moves and touches so little any one but the French themselves." He runs over the great names of modern times—Rodin, Dalou, Carpeaux, Corot, Courbet, Rousseau, Troyon, and Millet, but declares that "these men are wholly exceptional, not only in the possession of conspicuous genius, but in the quality of their genius." One may be startled to read that "it is not M. Pavis de Chavannes that Paris really admires, but let us not say M. Bouguereau, for that would be unfair, or M. Cabanel, or even M. Gérôme, tho each of these painters is honored in his own country in a way which it is difficult for a foreigner to understand. Let us say M. Meissonier. M. Meissonier presides without a rival in French estimation generally; his qualities are precisely those which appeal to French admiration—sanity, flawless workmanship, thoroughly adequate expression of a wholly clear and dignified pictorial motive."

French art, Mr. Brownell proceeds to argue, is "naturally characterized more by style than substance." It insists, we are told, upon what Buffon calls "order and movement" more than upon motive. Further:

"It addresses itself to the intellect mainly rather than to the sense or the susceptibility. French painting occupies itself more than any art except that of the Dutch masters with subtle values, which give a refined intellectual pleasure. The magic of color or composition which moves and the sensuousness which charms are quite lacking. It is in line and mass, and light and shade, and delicate adjustments of harmonious tones that French painting excels. Baudry passes for grandiose, and Bouguereau for subtle, spite of the eclecticism of the one and the emptiness of the other, fundamentally considered, because, abstractedly and impersonally considered, mass and line respectively are thus handled by them. The excess of a devotion to form is precisely this traditionalism and inanity.

"The excess of a devotion to color is violence. Violence of any kind is instinctively repugnant to the French sense. It is Ingres, and not Delacroix, that permanently attaches and really interests his countrymen. Delacroix seems to them not merely romantic; he seems violent. Théophile Gautier, himself a thorough romanticist, calls Tintoretto *le roi des fougueux*—quite missing the ineffable sweetness and distinction of Tintoretto's hues and poetic poses.

"There is very little color at the Salon; altho there is an immense amount of quality, and of quality very sapiently understood, so that nature's color filtered through the plein air

process is satisfactorily reproduced. Yet passed through the alembic of the painter's personality, specially observed, insisted on, developed, it rarely is. 'Gray,' says M. de Biez again, 'which is the color of the sky in France, is also the color of truth itself, of that truth which tempers the impetuosity of enthusiasm and restrains the spirit within the middle spheres of precise reason.

"Nothing could more accurately attest the French feeling in regard to color—the French distrust of its riotous potentialities. And, as when one looks constantly at one side of any thing its other side escapes him, the Salon is not only lacking in color, but it frequently illustrates how a constant preoccupation with its value leads to toleration of very disagreeable character in color. The light and dark harmony is now and then perfect, while at the same time charm, perfume, purely sensuous quality is quite lacking."

Mr. Brownell selects the work of Gérôme as illustrative of the difference between the French way of looking at things and our own:

"His work, largely considered, lacks just that element of reality which apparently its author and his public conceive to be its *raison d'être.* But the evolution of such a painter and his popularity witness strikingly the culture of the environment, where all serious effort is soberly and sanely made, where every artist seems occupied with what he was born to do, and where that crying disproportion between ambition and accomplishment characteristic of the amateur stage of progress is reduced to a minimum. M. Gérôme's work is in this sense admirably professional, and the almost universal honor in which it is held is admirable recognition of this aspect of it—its excellence, that is to say, in form, in restraint, in a certain felicity of style, often, which raises it far above almost any contemporary work of the kind, and occasionally (as in the 'Ave, Cæsar! Morituri te salutant') achieves for it a dramatic distinction bordering on grandeur. Compare it for these qualities with any work produced among us by fellow-craftsmen who find Gérôme terribly deficient in charm, who have the true interests of art so much at heart as to fear compromising them should they admit the value of education, even in the absence of afflatus. And observe the prodigious difference between the milieu whose admiration fosters these qualities and our own, which expiates its ignorance of their importance by attaching itself to the experimental and the ephemeral, and which by its ingenuous exaction of stimulating and contempt for sustaining viands is condemned oftenest to a Barmecide banquet in the halls of art."

Elegance is the final quality that characterizes French art in its widest scope, and "the divinity which presides over every esthetic shrine is Taste."

"In everything plastic, taste is universally the French test of excellence. Offenses against taste are the sins most shocking to the French sense; obedience to its dictates is the attitude most cordially approved by the French mind. . . . From landscape gardening to needlework, from bookbindings to placards, from the carefully considered proportions of a Neo-grec palace to the moldings on a block of builder's buildings, from the decoration of a theater to the arrangement of a kitchen-garden, in dress, in amusements, in household furnishings, in carriages, chandeliers, clocks, mirrors, table services—in fine, in every object produced by the hand of man—is visible the working of the art instinct under the direction of taste to the end of elegance. In Paris every vista is an artistic spectacle. From the point of view of art nothing in the world equals the picture one sees in looking toward the Louvre from the Arc de l'Etoile—unless it be the line of the boulevards, where the buildings, the terraces, the shop-windows, the people combine in the production of a scene from which every natural element except the sky above it has been eliminated, and which would therefore be dazing and depressing if its harmony, its taste, its elegance did not render it beyond all expression stimulating and delightful. The entire city is a composition, the principle of fitness in whose lines and masses, tones, and local tints secures elegance in the ensemble. Elegance is embodied by Paris as perfectly as, according to Victor Hugo, majesty is by Rome, beauty by Venice, grace by Naples, and wealth by London.

"Naturally the rule of taste results in the tyranny of the mode. Nowhere, perhaps, is fashion so exacting, not only in dress and demeanor, but in plastic art itself. Hence the development of schools, the erection of methods into systems, the succession of romanticists to classicists and of realists to both, the sequence of academic, pre-Raphaelite, plein air, impressionist notions. So that if the mass of French art is too conventional, too little spiritual, too far separated from nature, too material in a word, to be constantly renewed by fresh impulses operating in the work of original geniuses continually springing up, it nevertheless always makes the most of a novel view, a fresh position by developing, systematizing, and finally imposing it as the mode. . . .

"Taste, moreover, is universal in France. It pervades all ranks. It dictates the blouse of the ouvrier, the blue and white composure of the blanchisseuse, the furnishing of a concièrge's lodge as explicitly as it does the apparel of the élégante or the etiquette of a salon. It banishes everywhere raggedness, dirt, slovenliness, disorder. Having classified people, so far as possible, it uniforms them; and by uniforming the classes it unifies the whole which the classes compose. Thus everyone is a critic, everyone instinctively feels, as to any specific thing, whether or no it comes up to the general standard. The first-comer is a judge of art, as in Italy he is of beauty. Everyone's

RODIN'S "VICTOR HUGO."

The French are not to be judged by Rodin, because he is among a group "wholly exceptional, not only in genius but in the quality of their genius."

instinct is trained under the influence of taste all the time; whichever way one turns he receives some imperceptible education. Nature, wilfulness, untrammelled self-expression, and spontaneity are lacking. An English friend of mine complained in disgust of the placidity and tenue of the immense crowd at Gambetta's funeral, and of its blue, white, gray, and black monotone of color. An Italian prince or pauper, raffiné or rustic, throws the concentrated charm of an absolute unconsciousness into a look, a gesture, an attitude, which the happiest art can never hope to rival. Perhaps we may maintain that there is a subtle order and harmony in the fortuitous, the accidental, which escapes the ordinary eye, and which the ordinary artist does not catch. But whereas this kind of harmony is somewhat insubstantial, and one's feeling for it speculative and fanciful, France presents the stimulating spectacle of an entire people convinced with Sénancour that the tendency to order should form 'an essential part of our inclinations, of our instinct, like the tendency to self-preservation and to reproduction,' and illustrating its conviction consciously and unremittently in every sphere of life and art—making indeed an art of life itself.

"With this feeling impregnating the moral atmosphere, with the architectonic spirit informing all activities, the trifling as well as the serious, it is no wonder that Paris is the world's art clearing-house whither every one goes to perfect, or at least to 'consecrate' his talent, and the center of artistic production whence art objects as well as art ideas are disseminated throughout civilization. Nor is it surprizing that even in music—for which the French have certainly no special gift, owing to their lack of sentiment, to the absence of rhythm and the predominance of the saccade note in the French language and character—Paris should have reached its indisputable eminence. What is curious, however, and what constitutes a singular criticism of our century as the 'heir of all the ages,' is that the least poetic should be the most artistic of modern peoples; that France, in fact, which 'in art cares more for the true than even for the beautiful,' should be the only country comparable with the Italy of the Renaissance and the Greece of antiquity, not only for the prodigious amount, but for the general excellence of her artistic activity."

REBIRTH OF MUSIC IN FRANCE

AMONG THE ACKNOWLEDGED LEADERS of musical progress stands France. But this position she has taken up but recently. Less than a hundred years ago she seemed to forget her glorious past as a musical nation and fall to a low level, "caring little for anything except the shallower types of operatic or drawing-room music." Thus writes no less an authority than M. Calvocoressi, late editor of the *Revue Francaise de Musique* and lecturer on modern music at the Paris Ecole des Hautes Etudes Sociales. The history of music in France has some strange counterparts in her political career. She lapsed from her high estate under Rameau, and hailed as great masters composers like Meyerbeer, Halévy and even Adolphe Adam. But following her dull period she has given birth to "a multitude of composers whose activities in all branches of this art have raised countless debates, enthusiasm, perplexity, and anger, but left few music lovers indifferent." In the London *Daily Telegraph* M. Calvocoressi recently gave a survey of French modern music, noting that the heraldings of the Renaissance were plain to the observant, even in the days when French music was at its lowest ebb. We read:

"Barely half a dozen years after the appearance of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, Berlioz had come forth with his Symphonie Fantastique—Berlioz, the reckless foe of conventions, and accessorily of things more desirable in music; Berlioz, not genuinely progressive, despite his revolutionary attitudes, but, altho incapable of reconstructing where he had cleared the ground, a wonderful pioneer.

"At the same time other influences, then less apparent, but whose far-reaching effects are obvious when one looks backwards, were at work. Chopin and Liszt, whose works have been the chief factor in the evolution of instrumental music in France as well as in most other countries, were in Paris, enjoying a popularity, more social perhaps than genuinely due to artistic comprehension, yet, as events show, sowing the good seed. César Franck had come from his native city of Liège and was at work in Paris, humble, unnoticed, pending the time when he was to become the leader of a school as remarkable for its uncompromising earnestness as for the way in which it has spread and progressed under the leadership of his pupil, Vincent d'Indy. At an early period of his career, Wagner was in Paris. It is difficult to say, however, whether at that time he exercised any positive influence. Likewise, one may question whether the performances in 1845 of excerpts from the works of Glinka created a lasting impression. The fact remains that both Wagner and Russian music were to become important factors in the modern evolution of French music.

"Among the first composers to whom, after Berlioz, the French school owes its progress, Saint-Saëns, Lalo and Gabriel Fauré stand, besides César Franck, foremost. One may add Gounod, whose aspirations were perhaps less lofty, but who introduced into the quality of the more facile operatic music subtle and felicitous improvements—altho the style created by him was sadly to degenerate in the hands of his followers. Bourgault-Ducoudray, a sincere artist, who possest a fine technique and a keen sense of the picturesque, was one of the first to derive inspiration from folk-music and exotic music.

"Emmanuel Chabrier, who during the whole of his life remained unknown save to a few, was a composer whose imagination roved far ahead of his time. He worked under conditions not particularly favorable. Had he but come a few years later, he might have achieved far more, and sooner earned the recognition that he deserved. But even unfavorably handicapped as he was, he has produced enough, not only to rank high among his contemporaries, but to exercise a lasting and beneficial influence upon his successors—an influence specially noticeable in the works of M. Ravel and in those of Claude Debussy."

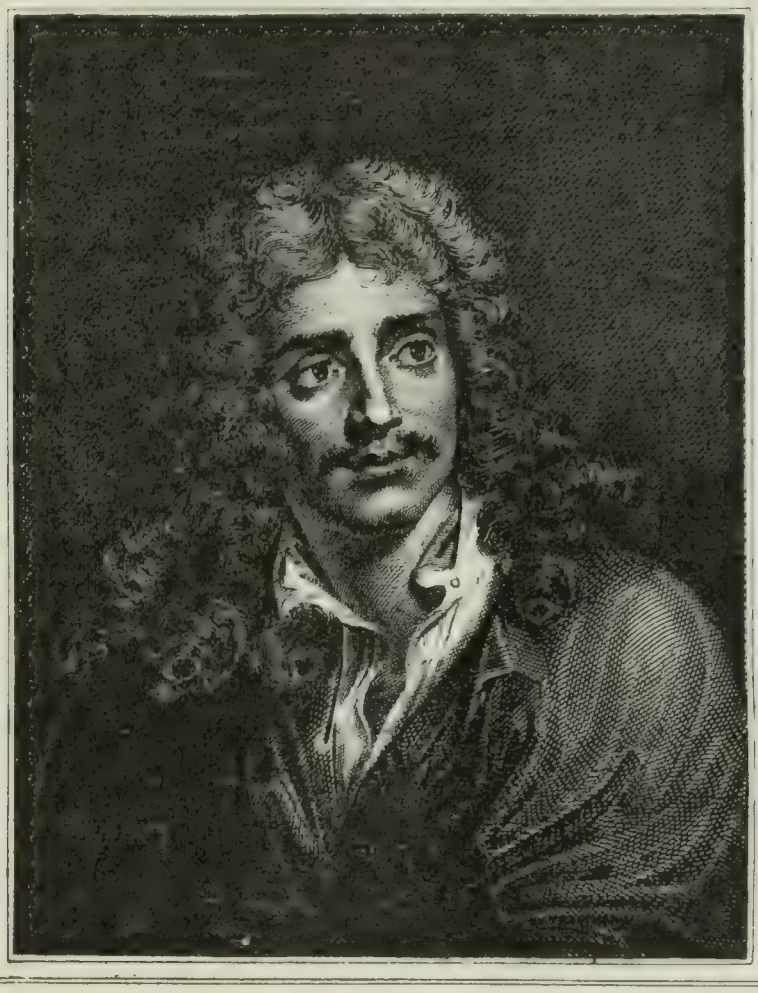
With these composers the modern French school was established upon a firm foundation, and henceforth it progressed constantly and speedily:

"Two masters have been the mainstays of its progress by their direct action as teachers—Vincent d'Indy and Gabriel Fauré. The former, who founded, together with Bordes and Guilmant, and now directs, the Schola Cantorum, a school for composers and instrumentalists, was the first to establish musical education on a sound, thorough historical basis, and on the diligent study of masterpieces past and present. The latter, after being many years teacher of composition at the Paris Conservatoire, was appointed to the directorship of that establishment, his appointment marking the time when the methods of tuition there followed were considerably improved. Fauré's pupils comprise, among others, Florent Schmitt, Ravel, Louis Aubert, and Paul Ladmirault. Among the composers whose influence, altho not exercised through teaching, has been most great, Saint-Saëns, of course, stands foremost. He contributed, by his example and writings, to raise the level of technique far higher than it had reached before; and he has rendered great service by his uncompromising faith in classical ideals. As to Debussy's influence, it appears to have done, in the few quarters, comparatively unimportant, where it has made itself felt directly, more harm than good. But it is yet too early to pass judgment on the matter.

"The range of French music as it stands to-day is surprizingly wide. The school includes composers as different in ideals and in methods as Gabriel Fauré and Albéric Magnard, Vincent d'Indy and Alfred Bruneau, Paul Dukas and Maurice Ravel, Gustave Charpentier and Florent Schmitt. Its contributions to the literature of music range, in the domain of the lyric drama from Chabrier's 'Gwendoline' and Saint-Saëns's 'Samson et Dalila' to Vincent d'Indy's 'Fervaal' and to 'Pelléas et Mélisande'; in that of orchestral music, from Debussy's nocturnes to Magnard's symphonies; in chamber music, from the sonatas and quartets of Fauré to Florent Schmitt's quintet and Ravel's trio; in pianoforte music, from Erik Satie's sketchy and prophetic sarabandes to Paul Dukas's most elaborate sonata; in song, from Duparc's 'Invitation au Voyage' to Ravel's 'Histoires Naturelles.' It is baffling in its variety, irritating perhaps at times through its restlessness, but marvelously active and purposeful. A good deal of the best music that it has produced remains neglected, not only abroad, but even by the French public. Perhaps too much of the indifferent stuff written by composers little known or famous has been brought before the public of various countries. And perhaps young French composers and their entourage devote too much time to party quarrels that seldom result in throwing light upon the questions they eagerly debate. But one thing is certain—that in proportion as French music becomes better known, its significance and import will be more fully realized."

WHAT MOLIÈRE MEANS TO THE FRENCH

NO WONDER the French make much of Molière. His three hundredth birthday occurred on January 15, and there was "much more pious ado," according to an English observer, than his country ever paid in any one's honor. True, Shakespeare's tercentenary occurred while the nations—all but ourselves—were busy with the Great War. We made up in ado over Shakespeare some of the energy we were withholding from the defense of civilization. London turned aside from soldiering to give a gala performance of "Julius Cæsar" and let the anniversary go at that. But the French, in "doing the right thing" by Molière, as a correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* puts it, "salute what is most peculiarly French in themselves; they celebrate one of their own strongest points." The writer admits that "Shakespeare is enormously English at times"—in parts of the "Merry Wives," "Love's Labor's Lost," "Henry IV" and the "Winter's Tale." "But when he is at his greatest, and most completely himself, he towers right out of his Englishness into a rarer air above, that clings to no one country more than another." Such plays as "Othello" and "Antony and Cleopatra" are neither local nor racial in their "conception or temper." The subject of French literature is so great that a single article could give but a faint impression, so a writer is chosen who is most typical of the French genius. Nobody, non-French, so the writer maintains, "could have written the 'Bourgeois Gentilhomme' or the 'Médecin Malgré Lui.'" If the miracle had happened it would not be plausible. So, indeed, the writer argues, for—



FATHER OF THE COMÉDIE FRANCAISE.

In celebrating Molière's centenary last month the French salute "what is most peculiarly French in themselves."

"The more completely Molière is Molière, the further he carries the creative ecstasy of wit's self-enjoyment, so much the more zestfully does he explore the richest depths of the Gallic intellectual temper in its essence—as Lamb would say, in its quiddity. Wherever in one of his plays—say, in the scene of *Orgon's* return to his home in 'Tartufe,' or the climax of 'Les Precièuses Ridicules'—he is most surely doing what nobody else has had the genius to do. Molière is not merely vivacious; all masters of comedy are vivacious; he has a quality of vivacity as intensely racy of France as the savor of one out of all the sparkling wines of the world is of the terraced chalk downs of Champagne. And you become, for the moment, French while you laugh; you get an inlet into the practical philosophy on which, more than on any other, France has always ridden on her way.

"A Frenchman in whom the French talent abounds will generally fascinate you by the gusto with which he maintains a certain relation between two qualities in himself. One of these is the bold, free play of his mind; the other is a kind of artistic interest in common sense, a feeling for the esthetic value or comeliness of the alertly rational attitude toward life and everything in it. To shun shrill, overstrained exaltation, the unmeasured shout, the fanatical creed; to find one's good in a delicate balance between wit and sanity, using each to point the other—that desire and habit has done more than anything else to give French literature its predominant cast. And no Frenchman ever defended the fort of reason so pertinaciously as Molière while waving the banner of fancy so merrily from its battlements. When Shakespeare has his head among the stars, as in 'Hamlet' and 'Lear' you may not be always quite sure that he has his feet fast on the ground. But through all Molière's gayest raptures of comic invention you feel the firm hold of his moorings. Behind the most fantastic of his high-pitched airs you hear, like a firm, solid bass, the fortifying, ruling notes of an immense sobriety. This immense distaste for any kind of running amuck, with your head or your heart, has given some scandal to many of Molière's English readers. Perhaps they feel the difficulty most when reading 'Le Misanthrope,' or seeing it played. It distresses them that the obvious trumpeting idealist hero should be unhorsed; that the dazzling wit of the wonderful heroine should not lead at the end to love in a cottage; that all the exalted and quixotic sentiment should seem to get the worst of it. Blest, the play seems to say in their ears, are the commonplace, for they shall inherit the earth. And the painful effect is probably enhanced by the rhyming couplets of the verse, seeming at first so like 'the right butter-women's rank to market' after the lovely wildness of Shakespeare's blank verse. Well, that is to say that the reader's mind is very English and Molière's is very French. But perhaps with an effort many Britons have come to see what delectable meat and drink Molière must be to French minds."

Molière was a leader of those who, in Dante's phrase, find their peace in conforming to conditions that they find in force. Shakespeare is the supreme example of those whose tendency is to kick over the traces. So he did when he got rid of rhyme. But Molière not only submits but delights in submission:

"His couplet is an act of submission, not timid or helpless, but restful and jubilant. As he conformed to the ways of his craft he must have felt each rhyme rounding, pat and clean-cut, to its place with the relish of a traveler's return to a home that he loves without having to ask himself why. And that rhythmic swing out and return, never perfunctory, always eager and keen, fitted exactly Molière's 'interpretation of life' as it is called. The sober animation of his verse was the congenial mate for the animated sobriety of all that he seems to have felt about what it is best worth while for men and women to be and to do. Not, of course, sobriety in the cold, negative significance of mere abstention from particular excesses in act or word, but in the richer meaning of a secure and happy sense of the beauty of all measure, poise, and self-control, of liberal loyalty to the discipline of reason and common experience."

Molière's thirty plays, pregnant with significance, exhibit "the many phases of his many-sided genius." Says Anthony Clyne, writing in the London *Bookman:*

"The continuous development of his art is very evident, and the marvel of that always expanding and deepening vision and always more delicate and powerful execution is intensified when we remember that all but two of these plays were composed during the last fourteen years of his life. He commenced by using established stage conventions, but with original power. He passed to the more subtle comedy of manners in 'Les Precièuses Ridicules,' and so by continuous progress to 'Les Misanthrope' and 'Le Tartufe,' his greatest works, comedies of character conceived with such insight and so finely wrought that they have actually been denied the name of comedies."

SELECTIONS ▾ OF ▾ FRENCH ▾ POETRY

IT is possible only to show some of the high lights of French poetry. The selections of pre-war verse are chosen from "The Modern Book of French Verse," edited by Albert Boni, and published by Boni & Liveright. The name of the translator is given at the end of each selection. We begin with Molière:

TO MONSIEUR DE LA MOTHE LE VAYER

(Upon the death of his son)

By Jean-Baptiste Poquelin Moliere (1622–1673)

Let thy tears, Le Vayer, let them flow;
None of scant cause thy sorrowing can accuse,
Since, losing that which thou for aye dost lose,
E'en the most wise might find a ground for woe.

Vainly we strive with precepts to forego
The drops of pity that are Pity's dues;
And Nature's self, indignant, doth refuse
To count for fortitude that heartless show.

No grief, alas! can now bring back again
The son too dear, by Death untimely ta'en;
Yet, not the less, his loss is hard to bear,
Graced as he was by all the world reveres,
Large heart, keen wit, a lofty soul and rare,
—Surely these claim eternity to tears!

(Austin Dobson.)

AUBADE

By Victor Hugo (1802–1885)

Shut is thy door and yet day breaks!
Why sleep, when morning fills the air?
When to the light the rose awakes,
Wilt thou not wake too, my fair?

O mistress dear,
List to thy swain,
That warbles here
And weeps in vain!

All at thy door for entrance cries,
"I am the Light," says dawn above:
"I'm Harmony," the bird replies
And my heart sighs, "and I am Love."

O mistress dear,
List to thy swain,
That warbles here
And weeps in vain!

God, who by thee hath made me whole,
Woman for love, and angel for praise,
My love created for thy soul
And for thy beauty made me gaze.

O mistress dear,
List to thy swain,
That warbles here
And weeps in vain!

(John Payne.)

POSTHUMOUS COQUETRY

By Theophile Gautier (1811–1872)

Let there be laid, when I am dead,
Ere 'neath the coffin-lid I lie,
Upon my cheek a little red,
A little black about the eye.

For I in my close bier would fain,
As on the night his vows were made,
Rose-red eternally remain,
With khol beneath my blue eyes laid.

Wind me no shroud of linen down
My body to my feet, but fold
The white folds of my muslin gown
With thirteen flounces as of old.

This shall go with me where I go:
I wore it when I won his heart;
His first look hallowed it, and so,
For him, I laid the gown apart.

No immortelles, no broidered grace
Of tears upon my cushions be;
Lay me on my pillow's lace,
My hair across it like a sea.

That pillow, those mad nights of old,
Has seen our slumbering brows unite,
And 'neath the gondola's black fold
Has counted kisses infinite.

Between my hands of ivory,
Together set for prayer and rest,
Place then the opal rosary
The holy Pope at Rome has blest.

I will lie down then on that bed
And sleep the sleep that shall not cease;
His mouth upon my mouth has said
Pater and Ave for my peace.

(Arthur Symons.)

DON JUAN IN HELL

By Charles Baudelaire (1821–1867)

The night Don Juan came to pay his fees
To Charon, by the caverned water's shore,
A beggar, proud-eyed as Antisthenes,
Stretched out his knotted fingers on the oar.

Mournful, with drooping breasts and robes unsewn
The shapes of women swayed in ebon skies,
Trailing behind him with a restless moan
Like cattle herded for a sacrifice.

Here, grinning for his wage, stood Sganarelle,
And here Don Luis pointed, ben and dim,
To show the dead who lined the holes of hell,
This was that impious son who mocked at him.

The hollow-eyed, the chaste Elvira came,
Trembling and veiled, to view her traitor spouse,
Was it one last bright smile she thought to claim,
Such as made sweet the morning of his vows?

A great stone man rose like a tower on board,
Stood at the helm and cleft the flood profound
But the calm hero, leaning on his sword,
Gazed back, and would not offer one look round.

(James Elroy Flecker.)

SEA-WIND

By Stéphane Mallarmé (1842–1898)

The flesh is sad, alas! and all the books are read.
Flight, only flight! I feel that birds are wild to tread
The floor of unknown foam, and to attain the skies!
Nought, neither ancient gardens mirrored in the eyes,
Shall hold his heart that bathes in waters its delight,
O nights! nor yet my waking lamp, whose lonely light
Shadows the vacant paper, whiteness profits best,
Nor the young wife who rocks her baby on her breast.
I will depart! O steamer, swaying rope and spar,
Lift anchor for exotic lands that lie afar!
A weariness, outworn by cruel hopes, still clings
To the last farewell handkerchief's last beckonings!
And are not these, the masts inviting storms, not these
That an awakening wind bends over wrecking seas,
Lost, not a sail, a sail, a flowering isle, ere long?
But, O my heart, hear thou, hear thou, the sailors' song!

(Arthur Symons.)

To test the mood of France during the war, we give some verse of that time. The translations are by Richard Duffy. The first is the product of a sublieutenant of the Fifth Cuirassiers, Jean de Perceval, who wrote them while in hospital:

YESTERDAY—TO-DAY

By Jean de Perceval

Too long I've sung of butterflies and flowers,
Of amorous lips secure in lacy veils,
Of budding dawns and fading sunset trails,
Of billowing fields of wheat in summer hours,
And birds at gossip shrill in shady bowers.

Alas, dear Muse, that smiling day is done,
All hushed the songs of youth's envisioned ease,
For battle-hymns alone can ride the breeze
That bears the shriek of shell and roar of gun
With presage sure of victory to be won.

When once again I verse the glorious morn,
'Twill show in utter rout to farthest skies
Teutonic hordes in flight mid craven cries—
Till then, oh, sun of France, of which are born
Our golden fields, thy light from me be shorn.

Your azure plains and hills of snowy cloud
Must rest in shadow 'gainst the fated day
Your arrowed fire reveals their fleeing way
For me, who see but France in anguish bowed,
Enough of dreams, my songs her dead enshroud.

If melody their glory can enhance
My voice he turned to hand-grenade and shell;
And should it come that where they fighting fell
I some day lie a sharer in their chance—
My muted song shall rise a prayer for France!

THE NATION UNITED

By Andree De Bussiere

Time was we fought in politics,
When each day witnessed scurvy tricks
Of giants swallowing pigmies small
And pigmies tearing giants' gall.

But war broke out, the parties shrank
And jointly lined in martial rank.
The giants clasped the pigmies' hand;
While all obeyed the high command.

Men rose alert against the foe
With pride and courage all aglow.
The fire kindled here amain
Illumes the eyes of fair Lorraine.

A SUMMER SUNDAY AFTERNOON

By Maurice Bouchoir

A workman's brood one Sunday afternoon
Comes trooping home to Paris ere the moon
Can show her face unshamed against the blue
Of daytime sky that lit their revels through.
Happy the children played among the trees
While watchful parents smiled brief hours of ease.
Their Sunday shoes are white with dust, their arms
Weighed down with flowers, suggest not war's alarms.
But father wears no Sunday suit to-day,
Artillery togs his workman form display.
A figure brave, and, too, a parent kind,
Whose gallant head toward mother oft's inclined
With musing eyes. For happy tho these hours,
Beyond the menace grim, portentous lowers.
The oldest-born holds fast his father's hand,
Inquires of war—the place called No Man's Land.
To-morrow, thinks the wife, he may be there,
And scans with boding eye the sunset flare.
Homeward they trudge, by turns deprest or gay . . .
"Carry me!" cries the youngest, worn with play.
To arm he's swung, the father's kindling glance
Says plain as words: "Courage, thou son of France!"
They dwindle down the pensive street—I wait—
To mark the spot the child was consecrate.

She's my girl and I'm her beau
Else she'd not be blushing so.
We will marry, live so gay
And have our Campbell's every day!

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A GRACIOUS AVENUE THAT MEANS PARIS TO THE WORLD—THE CHAMPS ELYSÉES.

The twin towers of Notre Dame de Paris, one of the two or three most famous cathedrals in history, appear in the distance, and toward the right the dome of the Pantheon rises above the horizon. The Garden of the Tuileries, with the glass roof of the Grande Palais at the right, shows as a dark mass near the far end of the avenue, at the Place de la Concorde. Many other notable landmarks will be recognized by the American lucky enough to have visited, while still alive, the city to which all good Americans are said to go when they die.

INTIMATE GLIMPSES OF FRENCH LIFE

THE VERY WORDS, "FRENCH LIFE," are likely to convey a slight tingle of reprehensibleness to American ears, and even to English ears, numerous English observers assure us, altho English ears, being so much nearer France, might be expected to know better. The American idea of the way they live in France is often summed up in some such phrase as "All good Americans go to Paris when they die," or "See Paris and die." A current Broadway play contains the line, "He saw Paris and died," applied to a young American bounder who came to a bad end among the frivolities of the French capital. It is notable, however, that the main cause of his undoing was Jazz, imported from America, and too much booze, which he had been getting, in the first acts, throughout this land of prohibition quite as easily as he got it later in Paris. The country that sent them Jazz, and the sort of dancing that goes with it, appears quite as "naughty" in French eyes, we are assured, as gay Paris could possibly appear in our own. In addition, they charge us with hypocrisy and "low-mindedness." It is a very significant fact, says Laurence Jerrold, in his study of "France: Her People and Her Spirit" (Bobbs-Merrill), that "several low terms unfit for polite ears in the English and the French languages regularly take the adjective 'French' in the former and '*Anglais*' in the latter." This indirect evidence of the French feeling for the general morality of the English may be more than matched by direct evidence that they are even more disgusted by the state of American morals revealed to them by our attitude toward dancing, dressing (or undressing), and drinking. As for the feeling of the typical French family about its own moral standards, says Mr. Jerrold, an expression might run something like this:

"Let us first of all beware of outsiders," they say, "for ours is the real ark. Can we ever be sure of the chastity of a woman who is not of French blood, French bred, with our old traditions in the marrow of her bones? The English girl? Sweet, charming, but—those flirtations! The American girl? So delightfully vivacious, such a change from our quiet girls, but—that freedom, that self-centeredness! How about her when married? Simultaneously, can we ever be sure that a foreigner will make a decent husband? Chic, distinguished, or enterprising, go-ahead, money-making, they are indeed. But the real domestic qualities, those that make a safe husband, a good father, the solid head of a house—can we be sure of finding them in a man who, through no fault of his own, of course, has never learned at the French hearth to look at life seriously? Let us, after all, keep to ourselves. We may not be so adventurous, so picturesque as other peoples. But we are content to go on leading our old-fashioned lives. The foreigners who come to see us amuse us a great deal. For the serious things of life, for the duties of husband and wife and parents, for the family virtues, we prefer to stick to our own simple traditions. Sometimes we go to a café, and the foreigners' vivacious manners there divert us for an evening. But afterward we are glad to get back to our own quiet, plain French home."

This French home would surprize the outsider exceedingly if he ever got into it, says Mr. Jerrold, but the chances are much against any such an invasion, for—

If the foreigner has lived ten years in France he may begin to hope one day that he will be allowed over the threshold. He then will be even more surprized to find that it is he who is looked upon as the dangerous amoralist, the wolf in the French fold. The real French family never for an instant doubts that it alone sets the standard of honest, pure and wise living, and that there is always some suspicion of unwholesomeness or folly in the common lives of other peoples. In its turn it would be amazed to incredulity by the outsider's exactly contrary idea. "Night life, amours, Montmartre, faithless wives, callous mothers? My *dear* Sir, that is not France. We are France. That is no more France than the toadstools are the forest. We are the trees. If you see only the toadstools—good day."

Arnold Bennett, the English novelist, succeeded in being received into a family of this good, solid sort, and he gives us some glimpses of its general tone in "Paris Nights" (Doran). The door, he relates, was opened, in answer to his ring, by the aged aunt, who was one of the pillars of that substantial French family. He proceeds:

I came into the large entrance-hall, which even on the brightest summer day was as obscure as a crypt, and which the architect had apparently meant to be appreciated only after nightfall. A vast *armoire* and a vast hat-and-coat stand were features of it.

"My niece occupies herself with the children," the Tante half-whispered, as she took me into the drawing-room. And in her voice were mingled pride, affection, and also a certain conspiratorial quality, as tho the mysteries of putting a little boy and a little girl to bed at once were religious and delicious, and must not be disturbed by loud tones even afar off.

She was a stout woman of seventy, dressed in black with a ruching of white at the neck and the wrists; very erect and

slang it means a "special fancy" for some one. Marie makes this frank admission to her parents because she has no false modesty, and has long ago made up her mind to get married as soon as a favorable chance presents itself. Monsieur and Madame Duval exchange a meaning glance, and seize the first opportunity of Marie's leaving the room to say to one another: "I see no objection." And each knows perfectly well what the other has in mind.

Also when Marie comes back, trilling lightly a song, and bringing in the smoking coffee-pot from a kitchen the size of a pocket-handkerchief, which fits on to the back of the dining-room like an extra-deep cupboard, she guesses, from the look her parents give her, what they were thinking about. So, without saying a word, she just kisses them both. And they call her a "sly one" and laugh, and Marie laughs, and asks them what are they plotting, and they both swear that they are not plotting anything, Madame Duval adding that it is no crime to have one's thoughts.

So the parents from both sides, assisted by relatives, even to the third and fourth generation, get together and make the necessary arrangements for the founding of another family, or rather of another unit of families already very much in existence. But let nobody think that Marie and her swain were deprived of "romance" either before or after the wedding. This, of course, is the story of a happy alliance. There are cases where material considerations stand in the way of marriage, which is likely to happen in France oftener, perhaps, than elsewhere among the western nations, and then there is great trouble for all concerned. The girls without a *dot* are almost as unfortunate in France as in Japan. Many of them spend their lives working at various trades, particularly at those connected with the arts of dress and fashion, and some of them drift down to the great Montmartre in Paris, and to the little Montmartres in most cities of any size in France.

Photo from International.

THE "LAPIN AGILE," GRANDFATHER OF ALL BOHEMIAN RESORTS.

The Montmartre section of Paris, named in memory of the Christian martyrs who were murdered there in the early years of the Christian era, has become the world's most famous quarter for art students, night life, and cafés.

Montmartre is the kingdom of artistic Bohemia, the prototype of New York's Greenwich Village, of the Bohemian districts of Chicago, San Francisco, and other points North, East, South and West. F. Berkeley Smith briefly describes the famous locality in "How Paris Amuses Itself" (Funk & Wagnalls):

It is honeycombed with the ateliers of painters and sculptors and the modest sanctums of struggling poets and musicians. This is only one side. The other side, like the degenerate half of some visages, is all that is vicious and criminal. Back of every blaze of light in Montmartre there is a shadow, and from out of many of these dark corners flutter to the lights of the Boulevard de Clichy, like nocturnal moths, scores of gaudy women—too frequently the spiders who dare not venture in the sun and whose claws have been known to have been smeared with the blood of the helpless more than once, crawl from these squalid holes beyond the light.

Montmartre is ablaze after midnight, and the cafés along the Boulevard de Clichy are swarming with women to whom tomorrow is much the same as to-day—women who from one year's end to another seldom see the sun, whose days begin at midnight and whose mind, body and soul have long ago passed to the trusty keeping of the devil.

There is always one thought uppermost in the mind of the lad from the Rue Blanche: it is that somebody shall pay the waiter as much and as continuously as possible between midnight and daylight.

These *petites femmes* of the Butte glide by with the quickness of an area cat. They are reckless, strong and fearless, these *noctambules*. The eyes of Fanchette burn brilliantly in their sockets. Her lips are scarlet with a hasty dab of rouge. The rest of her visage is as pale as Pierrot's. When you look at her with your eyes half closed, you seem to see her skull. . . .

Changing the scene to the inside of one of the many cabarets -

Wisps of tobacco smoke curl lazily up from the little tables. Some of the cigarettes smolder between lips of décolleté women, others are held shakily between the fingers of hands blue-veined, pallid and weighted with jewels. The scent of a score of perfumes hangs in the reek of smoke. Suddenly there is a scream and a crash of glass. A gentleman in a damaged shirt-front has slipt, dragging with him a table and upsetting the contents of an adjoining one.

He falls with a jar which set the lamp globes in the ceiling to shivering. The wine sweeps over the table and puddles down on the floor, soaking through the silk petticoat and lace stocking of a pretty brunette. Two waiters hurry with napkins to soak up the wet. When this bull in a china shop has sufficiently and substantially apologized, fresh wine bubbles in the glasses for the victims of the flood.

At last the heavy curtains over the windows are flung wide open and a white light from without floods the room, making the eyes sting. It is broad daylight. Cabs clatter up, are filled, and rattle away.

"By Gad! Charley," says a portly American at a corner table to his friend, a short thick-set man whose mustache is curled in pomade, "we'd better git along and git some sleep if we're going to sell Jake any goods before lunch. So long, Flossy," he adds with a yawn, addressing mademoiselle, who had been supping with them.

"*Bonsoir, monsieur,*" replies the girl in a gentle voice, looking at him steadily as he sways and relights his cigar, pushing his silk hat in a cooler position on the back of his head. It did not occur to him to raise it.

"Cute gal," says the portly man to his friend, his patent leather shoes squeaking as he walks ponderously to the door.

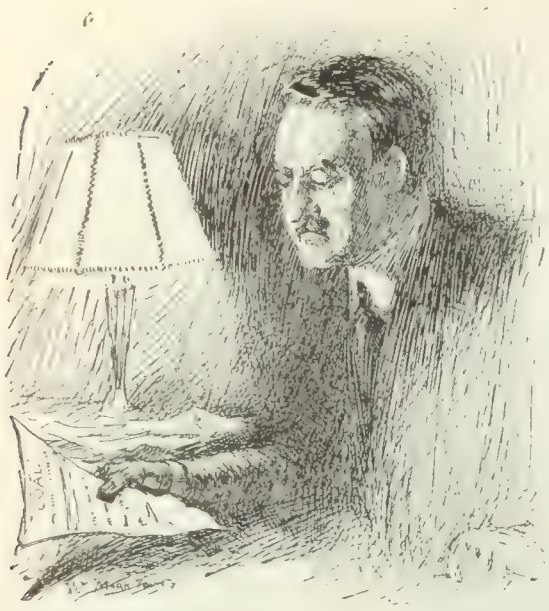
"One of them swell *cocottes*, eh?" replies the friend; "she seemed to take quite a shine to you, Bill."

"Hell," guffaws the portly one, importantly, "I never give 'em no encouragement." And the two stumble down the narrow stairs that lead to the Rue Pigalle. In the chilly street the portly one fumbles for his cigar-case.

"Smoke one of them light ones, Charley," he says, as the two roll into a cab and the fat one slams the door.

Happily there are other types of *Montmartrois* than the *noctambules* and *noceurs* who frequent the Rat Mort and Tabarin.

Thousands of domestic honest *bourgeois* live on the Butte whose lives are spent in stores and workshops and in caring for their wives and children. There are many conservative old families besides these whose children are well brought up and well educated, by rigid economy on the part of parents whose daily bread has been earned by a long and patient fight.



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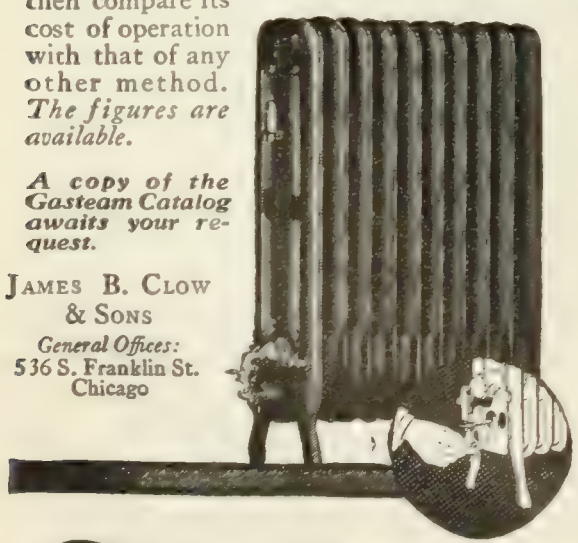

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SCIENCE IN FRANCE

THE record of France in scientific study and achievement is long and honorable. Science is international; yet so far as it is possible to discriminate, French science may be said to be preponderantly philosophic, systematic and expository, as opposed to that of the Germans, which lays stress on experimental research. The great zoological systematist—Cuvier—was French; his brother in botany, Linnaeus, tho a Swede, worked under French influence. Some of the most far-reaching methods in mathematics we owe to the French. Descartes was the first great elaborator of scientific method. Lamarck originated an evolutionary theory before Darwin. The French treatises on mathematical and scientific subjects have always been marvels of lucidity and terseness, whereas those of other nations have often added the difficulties of involved rhetoric to those inherent in their subjects. Notable exceptions to the comparison made above is the work of Pasteur in chemistry and biology, and the brilliant series of investigations, begun by Becquerel and completed by the Curies, which ended in the discovery of radium by Madame Curie and the consequent revolution in many of our ideas about matter and its properties.

The French have also been quick to take up the lagging inventions of others and to put them into usable form. A practical aeroplane was first made in the United States, yet the parts of aeroplanes now bear French names as do those of the automobile. We even name in French the drivers of our cars and the houses in which we keep them.

The following extracts on the high lights of achievement in French science are from a volume on "Science and Learning in France" (Donnelly, Chicago), an appreciation by American scholars, with a survey of opportunities for American students in French universities. The chapter on each science was prepared by a drafting committee of eminent American Specialists in that science. In an introduction on "The Mind of France," President Emeritus Eliot of Harvard, says:

The French scientists have rarely been extreme specialists, narrow in their interests and their chosen objects. They have recognized that no science can be successfully pursued in isolation; its affiliations and adjuncts must also be studied. They have not been subdued by the elaborate sorting and compiling machinery of modern scholarship.

All French masters have had the advantage, in expounding and communicating the fruits of their labors, of expressing themselves in the French language, which lends itself to elegance and clearness and to nice discrimination and perfect accuracy in statement. It is well-nigh impossible for teacher or expounder to be clumsy, obscure or disorderly in the French language. It has been of great advantage to the French masters of thought.

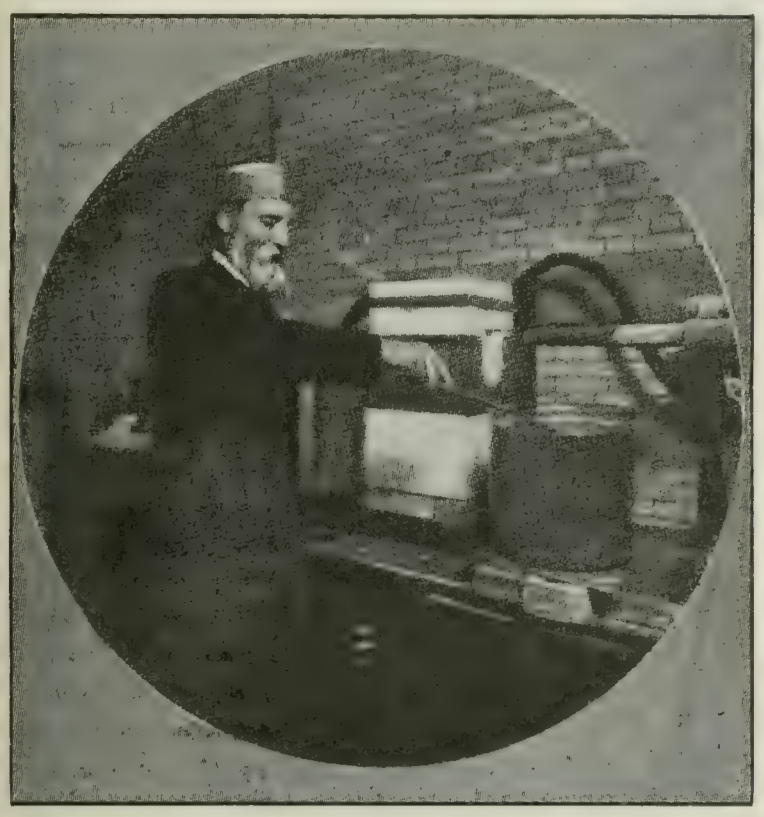
The spirit of liberty has animated all the French leaders and schools of thought for two centuries. For them intellectual inquiry has been free. Science, letters and art in France have always shared, and often enkindled, the people's love of freedom and their passionate advocacy of democracy.

"THE MOST FAMOUS LIVING SCIENTIST."

Mme. Curie, discoverer of radium in collaboration with her late husband, Pierre, has been honored by every civilized country in the world for her achievement

In the pages that follow, in which the sciences are taken up in alphabetical order, we are told that the history of anthropology "can be traced in France perhaps better than in any other country in the world"; that in mathematical astronomy "she is well-nigh supreme"; that chemistry was once wholly "a French science" and derives in nearly all its branches from French sources; that "the part which France has played in the long history of geological science is a particularly distinguished one"; there never has been a period in which French mathematicians have not held a commanding position in their field"; that "the really modern spirit of physiological research found its most earnest exemplars in two French physiologists (Magendie and Bernard); that "France has been the great initiator" in the evolu-

tion of modern philosophy; that in physics, he who notes the really fundamental ideas of the last three centuries "will be surprized at the rôle which the investigators of France have continuously played"; that French psychologists "have developed the social aspects of their science"; and that "the French have taken a prominent part in the development of biological science." The great names in all these divisions are so numerous that a mere catalog of them would be tedious. To quote briefly from some of the expert appreciations of French work is all that we can do here. Says the committee on chemistry, headed by Professor Bancroft of Cornell:



HIGH TEMPERATURES ARE HIS SPECIALTY.

Moissan is known in the scientific world for his perfection of the electric furnace, and the production of a whole new series of carbon compounds.

From the time of Lavoisier, the development of French chemistry was rapid and broad. His followers contributed a large part of the principles, the theories and the facts upon which the modern science rests. More recently Berthelot (perhaps the most versatile of modern chemists), Moissan, Becquerel, Curie, and others still alive, have worthily continued the great national tradition.

To the development of Dalton's atomic theory, Gay-Lussac contributed the law of volumes. Dumas the idea of substitution, Pasteur the beautiful and subtle theory of molecular asymmetry, Le Bel and Guye the fundaments of stereochemistry. Not less do inorganic chemistry, crystallography and physical chemistry take their origin in France. The beginnings of the science of metabolism are to be found here, while the labors of Pasteur have revolutionized chemical biology and created chemical pathology.

The committee on engineering, including Professors Hollis of Worcester, Howe of Columbia, Humphreys of Stevens, and Sauveur of Harvard, suffers from an embarrassment of riches in dealing with the achievements of French engineers. They content themselves with naming those who have made themselves famous by their work. We read:

Such are De Lesseps, the builder of the Suez Canal; Eiffel, who conceived and constructed the tower that bears his name; Carnot, discoverer of some of the most fundamental laws of thermodynamics; Lenoir, De Rochas and Forest, who by their pioneer work on the internal combustion engine prepared the way for the automobile and the aeroplane; Gramme, who developed the dynamo and took an important part in the discovery that it is capable of being employed as a motor; Deprez, who was a pioneer in the electric transmission of power; Ampère and Coulomb, who contributed through basic discoveries to the progress of applied electricity, and many mining engineers or geologists who have contributed largely to engineering progress.

In metallurgy may be mentioned Réaumur, who discovered the process by which cast-iron may be made malleable; Moissan, who in his electric furnace produced a whole series of new carbon compounds; Martin, who first made steel in an open-hearth furnace; Héroult, who invented the electrolytic method of extracting aluminum from its ores; and Le Chatelier, inventor of the thermoelectric pyrometer.

The committee on physics lays stress on what it terms "the openness of mind, receptivity for new ideas and love of truth that characterize the French man of science," and they praise also his lucidity of exposition and lightness of touch. Nowhere, we are told, are all such traits more valuable than in a physical laboratory. They go on to say:

A backward glance at the literature of the world soon convinces one that the classics are not many in number. The mature student of any subject, indeed, finds the facts and phenomena multitudinous, while its principles may usually be counted on the fingers of two hands. In like manner, one who considers the history of any science finds not many names of the first rank. The chief actors are few, but of these France has had a very large share.

Benjamin Franklin found in Paris three of the fathers of mechanics—D'Alembert, Lagrange and Laplace. Half a century later, Poinsot created the dynamics of a rotating body, and was followed by Foucault with work on the pendulum and gyrostat. Frenchmen very largely created and developed the wave theory of light and the quantitative side of electricity and magnetism.

In psychology, France is the source of a movement which in American colleges is occupying more attention than any other single object—the invention and

They say it behind your back

EVEN as you read this, some of your friends may be saying it about you.

Halitosis (unpleasant breath) is not a pretty subject. The thing is too delicate for conversation even among close friends..

Yet all the while, quite innocently, you may be offending your friends and business associates. Halitosis becomes a silent, unmentioned indictment that holds back many a man. And he is the last one to know why.

Why entertain uncomfortable doubts about your breath when there is a simple, scientific precaution that will put you on the safe—and polite—side?

Listerine, the long-popular, liquid antiseptic, will defeat most cases of halitosis. It is a wonderfully effective mouth deodorant that quickly arrests food fermentation.

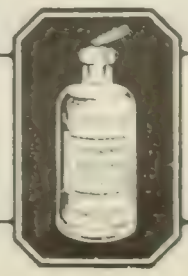
Of course, if halitosis is a symptom of some more deep-seated, organic disorder you will want to consult your physician or dentist. Naturally you wouldn't expect a mouth antiseptic to cure a bad stomach. But so often halitosis is merely local and temporary. The regular use of this excellent and pleasant antiseptic as a mouth wash and gargle will suffice.

Try Listerine this way today. Note the clean, fresh feeling it leaves about your mouth, teeth and throat. At the same time you freshen your breath you are guarding against throat infections that may anticipate more serious ills.

If you are not familiar with Listerine and its many uses just send us your name and address and fifteen cents and we shall be glad to forward you a generous sample of Listerine together with a tube of Listerine Tooth Paste sufficient for 10 days' brushings.

Address Lambert Pharmacal Company, 2164 Locust Street, Saint Louis, Missouri.

For HALITOSIS use LISTERINE



Ten men were shipwrecked

Imagine them, after a few months, busy making new garments out of sail-cloth.

At least one man out of the ten will be sure to take more pains with his suit than the others, and his clothes will look better.

Why does he do it? Surely not to impress anyone. Surely not to help him succeed.

But he'll do it—instinctively. Just because of some inner urge that makes him want something a little better than the ordinary.

This, we think, is exactly the same sort of impulse that makes people buy Old Hampshire Bond. We don't believe the men who prefer such a fine, distinctive paper do so simply through the vulgar desire for show or the snobbish wish to "put it over" the other fellow.

Whenever we have met an Old Hampshire user, whether he were a millionaire or a man of moderate means, we have found a man of taste and appreciation—a man who likes fine things, who will wear a fine watch, grow a fine rose or own a fine car, if he can afford it, to please *himself* — and for no other reason.

That is the kind of man we make Old Hampshire Bond for—and if you make a thing good enough for a long enough time, that kind of man will surely find it out, and your business will grow.

And because men of that type are usually successful in their affairs, you find Old Hampshire Bond preferred by thousands of successful business houses that are, after all, simply the expression of these men's characters.

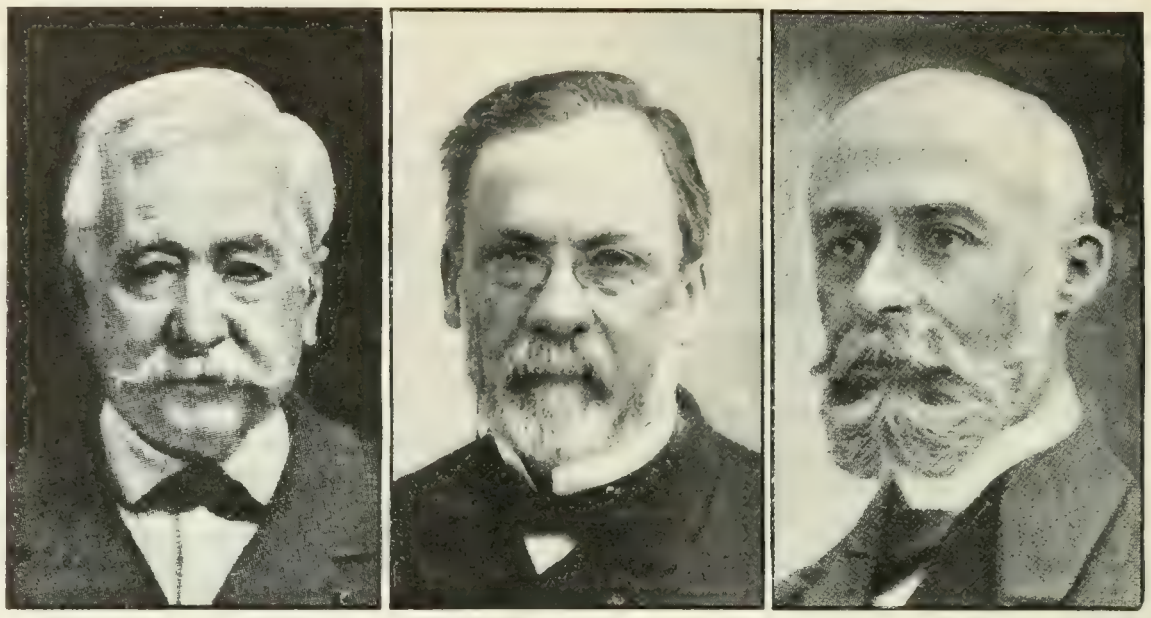
If you will write us on your business letterhead, we shall be glad to send you samples of Old Hampshire Bond.

Old Hampshire Bond

Hampshire Paper Company

MADE A LITTLE BETTER THAN TERMS NECESSARY — Old Hampshire Bond

South Hadley Falls Mass.



THREE MODERN MASTERS OF SCIENCE.

Pasteur (pictured in the center), in the course of his investigation of germ cultures, discovered the germicidal method known as pasteurization. De Lesseps (at the left) built the Suez Canal, and Becquerel (at the right) began the brilliant series of investigations which ended in the discovery of radium.

SCIENCE IN FRANCE

Continued

application of psychological tests. We read:

Alfred Binet (1857-1911), in collaboration with Thomas Simon (1873–) originated the Binet tests. Binet established the first psychological laboratory in France at the Sorbonne in 1889, and in 1895 he began the publication of *L'Année Psychologique*, in which his most important works appear.

Ribot, in general psychology, has set forth a "motor theory" of attention, and Gabriel Tarde was eminent as an analyst and describer of the nature and combinations of social phenomena. In philosophy, Descartes has already been mentioned. Pascal, Rousseau and the Encyclopedists are other well-known early names. Combe founded the Positivist school, in connection with which he wrote the first systematic work on Sociology. Comte's doctrine that the sciences are capable of arrangement in a "hierarchy" of increasing complexity has had great influence on scientific thought. Bergson, the best known of contemporary French philosophers, has emphasized the fallacy of a mechanical interpretation of the world and the fruitfulness of intuition as the method of revealing the data that make up our experience. Associated in some degree with this point of view are the mathematical philosophers, the greatest of whom, Poincaré, was a brother of the ex-President who has just become Premier of France.

Dr. Janeway of Johns Hopkins, in an introductory survey of French medical science, asserts that the most characteristic attributes of the French mind are sympathy and imagination; of the Anglo-Saxon, common sense and justice; of the German, orderliness. He goes on:

Sympathy and imagination may, I believe, be traced through the whole development of French medicine. Wide and sympathetic interest in the relief of human suffering through the advance of knowledge of disease has been instinctive in their greatest scientists, and has prevented intense absorption in a single field of research. Pasteur, with the highest type of scientific imagination, seeing in his discovery of the nature of putrefaction the key which would unlock the door to knowledge of the infec-

FRENCH PIONEERS OF KNOWLEDGE.

They are, from left to right, La Place, the astronomer; Descartes; the philosopher and psychologist; and Comte, the "Positivist," often compared to Herbert Spencer.

tious diseases, is kin to the creative artist.

Clearly allied to the insight which grows out of imagination and sympathy is a certain attitude toward reality as a whole, which the French exemplify in their thought as in their medical science. They love life in all its baffling complexity better than abstract formulations. They have been masters of the arts of clinical observation and description.

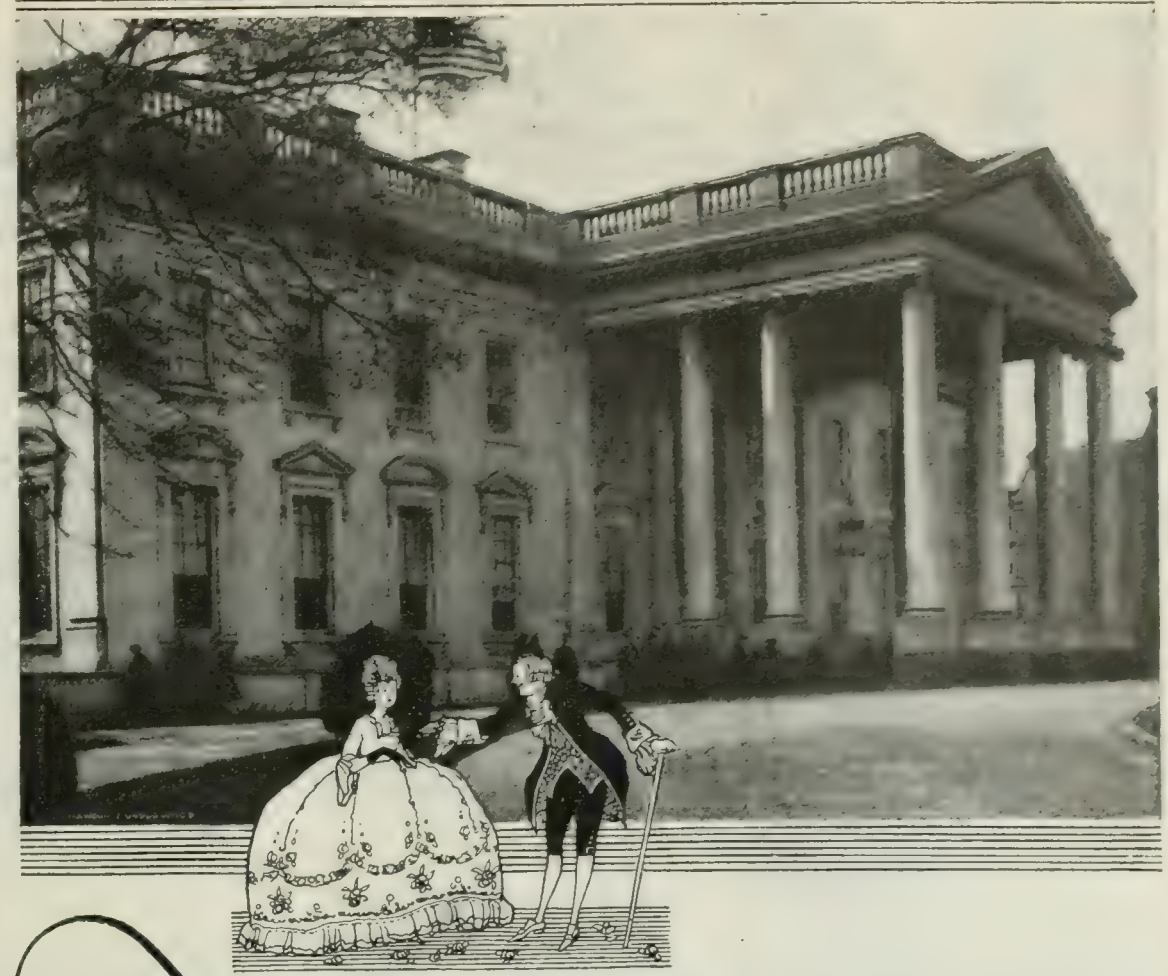
Special eminence has attached to France in the subdivision of medical science known as neurology. The neurological hospitals in Paris are the greatest in the world. In general medicine, France claims Laënnec, who discovered auscultation, making for the first time accurate diagnosis possible of diseases of the chest. The transmissibility of tuberculosis was proved in 1866. Roux, still director of the Pasteur Institute, showed the existence of diphtheria toxin in 1888, and developed the method of fighting it with antitoxin, simultaneously with the German, Behoring. Richet proved the presence of antitoxic substances in convalescent animals, and with Portier in 1902 discovered anaphylaxis. Laverau discovered the malaria parasite. In surgery France has been preeminent from the 16th century, when Ambroise Paré first ligated a limb to stop bleeding. Broca (1824-80) was the first great brain surgeon, and invented craniometry. The work of Pasteur introduced antiseptic surgery. The French school of surgery has been renowned for its efficiency in anatomy.

Finally, the reader may be reminded that while the name that first comes to the lips in connection with the Development Theory is that of Darwin, an Englishman, he was preceded in France by Lamarck, who, altho he laid stress on adaptation to environment and knew nothing of natural selection, was, in the opinion of some modern authorities, following up as fruitful a path as that of his British successor. The Neo-Lamarckians are certainly to be reckoned with in modern biology. Writes the committee on Zoology:

Lamarck, Claude Bernard and Pasteur, who may be said to have opened in biology the broad fields of evolution, physiology and preventive medicine, represent a triumvirate of strength and ability worthy to stand with the limited number of scientific men who have produced results of the highest value to the intellectual world.

Says George Ellery Hale, concluding an introductory paper on "The Intellectual Inspiration of Paris":

France stands, as all the world knows, at the highest level of her moral attainment. The baseless charge of decadence, the ignorant depreciation based on an imperfect knowledge of the French people and an inability to perceive their deeper qualities, have been forever silenced by the war. The inspiring vision of war-swept France, indomitable in the face of sudden invasion, will draw to her universities in the coming days of peace many a student who would taste for himself the qualities he has admired and envied from the comfortable security of the United States.



The White House

THINK of walking through the house that Washington built and Lincoln lived in! Every part of this historic edifice stirs the imagination, and the striking episodes of our National History that have occurred here leap into mind.

In the East Room you will be shown the spot where Lincoln's coffin rested; where Nellie Grant stood on her wedding day; the window in the Blue Room through which President Garfield was lifted, the victim of an assassin's bullet. Just beyond is the little room in which Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation, and nearby is the private office of the President's secretary, the room in which "Old Hickory" Jackson smoked his dearly beloved corncob pipe!

These are only a few of the deeply moving associations that cluster about the White House, which is only one of the endless number of places and objects of extraordinary interest that await the sightseer in Washington.

It is an inspiring spectacle, these many noble buildings; but the treasures that are to be seen inside them are even more profoundly impressive and interesting.

Whether your journey takes you west or brings you east, a convenient means of seeing the Capital City is provided by the liberal stop-over privileges of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, which passes directly through Washington between **New York, Chicago and St. Louis.**

A comprehensive and profusely illustrated "Guide to Washington" has just been issued by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. It is interesting as a piece of literature as well as instructive and helpful in seeing Washington. A copy of it will be mailed to you gratis on receipt of the coupon below.

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Stop this Lottery. *The cost is too high*

THE COSTLIEST DEMAND in automobile America today is the old haphazard "Give me a quart of oil."

It is safe to say that at least 50% of all automobile engine repairs are caused by "pick-up" lubrication.

When you say "Give me a quart of oil" you invite the dealer to pour into your crankcase any oil which may be handy—light, medium, heavy—some good, some fair, some positively dangerous.

You almost say to him, "I don t care how soon I have to drive my friends around in a rattle-trap."

Substantial Saving

If you really *want* to cut repair bills, carbon and operating expenses to the lowest, you *must* use oil whose body is correct for *your* engine and whose *quality* is the very best obtainable.

Between the correct grade of Gargoyle Mobiloil and "Give me a quart of oil" the price per gallon is trifling. The saving in actual operating expense is very marked.

We suggest you ask for Gargoyle Mobiloil, being particular to specify the correct grade for your car.

Not a gasoline by-product

Nine out of ten lubricating oils on the market are simply by-products in the manufacture of gasoline.

Gargoyle Mobiloil is *not* a by-product.

It is produced by lubrication specialists who are recognized the world over as leaders in lubricating practice. Gargoyle Mobiloil is manufactured from crude oils chosen for their *lubricating* qualities—not for their gasoline content. They are manufactured by processes designed to bring out the highest *lubricating* value — not the greatest gallonage of gasoline.

This is one of the essential reasons for the superiority of Gargoyle Mobiloil

GARGOYLE

Mobiloil

Make the chart your guide

WARNING: Don't be misled by some similar sounding name. Look on the container for the correct name *Mobiloil* (not Mobile) and for the red Gargoyle.

Domestic Branches:

New York (*Main Office*). Detroit Des Moines Boston Pittsburgh Buffalo Chicago Indianapolis Kansas City, Kan. Philadelphia Minneapolis Dallas

Chart of Recommendations

(Abbreviated Edition)

How to Read the Chart:

THE correct grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil for engine lubrication of both passenger and commercial cars are specified in the Chart below.

A means Gargoyle Mobiloil "A"
B means Gargoyle Mobiloil "B"
E means Gargoyle Mobiloil "E"
Arc means Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic

Where different grades are recommended for summer and winter use, the winter recommendations should be followed during the entire period when freezing temperatures may be experienced.

The recommendations for prominent makes of engines used in many cars are listed separately for convenience.

The Chart of Recommendations is compiled by the Vacuum Oil Company's Board of Automotive Engineers, and represents our professional advice on correct automobile lubrication.

NAMES OF AUTOMOBILES AND MOTOR TRUCKS	1921		1920		1919		1918		1917	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Allen	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
American Beauty	A	Arc	A	Arc						
Apperson (8 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models							A	A	Arc	Arc
Bell (York, Pa)	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	A	Arc
Biddle			A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Brewster	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Briscoe	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Buick	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Cadillac	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Chalmers	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Chandler Six	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Chevrolet (8 cyl)					A	A	A	A	A	A
" Model 490	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
" All Other Models	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc		
Cleveland	A	Arc	A	Arc						
Collier	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc						
Crawford	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Cunningham	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dart (1 ton)			A	Arc	Arc	Arc	A	Arc		
" (1½ ton)	A	Arc								
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc
Davis	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Dodge Brothers	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Erie (Erie, Pa)	A	A	A	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Essex	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc				
Ford	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Grant (6 cyl)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" (Com'l's Model 12)					A	Arc				
" " All Other Models	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc				
Hanson Six	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc				
Harroun			A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Haynes (6 cyl)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" (12 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Hollier (6 cyl)			Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" (8 cyl)					A	A	A	A	A	A
Holmes	A	A	B	A						
Hudson Super Six	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Hupmobile	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Hurlburt (1½ ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc
" (5 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" All Other Models	A	A	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Indiana (1 ton)					A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" (1½ ton)	A	Arc	A	Arc						
" (2 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (5 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	A
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc	A	Arc
Jones			Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	A	Arc
Keystone	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc				
Kissel Kar (12 cyl)							A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
LaFayette (Indianapolis)	A	A	A	A						
Lexington (Continental Eng	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Liberty	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Lincoln	A	A								
Locomobile	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	E	E	E
McFarlan	A	A	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Madison (6 cyl)					A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" (8 cyl)									A	A
Marbolum	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Marmon	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Maxwell	Arc	Ar	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Mercer	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Mitchell	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
M H M	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Nash	Arc	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc		
" (Model 671)							A	A		
" (Commercial Quads)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
" (1 ton and 2 ton)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc		
National (6 cyl)	A	A	A	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
" (12 cyl)					A	A	A	A	A	A
Nelson	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Noble	A	A	A	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Noma	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc				
Old Hickory	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Oneida (5 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	Arc	Arc	Arc		
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Oshkosh	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc				
Overland	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Packard	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Parker	A	A	A	A	A	Arc				
Paterson	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Peerless (8 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models							Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Phianna	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Pierce-Arrow	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" " (Com'l 5 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
" " All Other Models	A	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Porter	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc				
Premier	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Rainier (1½ ton)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc				
" (5 ton)	A	A								
" All Other Models	Arc	Ar	Arc	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Reo	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Revere	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc		
R & V Knight	B	A	B	A						
Sanford (5 ton)	A	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	A	A		
" All Other Models	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	A	A	A	Arc
Saxon	A	Arc	A	Arc	E	E	E	E	E	E
Seneca	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc	Arc		
Signal (Model R)	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
" All Other Models	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Singer			A	A	A	A			A	A
Standard Commercial (Detroit	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Stevens-Knight	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	A	A
Stephens	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc	Arc
Sterling	A	A	A	A	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Studebaker	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Stutz	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Texas (at	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
Ward LaFrance	A	A	A	A	Arc	Arc				
White (Pacaylor)					A	A	A	A	A	A
" (3 and 5 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A				
" All Other Models	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Willys-Knight	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	A	A
Willys Six					Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Wilson	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Winton	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc

Prominent Makes of Engines

Beaver (Model LIA JB and JC	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
" All Other Models	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Buda (Model AH BH CH DH EH FH HH IH JH KH XH YH)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Buda All Other Models	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Continental (Model B2)	A	A	A	A	A	A				
" (Model L)					A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" All Other Models	Ar	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Falls	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
G B & S (Model AA)	A	A	A	A	A	A				
" All Other Models	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Herschell-Spillman (Models JU-S-V and VA)					A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Hinkley	A	A	A	A	A	A				
Lycoming	A	Arc	A'	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Northway (Model 108)									Arc	Arc
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Rochester (Duesenberg)	A	A	A	A						
Waukesha (Models CU-DU-EU & FU)	A	A	A	A	A	A				
" All Other Models	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Weidely	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Wisconsin (Models Q & QU)					A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A

VACUUM OIL COMPANY

1813 1821 1850 1865 1873

VARYING IDEAS OF WHAT CONSTITUTES BEAUTY IN WOMEN'S DRESS.

"When women have so far improved that there seems nothing left to criticize about them," prophesies a Frenchman of acerbent humor, "men will still be able to criticize their dress—for they will always be wearing too much or too little." The illustrations with this article are from "*Un Siècle de Modes Feminines*" (Charpentier & Fasquelle, Paris), from *Vogue* (New York), and from *L'Art de la Mode*, (Paris)

PARIS AS THE WORLD'S ARBITER OF FASHION

WHY DOES EVERYBODY follow French fashions? Chiefly, we are assured, because of French taste. "And everybody knows about *that!*" declares Edith Wharton, the novelist, in her recent little volume of essays on "French Ways and Their Meaning" (Appleton). "It's the way women put on their hats, and the upholsterers drape their curtains. . . . The artistic integrity of the French has led them to feel, from the beginning, that there is no difference in kind between the curve of a woman's hat brim and the curve of a Rodin marble." Taste, which Mrs. Wharton calls "the regulating principle of all art, of the art of dress and of manners, and of living in general, as well as of sculptor and music," has established Paris as the center of fashion, of all that is *à la mode.* So much so, that, in the words of one of the many fashion writers who look to the capital of France for their inspiration, "The chief industry of France is—the art of dress."

However, even tho the art instinct may be the real underlying cause of the prevalence of French fashions wherever the art of dress is known, there are many small contributing causes, immediate causes, which help a great deal. There is an art not only in making beautiful gowns, but in selling them, and in persuading those who buy them to adore them both before and after they are sold. Something like this is the moral of a lively little article entitled, "How Paris Sets the Style," written by Katheleen Howard, for *The Ladies Home Journal.* Any one may go shopping with Miss Howard, and see just exactly how Paris does it. Her breezy account runs, in part:

A glorious summer morning! All the freshness of Paris with its great open parklike spaces seems to run riot in your veins. An Englishman would turn to his favorite sport on such a day, and a woman in Paris just as naturally turns to her favorite sport, that of buying new clothes.

"Quick, a taxi!" You jump in and are driven to one of the many world-famous houses, anticipation of delights to come making your heart sing with truly feminine joy.

One enters the front door, a man springs up, touches his cap, escorts you to the elevator or watches you ascend a short flight of stairs.

He must ring a bell at the same time, tho you don't see him do it, because at the top of the stairs one or two charming *vendeuses* are waiting for you. You ask for your own *vendeuse,* or saleswoman.

"Bonjour, Mesdames! Mademoiselle Suzanne est-elle là?"

Yes, Mademoiselle Suzanne will come instantly.

She appears, usually young, charming, smiling; you are given a cordial welcome, if you are known and if your manners are good.

If you are new, you are treated with courtesy and shown to a seat in a big, cool room with chairs round the walls. Perhaps there will be glass cases round the walls, with charming lingerie laid out in them, unbelievable creations of chiffon and lace and gold tissue, or with garlands of tiny roses made of ribbon. Some made of colored linen of finest quality, bordered with bright edges of contrasting color, dangle by their frail shoulder-straps.

If you are in search of evening gowns, the orders to the hovering girl are:

"Put all the evening gowns on, my dear." And the girl leaves the room, to reappear swaying in a cloth-of-silver temptation, trailing a point of the gorgeous material two yards behind her left heel.

She comes up to you, balancing on her hips, turns quickly, walks away, returns on the bias, retreats and saunters out through the door, or to the next waiting customer. Her shoes and stockings, if it is the off season, are probably a bit shaky;

1894 1904 1910 1920 1921

HAS THE "TASTE" OF PARIS ALWAYS PROVED IMPECCABLE?

Novelists, psychologists and mere dressmakers have for generations raised a chorus of praise to the Parisian fashion designer, "the great artist whose medium is fabrics." The average layman, however, is likely to admit that the "perfect" creation of a few years ago looks queer, if nothing worse, to-day. Modern fashions, we are assured, are more truly artistic than were most of the older styles

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PARIS AS THE ARBITER OF FASHION

Continued

in fact, in very smart houses one sees lamentable white cotton stockings and perhaps shabby gold evening slippers, possibly split and bulging at one side. Of course, for the openings or first displays new shoes are worn and fine silk stockings, but the great price of shoes and stockings is taken into consideration, and the girls are allowed to be a bit lax in this way later on.

After you have seen something you like, your *vendeuse* goes and gets it and returns to you with it lying across her arms.

You examine it minutely and consider. You must not forget that the lady who wore it to show you was chosen for her figure and that the gown probably was looking its best when she wore it. If she was petite and perky and you are large and solemn, eschew it; painful tho the renunciation be, it will be better for you in the end. Think yourself into the gown, so to speak, and you'll save the great blow to your pride which you would get if you tried just anything on thoughtlessly before large and fault-searching mirrors, without having first imagined it on yourself.

Two or three nice women finally pull and pat you into the gown of your choice, and you consider alterations.

"Yes, that could be adjusted for Madame. *Attendez,* the chef of the house will be called in."

You wait, trembling more or less, for the great man or great lady of the house does not look every one over, only quite special people, and you feel self-conscious.

He or she comes. A quick-eyed, enveloping glance—the verdict. You decide to take it.

"Ah, but the price?" An afterthought. A consultation. The price is so-and-so. If you are a special person, you get a special price. You furiously think over in your mind the fors and againsts. Oh, you must have it; it's too ravishing. "All right, yes, thank you, I'll take it." Measures are taken, and an appointment is made for a fitting.

The great Place Vendome, where the wonderful bronze shaft points to the sky, is surrounded by famous dressmaking houses. Years ago they were private residences, and the beautiful carved walls and high spacious rooms have an aristocratic air of quiet dignity almost impossible to imitate. Gray carpet covers the floor, making the footfalls soundless. Only one famous house has bare old floors and a rather shabby appearance. In the center of the largest room—and it is not very large at that—stands a huge table, in everybody's way. The mannikins must parade round it, which they do, wearing the gorgeous colors for which this house is famous, queerly misplaced in their old-fashioned, shabbily magnificent surroundings.'

It is very difficult to get good mannikins. You ask where an exquisite little thing is that you have seen half a dozen times, perhaps, and you are told that she has gone to such and such a theater or that she has married or—disappeared.

In Paris at fashionable parties many styles may be seen at the same time, expressing the woman's individual taste and preference; you may be Spanish or Madame Pompadour as you will. Manufacturers of fabrics sometimes wage newspaper campaigns to launch styles demanding quantities of cloth or employing masses of ribbon, to sell their products; but Madame chooses where and how she will nowadays, if she is a woman of taste and sense

FRENCH POLITICAL PARTIES

THE development of the French party system is described in detail in Raymond Leslie Buell's "Contemporary French Politics" (Appleton). He calls attention to the fact that in Europe they think of political parties in terms of Right, Center and Left, or in other words conservatives, moderates and radicals. He also notes that the parties in the French nation do not correspond exactly to the party groups in the Chamber of Deputies. The Chamber of Deputies is divided into nine groups, named on page 33 of this issue. In most of these groups, outside party lines overlap. Dividing the national parties, not the Parliamentary groups, according to their doctrines, Mr. Buell classifies them as follows:

The Right, composed of: (1) the Monarchists, in turn divided into (a) the Orleanists, (b) the Bonapartists; (2) the Nationalists, including the so-called *plebiscitaires* and conservatives, differing little from the Monarchists; (3) the Liberal Action party or Catholic Republicans; the Center, composed of (1) the Moderate or Progressist Republicans, whose party is the Republican Federation; (2) the Republican Democratic party or Alliance; the Left, composed of (1) the Radicals; (2) the Republican Socialist party; (3) the Unified Socialist party.

The Monarchist movement is now led by the organization known as the *Ligue d'Action Française*. It has an ably edited official paper, and a publishing house. Then there is the ultra-patriotic *Ligue des Patriots* which Dereloude once led. The Liberal Action party wishes to free the church from the existing anti-clerical legislation and to solve the social problem by the practical application of Christianity. It calls for a number of reforms. In the Center there is the Republican Federation which represents the most conservative Republicans. Composed largely of the wealthy upper classes, this party is, we are told by Mr. Buell, "insistent upon the rights of public property," but it does want governmental reforms. The other great party of the Center is the Democratic-Republican Alliance. It wants reconstruction and reform and tries to reconcile conservatism and radicalism under the Republic. Many famous names in French politics are connected with this party. President Loubet and Premier Waldeck-Rousseau were prominent members in their day, as are now General Mangin, ex-President Deschanel and Premier Poincaré, who is now its vice-president. The first party in what is generally considered the Left, is the Radical. It is anti-clerical and stands for thoroughgoing reform and a large degree of state Socialism. Among prominent Radicals are Clemenceau, Caillaux, and Leon Bourgeois. Socialists are split into the Republican and the Unified groups. The chief leaders of the more conservative Republican group are Millerand, Briand, Painleve and Viviani. The Unified Party is rapidly moving further left and alienating its bourgeois elements.

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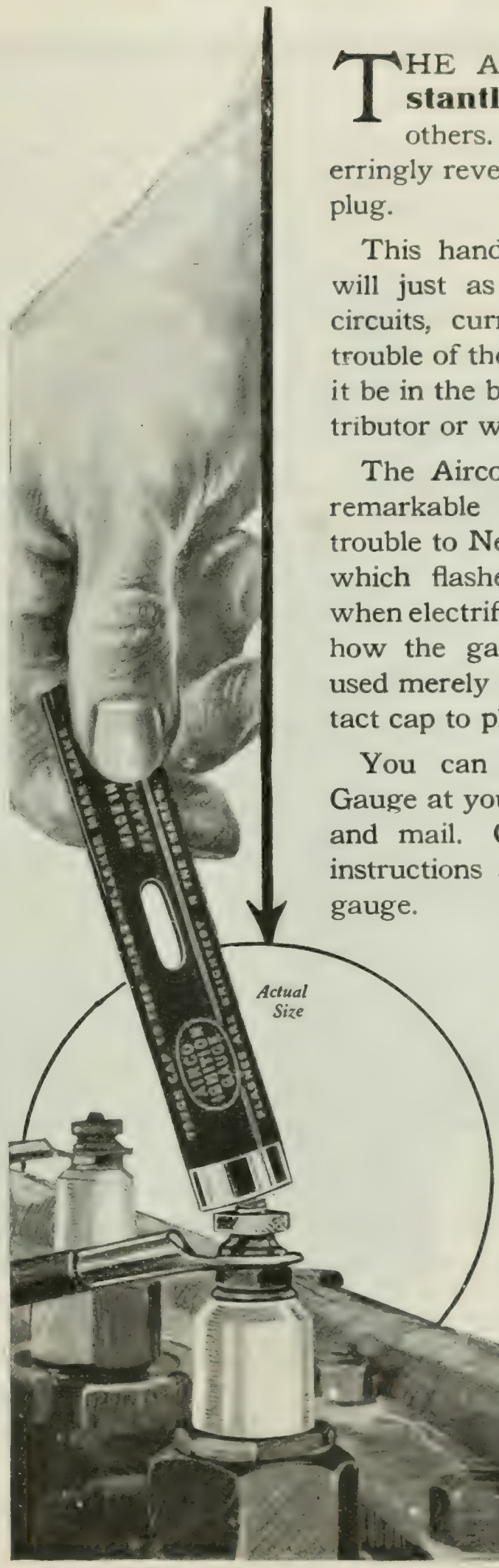

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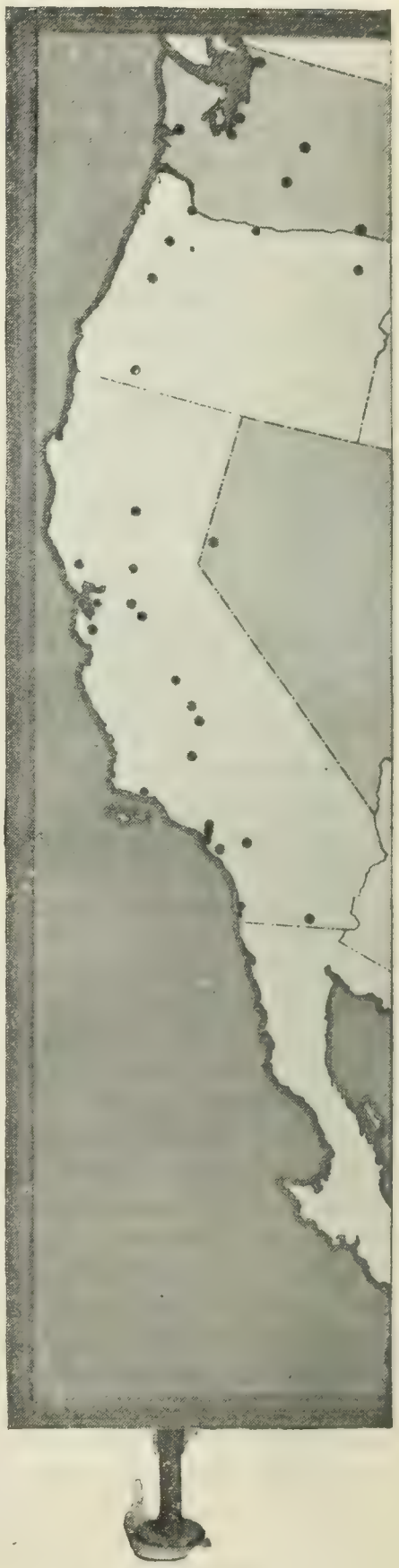

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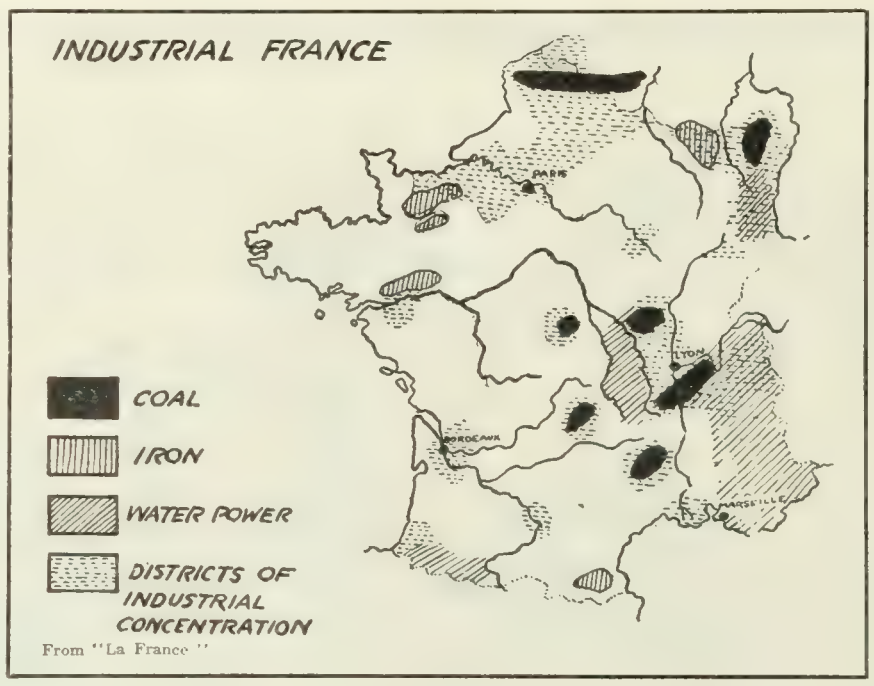
Adding, Bookkeeping, Calculating, Billing Machines

FIRM FOUNDATIONS OF THE FUTURE FRANCE

SOME FRIENDS OF FRANCE are much given to weeping over her. "Poor France," they say, "her fairest provinces ruined; the expected reparation from Germany diminished and delayed; 1,364,000 of her bravest sons slaughtered; and twice as many more maimed and wounded; her war-impoverished people saddled with a debt of three hundred billion francs; her revenues inadequate for current needs; misunderstood by her allies." But this is only one side of the picture, for as we examine the resources of after-war France, by the help of standard reference books, bank publications, newspaper and magazine articles, and the like, the words "rich France" seem more appropriate. To-day one sees the Republic as a great ship which has come through a storm; her sails, rigging and spars are a tangled mass, a mast is gone, the decks are covered with wreckage, her hull is battered, yet she proudly rides the waves, still seaworthy, with hull intact, supplies ample and cargo unspoiled, her surviving crew able to repair the damage, needing only a favorable wind to continue the voyage to the desired haven; the ship has weathered such storms before.



From "La France"

France's powers of recovery are on record. Fifteen years after the downfall of Napoleon, the war debt for which he was responsible was almost extinguished; forty years after, France was the industrial leader of the Continent. In the years following 1870 her recovery was a wonder to the Germans themselves. To-day, we read in "Greater France," published by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, France "is feeling her strength, and her ambition will be measured only by her physical possibilities which present evidences indicate are among the foremost in the world." Like Cornelia, France can say, "These are my jewels," as she points to her population of forty millions with their proverbial natural thrift, their splendid energy and the "Americanism of the new business generation." The war losses in men have, indeed, been great, but they are offset in part, we read, "by the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine and by the introduction and great development during the war of American labor-saving devices in factories, and of American farm implements and tractors in the fields."

Before the war, we are reminded by this writer, France was practically self-sustaining. The war, of course, played havoc with French agricultural production, so that it has been necessary to purchase large stocks of foodstuff abroad during the last three years. But the devastated region is being restored, as noted elsewhere, and increased use of agricultural machinery and fertilizers will stimulate production. The potash production of Alsace will mean much to French agriculture. Before the war France was fourth among the nations in steel production and second in pig-iron output. With the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine, we read in the Guaranty Trust booklet, and with the extensive war-time development of the iron-fields of Normandy, France may eventually rank even higher. The acquisition of Alsace-Lorraine will also help the French textile industry.

The use of fuel oil is being greatly extended in France. The shale beds of Autun, an oil-field in Alsace-Lorraine, and the wells of Algeria are being utilized, and plans are made for huge storage centers for imported oil. A very important factor in the future of French industry is the effort to harness water-power. To-day, says the authority we have been quoting, "the available water-power is about double that of 1913, and soon will reach 1,500,000 horse-power." The French are also committed to new enterprises in bettering transportation. "The main arteries of communication in France comprised, in 1913, more than 32,000 miles of railroads, 3,000 miles of canals, 4,250 miles of navigable rivers, and 375,000 miles of good highways." By the end of 1919, eight-tenths of the damaged waterways and all but 122 miles of the 3,500 miles of destroyed railroad tracks had been restored. France is planning large-scale railroad electrification. A commission has recommended electrification of 5,220 miles of track, the current to be furnished by water power. This program will take many years for completion, but the writer for the New York

FRANCE—BEFORE AND AFTER THE WAR

PHYSICAL AND ECONOMIC DATA
(000 omitted—except in "area")

	1913	1920	Loss (−) or Gain (+)	Per Cent. Loss or Gain
AREA, actual figures (English square miles)	207,054	212,659	+5,605	2.71
Colonies and Dependencies	4,538,543	5,119,138	+580,595	12.79
POPULATION—Home	39,601	39,383*a*	− 218	.55
Colonies and Dependencies	40,986	53,582	+12,596	30.73
(*Metric Tons*)				
COAL RESERVES *b*	17,583	36,000	+18,417	104.74
IRON ORE RESERVES *b*	3,000	4,830	+1,830	61.00
POTASH RESERVES *b*		300	+300	
Values francs *b*		3,500	+3,500	
MINERAL OUTPUT				
Coal	40,800	24,300	−16,500*c*	40.44
Iron Ore	22,000	43,054*d*	+21,054	95.45
Pig Iron	5,200	3,265	−1,935	37.21
Steel and Iron	4,419	2,915	1,504	31.77
Potash		600	+600	
BEET SUGAR OUTPUT	973	154	−819	84.17
AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT				
Wheat	8,692	6,271	−2,421	27.85
Rye	1,271	843	−428	33.67
Barley	1,043	771	−272	26.08
Oats	5,182	4,223	−959	18.50
Potatoes	13,586	10,315	−3,271	24.07
Sugar Beets	5,939	2,055	−3,884	65.39
LIVE STOCK (Head)				
Horses	3,222	2,413	−809	25.11
Cattle	14,787	12,755	−2,032	13.73
Sheep	16,131	9,376	−6,755	41.87
Swine	7,035	4,080	−2,955	42.00
WINE OUTPUT (Thousands of gallons)	986	1,310	+324	32.86
FOREIGN TRADE (*tons*)				
Exports	22,074	12,467	−9,607	43.52
Imports	44,220	50,939	+6,719	15.19
Total Foreign Trade	66,294	63,406	−2,888	4.33
SHIPPING, Gross Tonnage	2,700	3,138	+438	16.22

a 1921 Census excluding Alsace-Lorraine	37,499,000
Alsace-Lorraine	1,884,000
Total	39,383,000

b 000,000 omitted.

c When mines in north are rehabilitated output should exceed pre-war, because of increase in reserves.

d Estimated present capacity.

From a forthcoming book by the Bankers' Trust Company of New York, entitled, "French Public Finance in the Great War and To-day."

bank thinks that "about 500,000 miles of railroad will be electrified in the near future." Besides the increase of the merchant marine and extensive harbor improvements, the French Government is said to be planning "the crossing of the Vosges mountains by rail, which military reasons prevented earlier; the improvement of the canals leading to the Rhine; and the betterment of the port of Strassburg." We are reminded that the use of the Rhine under the terms of the Peace Treaty will mean a new source of wealth for France.

A most significant factor for the industrial future of France is, we read further in this booklet, her vast colonial domain. A map of this domain, with statistics showing area and population, appears on pages 28 and 29. It is of interest to note that the French Government and French business men have launched a program for the intensive development of the colonies. Before the war the French had built more than 7,000 miles of railroad in the colonies, mostly in Africa. These railroad systems are to be enormously extended, and harbors are to be improved. To quote the Guaranty Trust Company's brief summing up of the resources of the French colonies:

"Nearest to France are Algeria, Tunis and Morocco. These countries were at one time called the granary of Rome, and it is believed that in a short time they will become the granary of France. They are already important producers not only of wheat but of fruit, wine and cattle. Cotton can be profitably grown in some sections. The mineral wealth of these regions is considerable; large deposits of iron ore, zinc, lead and phosphates are being developed. Reports have been made of an extensive coal-field in Algeria; and petroleum has been discovered in both Algeria and Morocco. In Algeria considerable development of the oil resources has already been accomplished."

Most important, in view of the reconstruction needs, is the fact that the French colonies have enormous forest resources "estimated at 232,000,000 acres, nearly ten times those of France." The French, we are told, are looking to the colonies to supply a large proportion of the home country's needs for foodstuffs and raw materials, and also to furnish an outlet for the increased manufacturing capacity of France. So "the indications are that the development of these colonies will progress much more rapidly in the near future than in the years immediately before the war."

In a conscientious effort to balance the gains and the losses of the war as far as French wealth and resources are concerned, a writer for another great New York bank, the Bankers Trust Company, comes to the conclusion that the public wealth of the nation is to-day substantially as great as before the war, say about three hundred billion gold francs, equivalent to $60,000,000,000. A detailed

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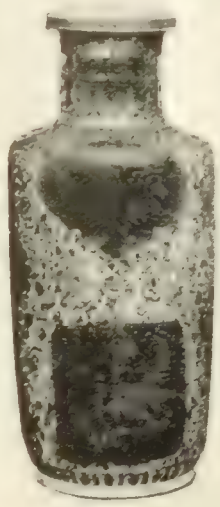

Mr. Burton, author of this standard work, has written other books on porcelain and is well acquainted with porcelain factories and porcelain makers of Europe. He has devoted years to the study of porcelain and is perhaps the greatest living authority on the subject. This book will be a valuable and artistic addition to the library of every porcelain connoisseur, and will prove to be a standard work of reference for facts relating to porcelain and illustrations of the world's choicest collections of it.

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FIRM FOUNDATIONS OF THE FUTURE FRANCE

Continued

study of French wealth by this authority appears on page 68.

Such is the wealth of the new France. But when we look at the liabilities account we see that these rich assets are mortgaged to the limit. France has always been a great borrowing and lending nation. To-day her whole foreign debt, huge as it is, is less than French foreign investments before the war at their prewar valuations. But unfortunately, as has been observed in the French parliamentary debates, the bulk of these investments are in such unstable countries as Russia, Turkey and Mexico.

The public debt is one of the oldest institutions in France. One writer traces it back to a war debt incurred by Francis I in 1522. The basic cause of the poor fiscal condition of France has been "the policy of maintaining a large perpetual debt," says Mr. E. M. Friedman in his "International Finance and Its Reorganization" (Dutton). The French debt, he notes, increased forty-eight-fold from 1800 to 1914. Public debt figures vary according to the authority quoted, even when official statistics are said to be used as a basis. But all agree that the total debt of France has been multiplied by about ten since the war, and that it has practically doubled since the Armistice. Mr. Friedman's figures are, in gold francs, 33,262,500,000 in 1914; 143,513,000,000 in 1919; and 266,000,000,000 in July, 1920. The Bankers Trust Company figures are 33,637,000,000 in 1913; 264,341,000,000 in July, 1921. In "Currency Inflation and Public Debts," published by the Equitable Trust Company of New York, Professor E. R. A. Seligman places the total in round numbers at 32 billion francs in 1914; 147 billion in 1919, and 300 billion in March, 1921. A recent French official estimate is 286 billions, and a United States Department of Commerce figure, taken from French Government sources, is 323 billions.

In financing the war, notes Mr. Friedman in his book, the percentage of total expenditures raised by taxation was very low in France. "The needs of the war were met largely by loans and advances from the Bank of France. Loans were raised abroad to a considerable extent. Of the internal loans a very large percentage were short-term or floating." The Bank of France notes were practically a fiat currency, and their emission in great quantities depreciated the currency, raised prices, and brought about unfavorable foreign exchange rates. During the war, continues this writer, "France raised a smaller percentage of her war expenditures by war taxes than any of the other major belligerents." Unlike the United States and Great Britain, France relied chiefly on indirect taxes. The income tax and the sales tax have both fallen far short of what was expected of them as revenue producers,

even French authorities admit. According to an article in *Bradstreet's*, the Frenchman was paying to the state last year eighteen per cent. of his annual revenue as compared with twenty-eight per cent. in England, twelve in Germany, and eight in the United States.

The French budget for 1922 provides for appropriations and revenue of 24,700,000,000 francs. There has been a great demand for budget simplification as well as for economy and retrenchment; as a result what was once known as the "extraordinary budget" is now included in the regular one. In the regular budget the main items are summed up as follows by the United States Department of Commerce's *Commerce Reports*:

	Francs
Service of public debt (internal and the commercial part of the foreign)	12,653,000,000
Military expenditures	3,709,000,000
Naval expenditures (exclusive of building program)	844,000,000
Other executive departments	5,224,000,000
Administration of monopolies and and tax collecting	2,475,000,000

The principal items of revenue are:

	Francs
Taxes and receipts	15,663,000,000
Monopolies and State industries	2,911,000,000
War profits tax	3,050,000,000
Liquidation of war stocks	500,000,000

Whatever deficit there may be from failure of taxes to meet estimates is to be made up for by stricter administration of existing tax laws—as the Chamber objected to new taxation—reduction of expenditures, and the issuance of treasury certificates. The special budget still under consideration, is, we read in *Commerce Reports*, "confined to pensions and reconstruction advances, which are regarded as a charge against reparations and are, therefore, excluded from the ordinary budget." It is thought likely to total around fourteen billion francs. But since France's share of reparations payments, even if made in full, "would amount only to about 4,500,000,000 francs (at present rate of exchange) the difference will probably be covered by the issuance of short-term treasury certificates." If the reader turns back to the expenditure items he will notice that appropriations are made for the internal and "the commercial part" of the foreign debt, which means that for the "political debt," the war loans from Great Britain and the United States, no provision is being made for interest payments or amortization.

The French financial authorities are planning to reduce short-term loans by long-term refunding. It has been decided to repay the 29,000,000,000 francs borrowed from the Bank of France at the rate of 2,000,000,000 francs per year. A New York *Herald* dispatch summarized in *The Wall Street Journal* says that the policy outlined by the new French Finance Minister "calls for cessation of foreign borrowing, reduction of military expenditures and adoption

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of business methods with eventual payment of Allied war debts."

France's dependence on the German reparations payments is evident enough in the foregoing. In fact, Mr. Friedman says that "if the terms of the treaty of peace could be carried out they would assure a bright future and a speedy recuperation of France," while "if Germany does not pay, the recuperation of France will be a very slow process." Nearly half of recent combined budgets consist of special expenses "recoverable under the Treaty of Peace." In Mr. Friedman's book the chairman of the Budget Commission in the French Chamber is quoted as saying: "If the Allies did not leave France to bear the expenditure chargeable to Germany, France would experience no serious financial difficulties in years to come provided that the ordinary budget was immediately adjusted by means of taxation and economies." Germany agreed to pay the Allies two billion gold marks a year plus a percentage of the value of her exports until she has paid a total of 132 billion gold marks, but recently declared herself unable to meet the first 1922 payments. While the Reparations Commission is trying to work out a new basis of payment, Germany is temporarily paying thirty-one millions every ten days. In a speech made in the Chamber of Deputies last November and reported by the *Journal des Economistes* (Paris), M. de Lasteyrie, now Finance Minister, attributed Germany's shortness of funds in large part to unnecessary railroad expenses, such projects as the building of workmen's houses, the lack of earnest effort to collect taxes due, and the exemption from taxation of aviation concerns.

With a supreme national effort, concludes Mr. Friedman in his book, "France will undoubtedly revive." In fact, her record "in the year after the war is an earnest of her future recovery." That is:

"The rapid increase of tax revenues, the speedy restoration under great difficulty and without well-deserved assistance, of her agriculture and industry, the amortization of over 2,000 million francs since the Armistice, indicate the possibilities for improvement, if the French but will it. Under a vigorous ministry the financial situation may be improved by a heroic liquidation of the inflated currency, by a funding of the floating indebtedness, and by the adoption of a scheme of direct taxation which will be imposed in accordance with the ability to pay and therefore in proportion to the productivity of the source."

Americans like to do their thinking in headlines, and perhaps these two titles from recent issues of *Commerce Reports*, will sum up not inaccurately the present position of France:

"French Financial Situation Uncertain."

"French Industrial Situation Warrants Optimism."

THE PRESS OF PARIS

THE Paris newspapers play so large a part in the political life of the French nation that a few facts regarding them may well be set down to supplement the accounts of French parties and politics which appear elsewhere. Mr. R. L. Buell says in his "Contemporary French Politics" (Appleton), that the French newspaper, as a rule, is smaller than the American, more individualistic and devotes more attention to the editorials. The small size of the French newspaper allows more individuals to go into the journalistic field, and it also makes the papers cheaper and more salable. This means more newspapers. "New York City may have a dozen morning papers; Paris on the other hand has at least fifty." The partizan press is vigorous, spicy, is more readable than representative; it cares more for editorials than news, and is likely to color the latter. Mr. Buell says in substance:

The inadequacy of the news service of the purely political press is overcome by a number of very reliable papers in Paris which are non-partizan and independent and follow no fixt editorial policy. *Le Matin, Le Journal, Le Petit Journal* and *Le Petit Parisien* are journals of this type. Their news service is accurate and complete.

The chief representative of the monarchist and Catholic press is *L'Action Française*, edited by Charles Maurras and Leon Daudet. The weekly *Vieille-France* is "uproariously anti-Semitic" and anti-American. *L'Echo de Paris* is conservative and strongly nationalistic, and prints able articles by Maurice Barres, "Custos" and "Pertinax." *Le Temps*, founded in 1860, "the organ of the great bourgeoisie," is without question the leading journal in France and, strangely enough, the least influential. It treats diplomatic affairs in an authoritative and scholarly way. Other conservative papers are *Le Gaulois*, the clerical *Croix, L'Intransigeant, La Liberté, La Figaro* and *Le Journal des Débats*.

A weakness of Paris journalism "is that there is no great Radical paper standing for the liberal principles in which the greater part of the French people believe." The most important Radical papers are the anti-clerical *La Lanterne, La Rappel, La Pays*, and Clemenceau's *L'Homme Libre*. *La Democratie Nouvelle*, founded and edited by Letailleur, better known as "Lysis," is the organ of the political group from which it takes its name. *L'Œuvre* is independent with radical tendencies. *La Victoire*, once Socialist, can now scarcely be distinguished from the radical press.

Socialist newspapers are the most numerous and the strongest in Paris. *L'Humanité* is a remarkably successful party organ. It was founded by Jean Jaures, and is now edited by Marcel Cachin. *La France Libre*, founded in 1919, represents the more moderate Socialists who gave the war their support. *Le Populaire*, edited by Jean Longuet, is the organ of the new radical majority of the Socialist Party. More advanced is the *Journal du Peuple*, edited by Henri Fabre, and still more violent is the weekly *Vague*, which clamors for revolution. *Notre Voix* is a more intellectual and literary Socialist paper. Other Socialist papers are *La Politique, L'Heure* and *La Vérité*.

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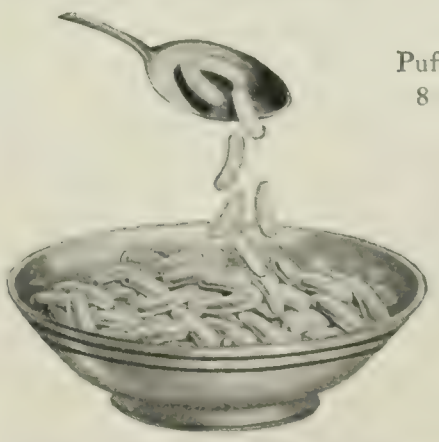

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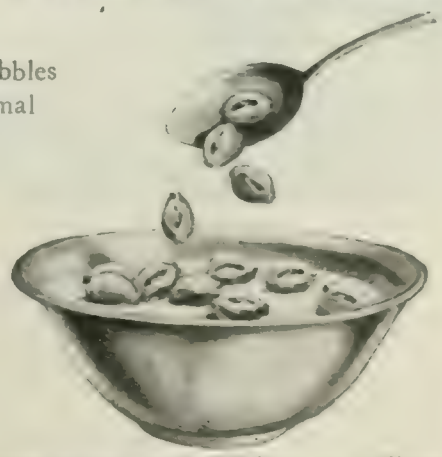

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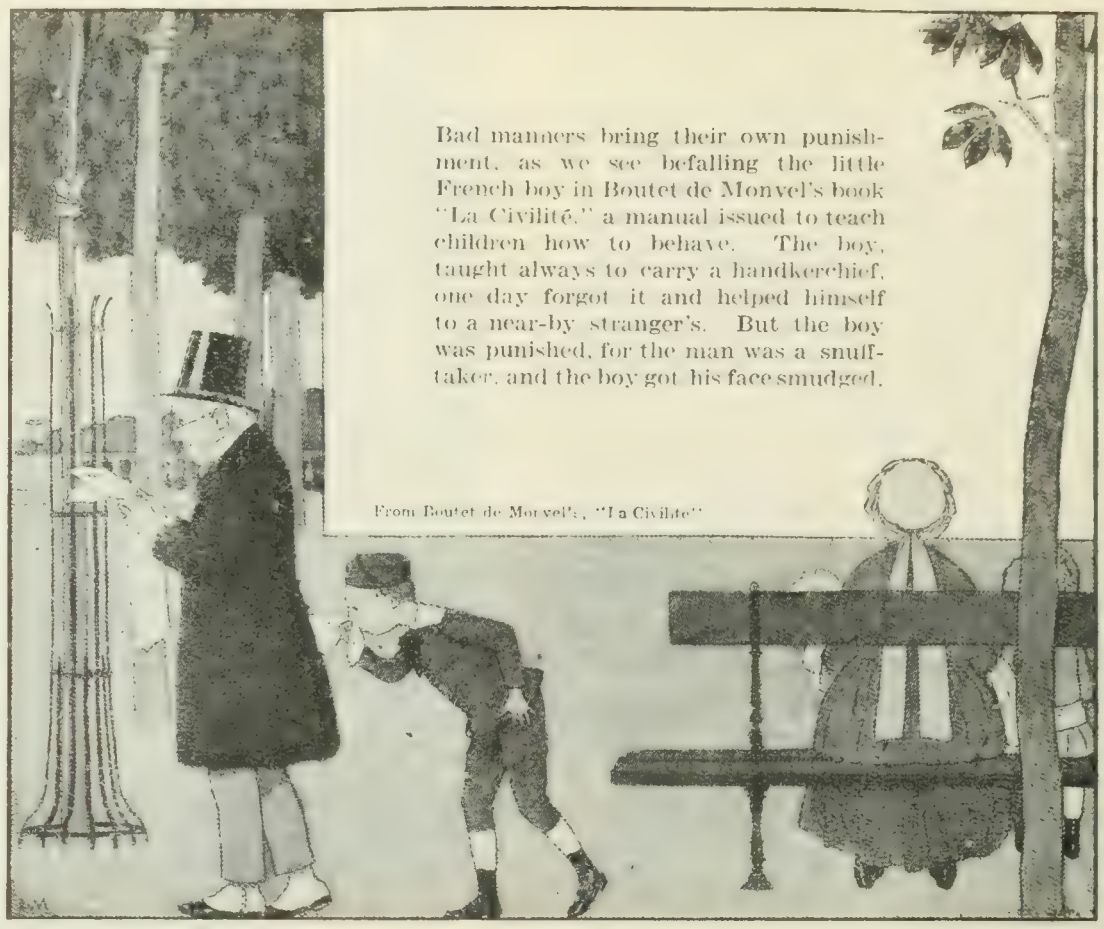


FRENCH CHARACTER AND PSYCHOLOGY

WILL the French spirit change, or is it changing? Just now France is under suspicion in many quarters. She is even thought to turn to the grandiose ideals that served Germany so ill in the late war. Writing since the war, but before the Washington Conference, Mr. Lawrence Jerrold declares that only those ignorant of France can assert that the war created a new France. "The warlike spirit has always been France. Patriotism, if it means jealous guardianship of a national character, has always been peculiarly French." In the philosophical realm the history of France shows many changes; but speaking of fundamentals, Mr. Jerrold in his book on "France, Her People and Her Spirit" (Bobbs, Merrill & Co.), declares that "seen in proper perspective the French intellectual character looks much more like persisting than evolving." In the first place:

The French spirit shows no real signs of forsaking faith in intelligence. There lies its great strength. At bottom, whatever wild and curious variations its fertile vitality may perform, it relies always upon the belief that the canons of human intelligence are not relative, but absolute—absolute at least for this world, and the French spirit really cares about no other. Nor do I see any sign of the great French faith in life weakening. French vitality is not diminishing. If I add to my own experience of French life that of elders around me which goes back to the beginning of the Second Empire, I find that French life under the Third Republic is lived not only more strongly but as carefully. More every day is got out of life, but life is not less well planned than before. Paris under the Second Empire was a gay little village compared with the Paris of the Third Republic. But there are few signs that even this hundred times faster living means any less philosophy of living. The family is the same strong unit it was before. Naive French Juvenals prove my case by lamenting that girls go out alone. Fathers and mothers have a bit more struggle to keep their authority, still they keep it. A law of the beginning of the twentieth century allows (horrible thought!) a son to marry without his parents' consent after he is thirty. Parents are as much compelled as ever to leave all their property, barring only a small fraction, to their children. Apart from and above laws, the great faith persists; the couple, from the first child born, holds trust and hands it on when the children marry and bear children. It is a very old, a primeval trust; the French family of the "gay city" and the frivolous French nation is primeval.

The high intelligence of the French is shown in their vital instinct:

Here is a people, dwindling by its birth-rate, that is threatened simultaneously from within by social unrest and from without by a country more prolific and at least as powerful; it shuts up home trouble, it defies the foreigner. This is a singular proof of French vitality. There is a singular force in the French national spirit. . . . In the beginning of the twentieth century it was not cowed. . . . The French nation gradually compensates the decline of its birth-rate by its complete absorption of foreigners settled in its midst. The vitality of the French people is thus twice proved. France's vindication of her place in the world after Casabianca in 1908 and after Agadir in 1911, which was one of the most important factors in contemporary European politics up to the war, was not the assertion of a nation brimming over with men fit to fight, children growing up, women ready to bear children. It was the assertion of an old, anciently civilized, perhaps henceforth limited nation, but one that has a very strong will yet to live, to be one nation, and not on any account to be another nation. I think that this vitality is even stronger than that of a people which its numbers chiefly spread.

There is less sign than ever of the

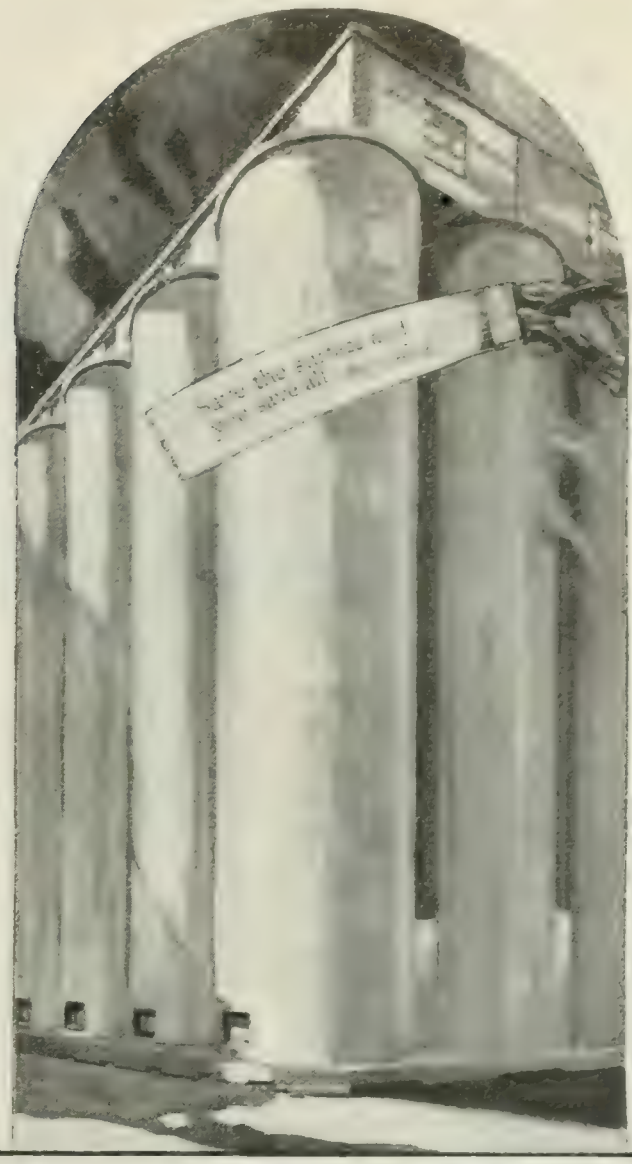
French national spirit dying. The French-born people hardly, if at all, increases in numbers, but it holds its own more than ever. I imagine a day when the French people might be but a handful in Europe and would still keep together, like a last square of infantry charged on a battle-field. All national characters in Europe may die, the French will die last.

The war showed that it refused to die. That one of the purposes of the German aggression was to kill it is certain. To kill it without harshness, beyond that required by the needful "frightfulness" of war, to kill it even kindly, if the thing could be done; still, to kill it. German Kultur honestly believed the French national spirit to be a dying thing that it were merciful to dispatch. Why, out of mistaken pity, let it linger? Better a cut of the knife, a short, sharp, frightful war, and German organization would set all to rights and make everything comfortable and satisfactory for everybody, the French themselves first of all. All the French wanted was to be taught what was good for them, and they would at once, with French cheerfulness and good sense, see reason. They had ceased to be a real people. They had all sorts of admirable qualities, none so ready to acknowledge them as Germany, but they were tired, and their qualities wanted bringing out and working up by German management—northeastern France, from Picardy to Champagne, perhaps some of Burgundy also, German provinces, strongly administered; the rest of France kept straight by proper businesslike treaties of commerce with Germany; France as a political power united with Germany by a well-knit, comprehensive alliance.

In seeking some of the qualities which go to make up this persistent individualism of the French nation, we find some answers in Edith Wharton's admirable little book on "French Ways and Their Meaning" (D. Appleton & Co.). Here she declares that "the singular superiority of the French has always lain in their intellectual courage." By comparison:

Other races and nations have been equally distinguished for moral courage, but too often it has been placed at the service of ideas they were afraid to analyze. The French always want to find out first just what the conceptions they are fighting for are worth. They will not be downed by their own bogeys, much less by anybody else's. The young *Œdipus* of Ingres, calmly questioning the *Sphinx*, is the very symbol of the French intelligence; and it is because of her dauntless curiosity that France is of all countries the most *grown-up*.

To persons unfamiliar with the real French character, this dauntless curiosity is supposed to apply itself chiefly to spying out and discussing acts and emotions which the Anglo-Saxon veils from publicity. The French view of what are euphemistically called "the facts of life" (as the Greek called the Furies the "Amiable Ones") is often spoken of as tho it were inconsistent with those necessary elements of any order society that we call purity and morality. Because the French talk and write freely about subjects and situations that Anglo-Saxons, for the last hundred years (not before), have agreed not to mention, it is assumed that the French gloat over such subjects and situations. As a matter of fact, they simply take them for granted, as part of the great particolored business of life, and no more gloat over them (in the morbid introspective



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FRENCH CHARACTER AND PSYCHOLOGY

(Continued)

sense) than they do over their morning coffee.

This fundamental difference must be grasped before "forming an opinion of the illustrated 'funny papers,' of the fiction, the theater, the whole trend of French humor, irony and sentiment." For—

The French have always been a gay and free and Rabelaisian people. They attach a great deal of importance to love-making, but they consider it more simply and less solemnly than we. They are cool, resourceful and merry, crack jokes about the relations between the sexes, and are used to the frank discussion of what some one tactfully called "the operations of Nature." They are puzzled by our queer fear of our own bodies, and accustomed to relate openly and unapologetically the anecdotes that Anglo-Saxons snicker over privately and with apologies. They define pornography as a taste for the nasty, and not as an interest in the natural. But nothing would be more mistaken than to take this as proving that family feeling is less deep and tender in France than elsewhere, or the conception of the social virtues different. It means merely that the French are not frightened by the names of things; that they dislike what we call coarseness much less than what they call pruriency; and that they have too great a faith in the fundamental life-forces, and too much tenderness for the young mother suckling her baby, for Daphnis and Chloe in the orchard at dawn, and Philemon and Baucis on their threshold at sunset, not to wonder at our being ashamed of any of the processes of nature.

It is convenient to put the relations between the sexes first on the list of subjects about which the French and Anglo-Saxon races think and behave differently, because it is the difference which strikes the superficial observer first, and which has been most used in the attempt to prove the superior purity of Anglo-Saxon morals. But French outspokenness would not be interesting if it applied only to sex-questions, for savages are outspoken about those, too. The French attitude in that respect is interesting only as typical of the general intellectual fearlessness of France. She is not afraid of anything that concerns mankind, neither of pleasure and mirth nor of exultations and agonies.

On the question of education or the broader thing called "culture" there is a wide difference between the French and ourselves. More people can read in the United States, but what about our standard of culture?—

The very significance—the note of ridicule and slight contempt—which attaches to the word "culture" in America, would be quite unintelligible to the French of any class. It is inconceivable to them that any one should consider it superfluous, and even slightly comic, to know a great deal, to know the best in every line, to know, in fact, as much as possible.

There are ignorant and vulgar-minded people in France, as in other countries; but instead of dragging the popular standard of culture down to their own level, and ridiculing knowledge as the affectation of a self-conscious clique, they are obliged to

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esteem it, to pretend to have it, and to try and talk its language—which is not a bad way of beginning to acquire it.

The odd Anglo-Saxon view that a love of beauty and an interest in ideas imply effeminacy is quite unintelligible to the French; as unintelligible as, for instance, the other notion that athletics make men manly.

Mrs. Wharton repels the idea that "America's ability to make money quickly has made her heedless of other values." She does insist, tho, that the pace set for the pursuit of these values "leads to their being trampled underfoot in the general rush for them." On the other hand:

The French, at any rate, living more slowly, have learned the advantage of living more deeply. In science, in art, in technical and industrial training, they know the need of taking time, and the wastefulness of superficiality. French university education is a long and stern process, but it produces minds capable of more sustained effort and a larger range of thought than our quick doses of learning. And this strengthening discipline of the mind has preserved the passion for intellectual honesty. No race is so little addicted to fads, for fads are generally untested propositions. The French tendency is to test every new theory, religious, artistic or scientific, in the light of a wide knowledge and experience, and to adopt it only if it stands this scrutiny. It is for this reason that France has so few religions, so few philosophies, and so few quick cures for mental or physical woes. And it is for this reason also that there are so few advertisements in French newspapers.

Nine-tenths of English and American advertising is based on the hope that some one has found a way of doing something, or curing some disease, or overcoming some infirmity, more quickly than by the accepted methods. The French are too incredulous of short-cuts and nostrums to turn to such promises with much hope. Their unshakeable intellectual honesty and their sound intellectual training lead them to distrust any way but the straight and narrow one when a difficulty is to be mastered or an art acquired. They are above all democratic in their steady conviction that there is no "royal road" to the worthwhile things, and that every yard of the Way to Wisdom has to be traveled on foot, and not spun over in a joy-ride.

Returning to Mr. Jerrold, we quote these closing words on the absorbent power of the French spirit:

The French mind has probably influenced the world more deeply than any other national mind, tho French material power has spread little. English influence has been spread by English facts more than by English ideas; France has, with astonishingly little deed, astonishingly affected the world by her thought. The other way round, she accepts much foreign vitality, but it does not change her ways of thinking. She absorbs foreigners more completely than any other nation. The United States does not make a Pole an American so quickly as France makes a Frenchman of him. Patriotic French tub-thumpers cry against alien immigration, but aliens receive the French imprint very soon and extraordinarily deeply. The Polish Jew in Whitechapel may remain an alien all his life—and his children remain alien after him. Even Jews become almost essentially

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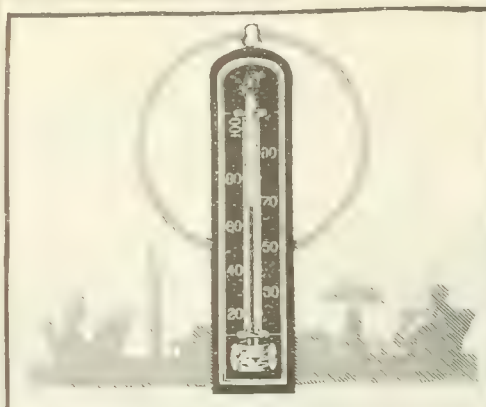

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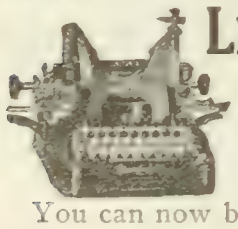

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FRENCH CHARACTER AND PSYCHOLOGY

Continued

French, and an American Jew is less American than a French Jew is French. The tub-thumper's bugbears of Semitic and alien invasion are not more real, one than the other in France. The real French patriot recognizes the amazing French power of putting the French stamp once for all upon an alien mind. I have met a Greek lemon merchant who had hardly enough English to explain that he was one, and who told us all on board emphatically that he was a citizen of the United States. But I have met Russians, Italians, Danes, even English people in Paris, who were more French than the French. The French mind had bewitched them and changed them. Who ever heard of a Frenchman in London whom the English mind had bewitched? French Canadians are more French than the French of to-day—French of the days of Louis Quinze. The falling birth-rate in France is thus a less important question than hypnotized statisticians imagine. As long as the French keep the power to stamp the foreigner who settles in their midst in their own image, the French may bear fewer children, but they will adopt and shape those of others to the French fashion, and they will remain French as before. The French national spirit is perhaps the most overweening spirit in the world.

Alsatia—German in great part by race and almost wholly by language—remained doggedly French in spirit, notwithstanding all that German police domination could do, because Alsatia had been French. The French imprint upon Alsatia had been originally a foreign one: once stamped it was never forgotten, and what Germans could with historical logic claim to be a return to German rule never effaced it. The paradox was seen of the people of Mühlhausen, which is a German name that means something, persisting in calling themselves the people of Mulhouse, which in French is a couple of meaningless syllables. The paradox went further: Alsatians (when German policemen were out of hearing) prayed in German to be French again and in German called themselves French at heart, not knowing and never having known any other tongue but German and the Alsatian dialect. All because they had once been French. There is probably no more astonishing example of the moral and intellectual imprint of a people which all the material might of a materially mighty other people never succeeded in effacing. That the German fist never drove the French spirit out of Alsace is the most galling confession of weakness for the German fist and the most flattering tribute to the French spirit.

The social and economic character of the French people is of a piece with its political and national spirit, as was to be expected in a logical people. The instinct of racial preservation is probably stronger among the French than in any other nation. They are jealous of their national character and keep it more faithfully than the Jews or the Chinese. . . . The Jew is the obvious type of persistent national character. Yet even the Jew, at least the successful Jew, keeps his national character less in any country than the Frenchman settled anywhere outside his own country. The Jew in Anglo-Saxondom remains more or less of a Jew; but he is less Jewish than the French Canadian is French and more of an Anglo-Saxon than the French Canadian is Anglo-Saxon.

FRANCE'S NEW INTEREST IN SPORTS

A TREMENDOUS popular enthusiasm for sports, following in the wake of the war, has spread throughout France, and is especially active in Paris. Now, for the first time, it is said, the interest in games actually equals that of the United States and England. Any kind of sporting event, reports an American writer just back from a survey of European conditions, is sure to draw a crowd, and papers devoted exclusively to sports have enormous circulation. Because the Government has been very generous in its encouragement, critics of France are quick to attribute the awakened activity to militaristic promptings, but regardless of motives, the public interest in and support of games and sports is not to be denied. France has long been famous for her automobile races, and Alsace is now busily getting ready for the Grand Prix race of 1922, which is to be run on the Strasbourg course next June. In aviation the present zeal might almost be described as hectic, and constant efforts are being made to regain the honors which have lately been snatched from France by American flyers. It seemed to the sports writer, however, that the most popular events were those in racing, football and boxing. Horse-racing and bicycle-racing have long flourished; boxing was first seriously adopted some fifteen years ago, and has made excellent progress, as Carpentier and Criqui attest; but, curiously enough, it is in football, which has crossed the British Channel, that the most surprizing victories in French sports were achieved last year. Next to these three sports in public interest, track and field athletics seem to rank. It is true that if we accept the brilliant work of Guillemot, France did not make much of a showing at the last Olympiad, but the Olympic games of 1924 are to be held in Paris, and that fact seems to have given an additional stimulus to the training of French athletes. Tennis has its many devotees, and so has golf, but it is thought doubtful if baseball or cricket will ever get much hold on the French except as a spectacle. As for fencing, as the Paris *Revue Hebdomadaire* sums up the situation: "After having been for long years the characteristic physical exercise practised in France, at least among the leisure class, the sport of arms is languishing.

The impetus which the war has given to sports in France is nowhere more apparent than in the Bois de Boulogne, the playground of Paris, according to the American observer mentioned, Mr. Frank Graham, who writes in the New York *Sun:*

Of course, sports always have claimed a share of the great area of the Bois, but never before was so much space given to them, nor were they of so great variety. Here on almost every afternoon, and on Sunday afternoon in particular, one may see sterling exhibitions of his favorite sport, be it baseball, racing, football, polo or any one of a dozen or more forms of athletic

endeavor in which the peoples of the world find recreation and amusement.

From forenoon until darkness on Sundays, the Bois holds a considerable portion of the population of Paris. Either as spectators or participants in the various sports the crowds run into hundreds of thousands. A majority of these go to make up the attendance of whichever of the two race courses—Longchamps or Auteuil—happens to be running, and at the football game; but the other sports draw their throngs. Every fair Sunday, even at this time of the year, is marked by a carnival of sport, for so mild is the weather that even baseball may be played in comfort.

There are in the Bois, in addition to the race-tracks already mentioned, football, baseball and cricket fields, a polo field, an athletic field, bicycle paths and flat and steeplechase courses for amateur riders who wish to train or work out their horses. On overflow days football, baseball or cricket teams frequently take possession of broad, sweeping stretches of green not especially designated for sports and play their games there without interference from the gendarmes, for there are no "Keep off the grass" signs in the Bois.

The polo field, which is devoted to the use of the Polo Club, rivals in beauty any spot of its kind in the world. The clubhouse is of splendid design and richly furnished and the field, level as a table-top, is wonderfully kept. The class of ponies here is perhaps the highest ever developed in France and is getting better every year, while the players are splendid horsemen and very skilful with the mallet.

On the football fields soccer and Rugby are played. These two sports come very close to being the national sports of France, in spite of the great popularity of racing and boxing. In the Bois only amateur games are played, but the sport is of a high caliber just the same and attracts thousands of spectators.

As for baseball and cricket, neither game—tho both have their places in the Bois—is making very great inroads into the affections of the French public. Baseball is played mainly by the Americans in Paris and cricket by the English, and while both games draw well, those who go to look on seem content to do just that and evince small desire to take part in the sports.

The running-track, with its field for jumping, pole-vaulting, discus-throwing and kindred branches of endeavor, is controlled by the Racing Club, the name of which is misleading to Americans. The Racing Club has nothing to do with racing, except of the foot variety, but embraces track and field athletics and football. Its track is a quarter mile in circumference and its club-house well and comfortably furnished. Sets of games are held frequently, and the entry lists include most of the leading athletes in France.

The race-track for the use of amateur horsemen is a half-mile track, and has brush jumps. Like all tracks in France it is of grass, and is splendidly kept up. It is very popular, too, and may be compared to the old Speedway in New York, where gentlemen were wont to show and exercise their trotters and pacers. Plans now are under way for the building of a mile track in the Bois, and work probably will be begun on it in the spring.

On the outskirts of the Bois—so close, indeed, that it almost may be considered a part of it—is the Stade Elizabeth, an athletic field for women. Football and track and field athletics are quite as popular among the women of France as among the men.

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FRANCE'S NEW INTEREST IN SPORTS

Continued

All this enthusiasm is perhaps the more remarkable for the fact that the past year has not been a successful one for French contestants in general. "The truth is," says the Paris *Miroir des Sports* frankly, "that 1921 brought us many setbacks." It will be remembered that an American won the Grand Prix race on Le Mans course, that Carpentier was defeated, and that Suzanne Lenglen was obliged to surrender the tennis championship to Mrs. Mallory, to mention only some of the most spectacular defeats. *Le Miroir des Sports* thinks that the general weakness of French games since the war is accounted for very simply by the fact that the war drained all France's young strength and the time has been too short for recuperation. But a writer in the *Figaro* sums the year up more cheerfully. He says:

The year 1921 was in all branches of sport a fruitful one for France, and at the same time it has shown a tremendous spread of open-air games and sports among French youth.

It is in Rugby that we have had the greatest success. For the first time the skill of our players has been pronounced equal to that of our masters across the Channel, and it is not without a certain surprize, mingled with disquiet, that our first victory, won by France over Scotland by 3 to 0 on the 22nd of January at Edinburgh, was recorded. For the first time we beat the Scotch on their own ground! We went to Cardiff on the 22nd of February to play against Wales, and were beaten by 12 points, with the handicap of a hard ground little suited to the movements of our very active and rapid players. March 28 at Colombes, England opposed France, and we really should have won, but the English triumphed by 10 points against 6, and considered themselves very lucky. Finally, on April 9, at Colombes, we played the fourth match and won the second victory, over Ireland, by 20 to 10.

In association football, the Cup of France has had a triumphant year—many engagements and breathless struggle, up to the very last game, won by the Red Star over the Olympic, by 2 goals to 1. But the most important of the year was incontestably the victory of France over England at Paris on the 5th of May by 2 goals to 1. England beaten at football! That raised dolorous comments among our neighbors.

In swimming there has been a great advance, all of the former French records having been broken during the year. It is estimated that only four Frenchmen in a hundred can swim, and more than any other sport, in the opinion of the *Figaro*, swimming should be encouraged.

As for the general outlook, a writer in *Le Miroir des Sports* says:

The future is rich in hopes. I have the absolute conviction that they will not prove illusions, and that the hour is coming when we shall be able to give our full measure, under improved conditions, and shall demonstrate peremptorily to the whole world our marvelous vitality and the rare richness of our race.

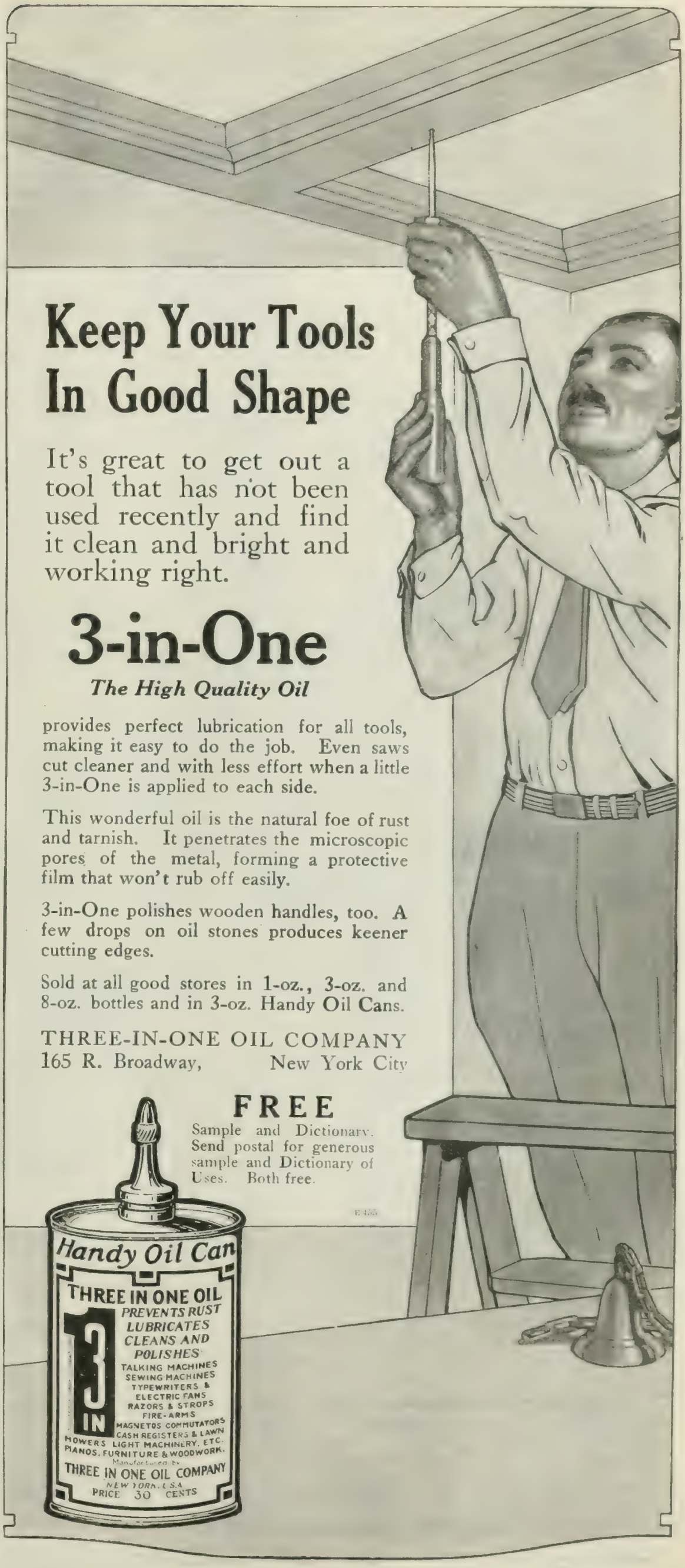
CITIES OF FRANCE

THERE is a hackneyed saying, which is not less true for being hackneyed, that the real France is to be found, not in Paris, but in the great stretches of country, the hamlets, and the smaller and really older cities of the Republic. For Paris, as the casual visitor usually knows it, is not old. Certain monuments of the remote past survive, and here and there a bit of the city of the Valois remains, but in a sweeping sense the older Paris, which belonged to history, was shattered by the Second Empire, with Baron Haussmann as its instrument, which substituted in its place a gaudy and glittering creation which is essentially of the nineteenth century. For the flavor of the real France in Paris one may go to the Place de la Concorde and there gaze upon the eight surrounding statues that symbolize other French cities. They are Rouen and Brest, by Cortot; Marseilles and Lyons, by Petitot; Bordeaux and Nantes, by Callouet; and Lille and Strassburg, by Pradier. For nearly half a century, from 1871 till Armistice Day in 1918, Strassburg was conspicuous in its wreathing of immortelles. It was of this statue that Pradier said that the expression would change and the smile come back to the graven face the day that the city was restored to France.

The selection of cities in the Place de la Concorde represents the France of yesterday rather than the France of to-day, for in material wealth and population Rouen and Brest, for example, have been far outdistanced by such cities as Nice, Toulouse, St. Étienne and Havre. But Rouen and Brest were great when Havre was an obscure fishing village and Nice was Italian. Those eight cities that symbolize France are older than France herself. Like the cities of the Kipling poem, these cities have the pride, rooted in long history and splendid tradition. They speak out of the fulness of a past that in some cases goes back beyond the dawn of the Christian era.

There is a saying in Marseilles that if Paris had a Cannebière it would be a little Marseilles. (*Si Paris avait une Cannebière, ce serait un petit Marseilles*). It is no light southern jest, for the Marsellais means it, holding that his famous street is the most wonderful in the world. Nor is his just pride confined to the Cannebière alone. Picture this city of almost 600,000 (according to latest available French statistics) inhabitants, the second in size in France, as one sees it from the eminence of the St. Charles railway station. To the right, tall mountains, stretching away till lost in blue mist. To the left, the church of Notre Dame de la Garde, a sentinel of the Mediterranean, rising skyward 530 feet. Below, in the foreground, the city sloping down to the Vieux Port, or Old Harbor, swarming with masts of ships that fly every flag, and spanned at the entrance by the Pont Transbordeur. Beyond, the blue sea, dotted with little rocky islands, conspicuous among them the Château d'If, famous in history, and more famous in romance, as the prison of the Edmond Dantes and the Abbe Faria of Dumas's immortal "Count of Monte Cristo." This is no Mediterranean Liverpool, dull and drab, but a wonder city, one of the most beautiful in Europe and in the world.

Marseilles is the second city of France



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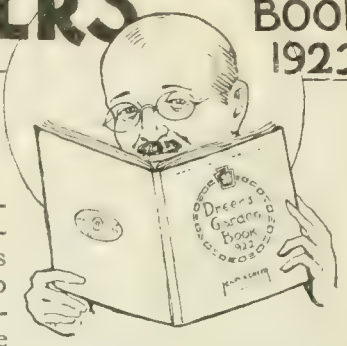

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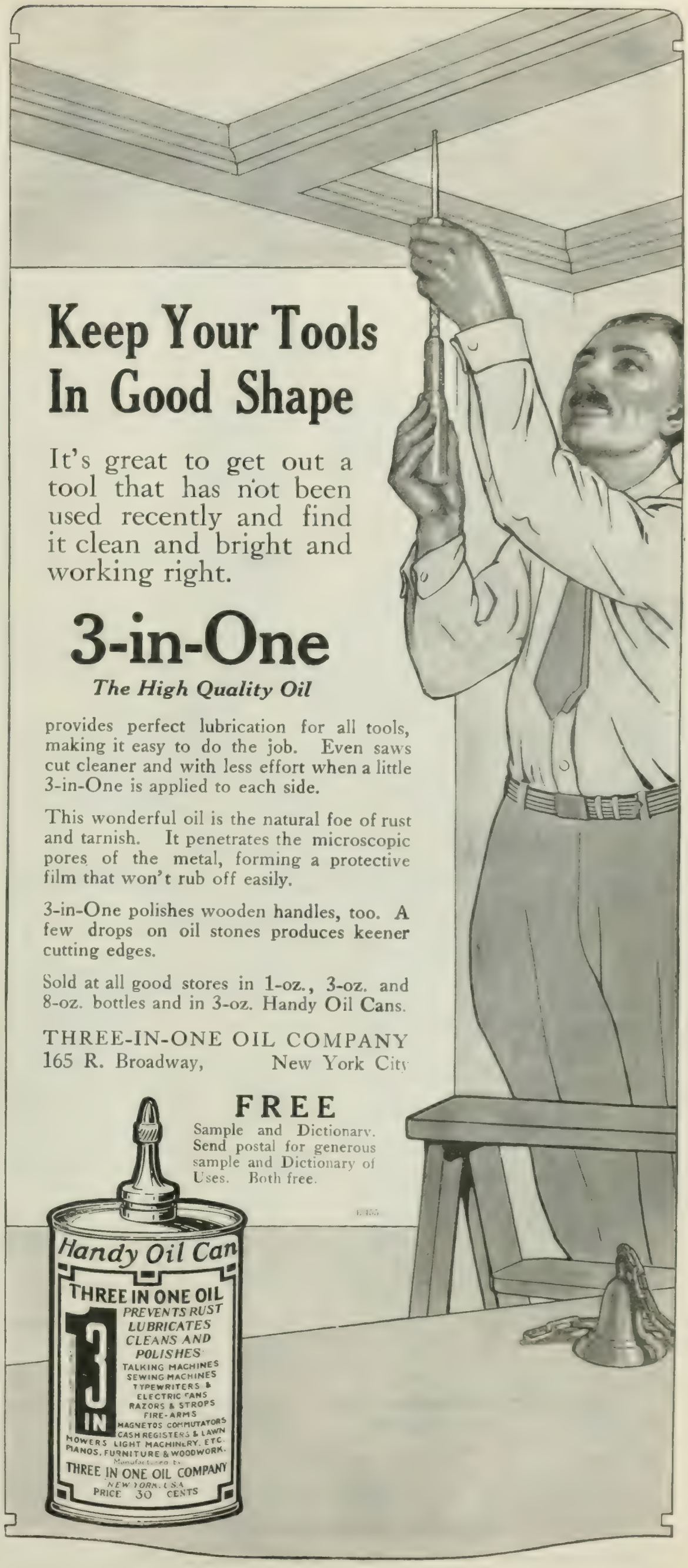
now the capital of the Department of the Loire-Inférieure, was founded before the coming of the Romans. It was long the capital of the Duchy of Brittany, and until the 15th century its history was a constant struggle against invaders. It is famous for the Edict of Nantes (1598), far-reaching in the struggle for religious liberty. Brest is the capital of the Department of Finisterre, or Land's End, and its harbor, which was so conspicuous in the late war, is one of the chief naval stations of France. A citadel, now modernized, tho dating from the 13th century, now dominates the city and harbor. Vauban, the famous engineer of Louis XIV, converted it into a great fortress toward the end of the 17th century. With a population mostly seafaring, the chief industries of Brest are its sardine and mackerel fishing, its mills, foundries, engineering works, breweries, and manufacturies of candles, chemicals, boots and linen.

It probably would need a new census to determine whether Strassburg, now restored to the Tricolor, should, when rated according to population, come before or after Nantes. The cities are approximately the same size. Like Brest, Strassburg, which became a French city in 1691, when Louis XIV was on the throne, was fortified by Vauban. Situated at the junction of the Breusch and the Ill, two miles west of the Rhine, it has a connecting canal system that gives it a Rhine port that covers 300 acres. The pride of Strassburg is its cathedral, dating from about 600 A.D., and it boasts a library containing more than a million volumes. Despite its German origin and its forty-eight years as part of the Reichland, its heroic history is soundly French. It was at Strassburg that Rouget de Lisle, stirred by the spirit of the Revolution, composed the air and words of "The Marsellaise," and in 1870 the city held out for seven weeks against the hosts that Germany flung against it.

Those eight cities, symbolized by the statues in the Place de la Concorde, represent different temperaments, different race roots, distinctions in shades of language, and almost differences of civilization. Turn to the rich old Norman city, Rouen, which was the ancient Rotomagus, of the Roman emperors, which fell before Rollo and his Northmen in the 9th century, which became the capital of Normandy, and which was wrested from King John of England by Philip-Augustus in 1204. Its glorious cruciform cathedral of fretted stonework, dark with time, takes one back to the gloom and wonder of that period, and there is Prince Arthur, the most pathetic figure of English history, in his cold dungeon by the river's edge, waiting for the jailers who are sent to burn out his eyes. That cathedral looked down, too, upon a crime even more appalling—the burning of Jeanne d'Arc in the market place. Here in happier times is a city that shows the real France, beautiful with its broad streets, its Seine water-front, and its outlying châteaux of the old nobility, stretching away to the summit of Bonsecours, the mountain which overlooks the city.

Marseilles, Lyons, Bordeaux, Nantes, Strassburg, Lille, Brest and Rouen! One might add a score more—Toulouse and Tours, Orleans and Blois, Havre and Calais, Nice and Roubaix, Grenoble and Nancy, Rheims and Toulon, Amiens and Limoges, Rennes and Blois, Troyes and Soissons, Châlons and Caen. To these and not to Paris should the traveler turn to understand the real spirit of the nation, and the old France of Bertrand du Guesclin and the new France that held at Verdun and the Marne.



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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

January 25.—The International Irish League, meeting in Paris, adopts a resolution declaring the object of the organization to be to assist the Irish people to obtain to the full their national ideals, political, cultural and economic.

January 26.—Nineteen million persons are suffering for want of food in Russia, and 15,000,000 will certainly die unless succored, Dr. Fridtjof Nansen informs the League of Nations' International Committee on Relief in Russia.

The Irish Free State is officially recognized by Persia when the Persian Consul in Dublin conveys to the Provisional Government greetings on behalf of the Shah and Persian Government.

January 27.—Sir James Craig, Premier of Ulster, says in a public address that there will be no disturbance of those people in Ulster who desire to go under the flag of the Irish Free State, and stated it would now be Ulster's task to build up the northern province so that Southern Ireland will be happy to cooperate with it.

The German Government requests of the Reparations Commission that Germany be relieved of all cash payments in 1922 and that a general reduction in cash payments and an increase in payments in kind be allowed.

January 29.—Sir Ernest Henry Shackleton, famous British explorer, died January 5, on board the steamship *Quest*, on which he was making his fourth exploration trip into the Antarctic regions, according to a dispatch from Montevideo, Uruguay.

The British Foreign Office issues a statement declaring that the British Government is ready to recognize Egyptian sovereignty as soon as it receives an effective guaranty that the imperial communications to which Egypt is essential are assured, and on condition that Great Britain retain the right to provide protection to foreign communities in Egypt, and to safeguard Egypt against foreign aggression.

DOMESTIC

January 25.—President Harding and Secretary Hughes and Dr. Alfred Sze, the Chinese Minister, confer with a view to settling the Shantung controversy between China and Japan.

January 26.—The National Agricultural Conference, meeting in Washington, adopts a resolution asking Congress and President Harding to take steps to reestablish the value of farm products on a parity with other commodities. The Conference also recommends legislation, providing adequate credits for financing the export of the $1,000,000,000 surplus products.

The House of Representatives passes the Dyer anti-lynching bill by a vote of 230 to 119. The bill provides life imprisonment or lesser penalties for persons participating in lynchings, and for officers who fail through neglect to prevent them, and stipulates that the county in which the lynching takes place shall forfeit $10,000 to the family of the victim.

A caucus of Republican Members in the House of Representatives adopts a resolution instructing the Ways and Means Committee to frame a bonus bill.

January 27.—The Senate labor committee appointed to investigate the West Vir-

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ginia-Kentucky mining disorders recommends to the Senate enactment of legislation compelling the incorporation of labor unions and the setting up of a code of laws and a Federal agency to regulate the coal industry.

The Washington Arms Conference adopts a resolution to call another international conference to rewrite the laws of war. The American Government will select the exact time and place of meeting.

Chinese and Japanese delegates to the Washington Arms Conference reach an agreement under which the Shantung Province, including the Tsingtao-Tsinan railroad, will be restored to China, with the stipulation that for five years Japanese officials working under Chinese general management shall be employed on the railroads.

President Harding requests the aid of the War, Navy, Agriculture, Treasury, Interior and Commerce Departments in providing work for the unemployed, suggesting that they may have repair and construction work which could be undertaken now.

The National Agricultural Conference recommends participation by railroad labor and railroad corporations in the general price "deflation." The conference also recommends enactment by Congress of laws providing intermediate credit for farmers through commodity financing, continuation of the War Finance Corporation pending such action and farm loan acts; and reenactment of an excess profits tax and equal consideration for agriculture with other industries in any tariff policy adopted.

January 28.—Snow causes the collapse of the roof of the Knickerbocker Theater in Washington and 95 people are killed and many are injured. Investigations to determine responsibility for the disaster are inaugurated by Congress and by officials of the District Government.

Japan agrees to renounce the more drastic of the Twenty-one Demands by which she sought in 1915 to establish her political, military and economic supremacy in the Chinese Republic.

The Interstate Commerce Commission issues an order requiring railroads which earned more than 6 per cent. on the value of their property used in transportation during the period between September 1, 1920, to January 1, 1921, to turn half of that excess over to the Government.

January 30.—The House of Representatives passes the independent offices appropriation bill carrying a total of $503,833,713 with an amendment providing that only six officers of the United States Shipping Board may receive more than $10,000 a year.

January 31.—Seismographs in several universities and scientific stations record a tremendous earthquake, the center of which appears to be in the floor of the Pacific, west of Oregon.

President Harding appoints Senator William S. Kenyon, of Iowa, as Judge of the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit, and the nomination is immediately and unanimously confirmed by the Senate.

The Senate passes the bill for the funding of the $11,000,000,000 foreign debt by a vote of 39 to 25. The measure intrusts the funding of the debt to a commission of five, headed by the Secretary of the Treasury, which has broad powers in making arrangements, but is forbidden to cancel the debt.

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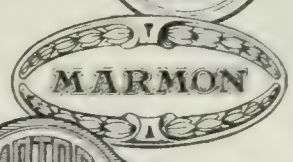

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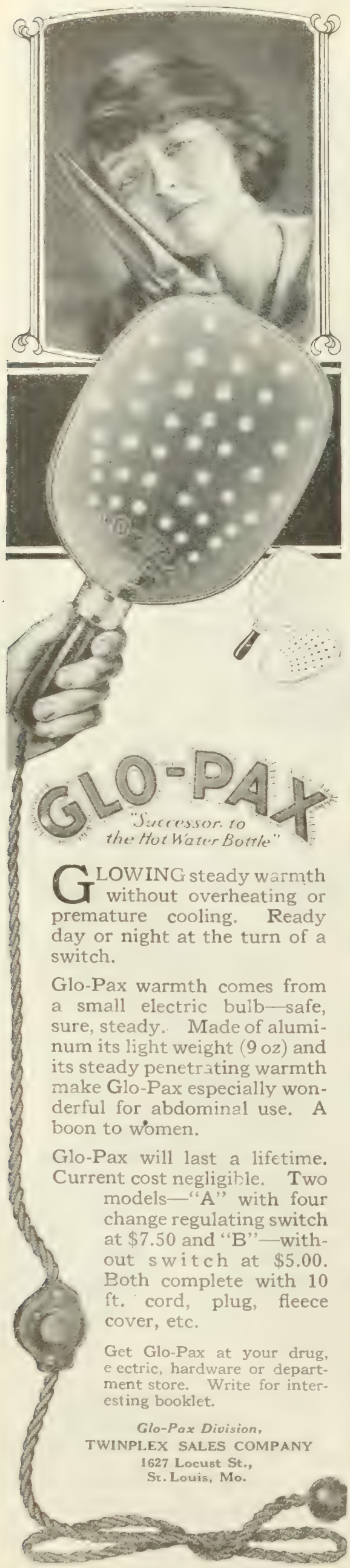

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An Oversight.—HE—"When I married you, I had boundless adoration for you—I could fairly have devoured you! Now I regret that I didn't do it."—*Le Regiment.*

The Explanation.—POLICE CAPTAIN—"Why did you cut your wife up into two hundred and forty-eight pieces?"

THE CULPRIT—"I did it in a moment of anger."—*Le Rire.*

The Real Question.—FISHERWOMAN—"Don't you want to buy some fine crabs, sir? Look—they're all alive."

SUMMER BOARDER—"Yes, but are they fresh?"—*Le Journal Amusant.*

The Great Surprize.—FORTUNE TELLER—"A dark man is soon going to give you the surprize of your life."

CLIENT—"It must be my boss, who's going to raise my salary."—*La Liberté.*

Why Wifie Stayed Home.—"Aren't you taking your wife with you to the seaside?"

"I'd like to, but you know yourself that the railroads refuse to take overweight baggage."—*Le Regiment.*

The Zealous Maid.—MISTRESS—"I've lost the key of my writing-desk, Marie. Go and look in the old trunk in the kitchen you might find an old key that will fit."

MARIE—"It's no use, Madame, I tried them all long ago, and none of them fit."—*Le Matin.*

Comrades in Arms.—GUEST—"Do you make a reduction to people in the same line of business?"

MANAGER—"Yes. Are you a restaurateur?"

GUEST—"No. I'm a thief by profession." *La Baionnette.*

Not Battered Enough.—SCULPTOR—"My dear young lady, I'm looking for a model who's aged and ugly. You are entirely too pretty for the type I desire."

MODEL—"What are you going to sculpture?"

SCULPTOR—"A statue of Peace."—*Le Journal Amusant.*

Where Harems Were Cheap.—SHE—"You refuse to buy me a single hat, and then you tell me that while you were in the Congo you had a harem of half a dozen wives. Oh! la la! How could you afford to pay for the clothes of all those women?"

THE RETURNED SOLDIER—"Oh, that was easy. When they wished to dress up, they simply put rings in their noses."—*Le Regiment.*

Unprofitable.—Two Hebrew merchants met in the street.

"What's this I hear?" said the one. "You had a big fire at your place?"

"Oh, no," said the other. "It isn't going to happen until next week. But how about you? You're insured too, aren't you?"

"Yes, I carry both fire and hail insurance."

"I can understand being insured against fire, but I didn't know anybody could make it hail." *Le Rire.*

Painters Are Cheap.—PATRON OF THE ARTS—"Eighty-five francs? That's rather expensive for the work of a painter who's still alive."

ART DEALER—"Well, you might give me the money, and I'll see what can be done about it." *Le Matin.*

The Gentle Hunter.—"Personally, you know, I am very fond of hunting. But then, you see, I belong to the society for the protection of animals. However, I found a way out of my difficulty. Whenever I go hunting, I use blank cartridges."—*La Baionnette.*

The Theater of Ideas.—FLEURETTE—"I have been to see that new play of Machin's."

MARIE—"Full of ideas, isn't it?"

FLEURETTE—"Yes; I especially noticed a skirt of lace, cross-gored, a coat in a new shade of gray, and an orange tunic decorated with green spots!"—*La Baionnette.*

The Real Sorrow.—KIND FRIEND—(as the funeral procession starts)—"Of course you are sorry for your dear uncle, *mon petit*, but try not to cry so hard."

SMALL BOY—"Oh, that isn't the trouble—it's because mama won't let me ride beside the driver on the pretty black wagon."—*Le Rire.*

A Fault of the Deceased.—HER SECOND HUSBAND—"You're always complaining! It wasn't necessary for you to remarry, you know, Madam!"

"Yes, I know I was wrong to remarry. And if only my husband had been with me when you proposed, he would never have permitted it."—*Le Regiment.*

His Little Job.—FIRST WORKINGMAN—"What sort of a job have you got now?"

SECOND WORKINGMAN—"Oh, I collect alms on the Putreaux bridge, between midnight and one o'clock in the morning."

FIRST WORKINGMAN—"Are the people particularly generous around there at that hour?"

SECOND WORKINGMAN—"Yes. They generally give me everything they have on them."—*Le Baionnette.*

An Opportune Proposal.—"Monsieur," said a timid young man, entering the office of an industrial magnate, "I sent you yesterday a letter, pertaining to Mademoiselle, your daughter—"

"I see. It was a bill of 320 francs for silk stockings, wasn't it?"

"No, Monsieur."

"No? Then it must be that little statement of 880 francs for hats?"

"Not that either, Monsieur. My communication—"

"Wait a minute, here it is. It must be this other statement of 1,240 francs for summer dresses?"

"Not exactly, Monsieur. To tell the truth, my letter requested the hand of your daughter in marriage."

"Her hand, eh? Well, my dear fellow, I don't know who you are, but I give it to you with all my heart. Take her, but take her quick, for she just telephoned me that she had sent for the car in order to make a new raid on the shopping district." *L'Elbeuvein.*

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"J. P. D.," Rocky Mount, N. C.—"Please give me some information concerning the popular song 'Yankee Doodle.'"

"*Yankee Doodle.* A song, including many humorous verses, popular in pre-Revolutionary times, and generally regarded as one of the national airs of the United States. The origin of the words is entirely obscure. The statement is made in Duyckink's *Cyclopædia of American Literature*, and also by Mary Mapes Dodge (*Hans Brinker*, p. 33, s. 1891), that it was taken from an old Dutch harvest-song. The most popular theory, however, assigns the authorship to Dr. Richard Shuckburgh, an English surgeon and wit, who wrote the verses in 1775 to deride the fantastically uniformed Colonial troops. The tune has been ascribed to various countries and even carried back to the medieval church, but most probably had its origin in England. It occurs in *Two to One*, an opera of Samuel Arnold's, London, 1784."—*The New Standard Dictionary.*

"K. B. T., Gurdon, Ark.—"(1) Kindly tell me whether or not the words *measles* and *mumps* are singular or plural in number. (2) Also, is the expression 'a grammatical error' correct?"

(1) The words *measles* and *mumps* are plural nouns but construed in the singular. (2) A "grammatical error" is a common locution, but "an error in grammar" is to be preferred as avoiding what is sometimes considered as a violation of grammatical precision.

"I. F. B.," Coquille, Ore.—"Kindly tell me how to pronounce *Taj Mahal.*"

The correct pronunciation of *Taj Mahal* is *taj*—*a* as in *art*; *ma-hal'*—first *a* as in *final*, second *a* as in *art*.

"E. L.," New York, N. Y.—The word *pulpit* is correctly pronounced *pul'pit*—*u* as in *full*, *i* as in *habit*.

"W. N. Z.," New York, N. Y.—"Please tell me which of these two forms is correct—'Contents *is* valuable,' or 'Contents *are* valuable'?".

Not since the seventeenth century has *contents* been construed as a singular. To this day, since then, it has been construed as a plural. "The *content* is," "The *contents are*," etc.

"C. M. B.," Stockton, Cal.—"Please give me the pronunciation and definition of the word *vitamin.*"

Vitamin is a nitrogenous substance found in some nucleic acids in the form of pyrimidin bases, as cytosin, minute quantities of which are essential to the diet of man, birds, and other animals. The word is pronounced *vai'ta-min''*—*ai* as in *aisle*, *a* as in *final*, *i* as in *hit*.

"J. E. S.," Dayton, O.—"Kindly tell me whether or not the following sentence is correct: 'I turned over such collections that had been made to Dr. Brown *whom*, I believe, submitted the final report to the committee.'"

If you will omit the parenthetical phrase "I believe," you will see at once that *who* and not *whom* is correct—"I turned over such collections that had been made to Dr. Brown *who* (I believe) submitted the final report to the committee."

"R. H.," Riverside, R. I.—"I think I have read that a period should be used after each abbreviated word. I find that this is not always done and beg to inquire what the rule is by which an amateur may be guided. I read 'Chemical *Co.*, *Inc.*'; explain this punctuation. Also, '7 E. *42nd* Street,' no stop after *2nd*. Also, 'Your favor of the *5th* inst. to hand.'"

No period should be placed after such terminations as *th*, *st*, *d* or *rd*, and *d* or *nd*, as they are not abbreviations. A period is placed after *Co.* and *Inc.* because they are abbreviations for *Company* and *Incorporated*.

"W. H. E.," Akron, O.—"Which is better English—'He *plead* guilty,' or 'He *pleaded* guilty'?"

Both forms are correct, but the dictionary prefers "He *pleaded* guilty."

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There are countless other problems that arise every day. Should a woman allow a man she knows only slightly to pay her fare on a car or train? Should a man offer his hand to a woman when he is introduced to her? When walking with two women, should a man take his place between them or on the outside?

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The Value of Social Knowledge

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Do you know how to introduce a man to a woman, how to plan a tea-party, how to decorate the home for a wedding? Do you know how to overcome self-consciousness, how to have the charm of correct speech, how to be an ideal guest, an ideal host or hostess? Do you know all about such important details as setting a dinner table correctly, addressing invitations correctly, addressing servants correctly? Do you know the etiquette of weddings, of funerals, of dances?

How Many of These Questions Can You Answer?

Should the engaged girl embroider her linens with her own initials or the initials of her future married name?

What is the correct way to eat corn on the cob in a public dining-room?

Does the woman who marries for the second time wear a veil?

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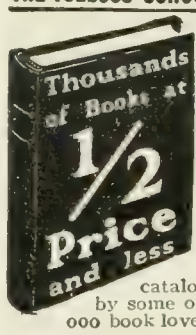

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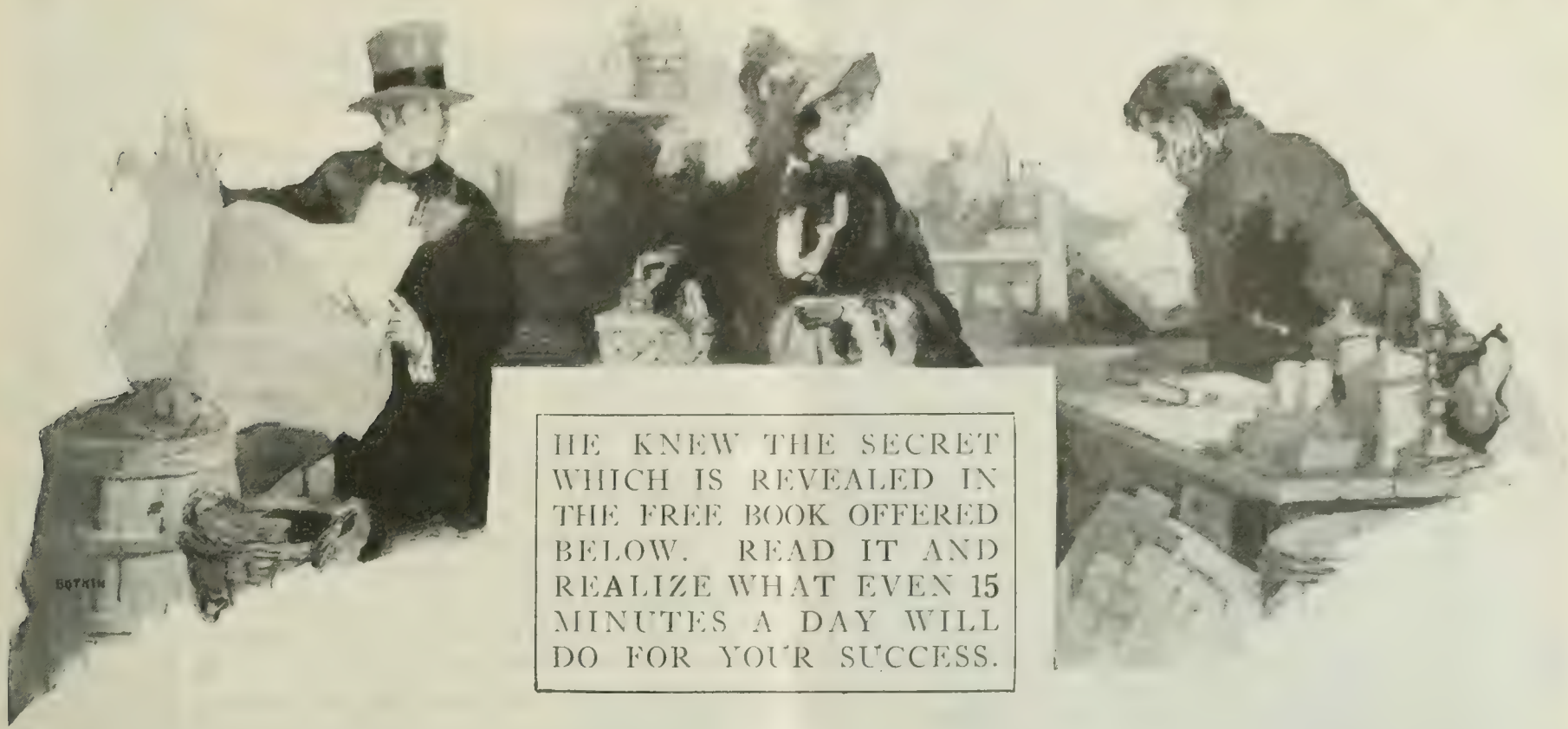

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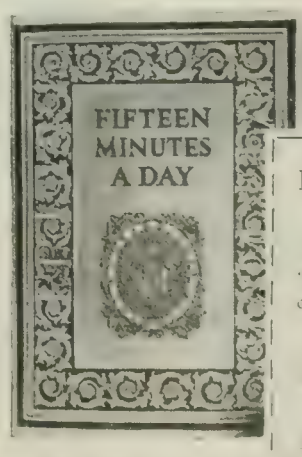

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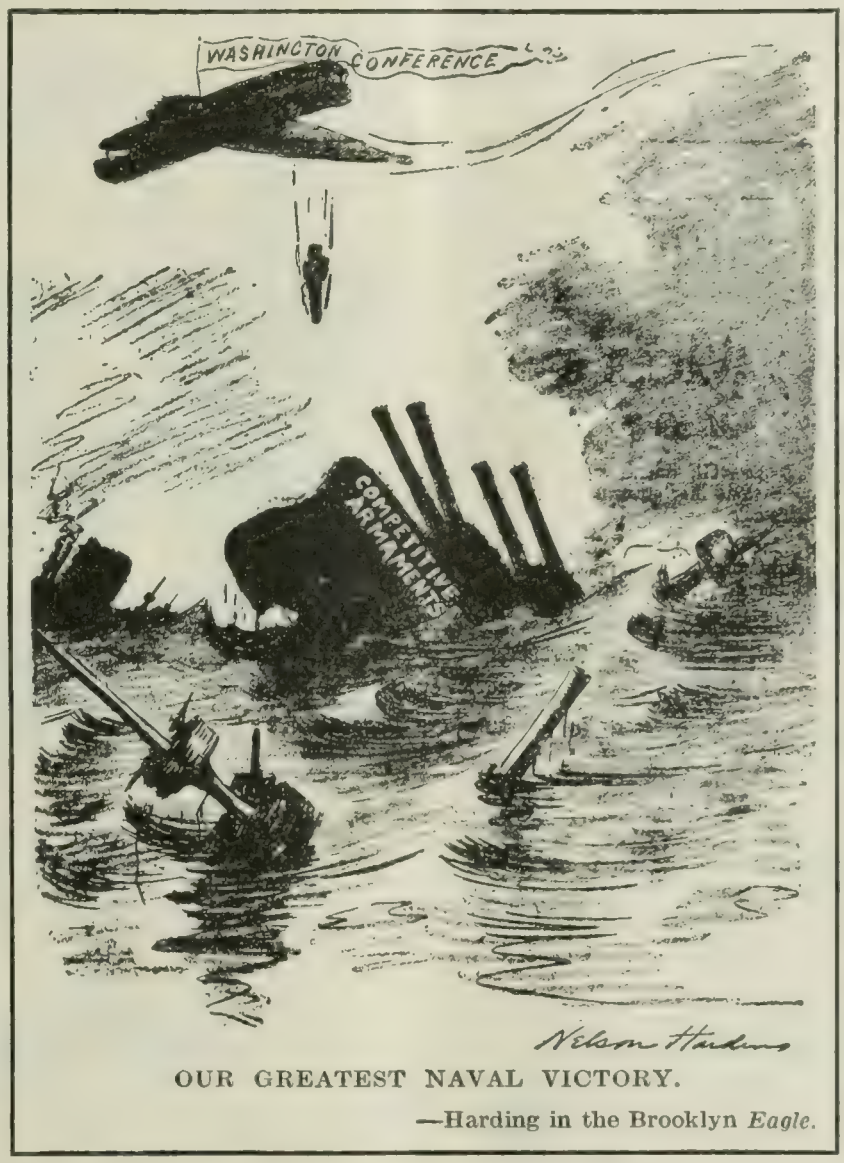
TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

(Title registered in U. S. Patent Office for use in this publication and on moving picture films)

WHAT THE ARMS PARLEY ACCOMPLISHED

"THE PESSIMIST, the prophet of evil, and the gloom peddler had a rotten day" on February 6, when the International Conference for the Limitation of Armament closed its sessions at Washington with virtually all its objections won, avers the Philadelphia *Public Ledger;* and most of our press seem to agree with a correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* that the results of the Conference "exceeded all reasonable hopes." "The major maritime nations are now pledged to cut their navies approximately in two, and as a by-product the threatening questions of the Pacific and the Far East have been removed from the category of war breeders," says a writer in the New York *World.* Listening for a moment to the pessimists, however we are assured by Mr. Hearst's New York *American* that the United States, after summoning the nations of the world to a conference to wipe out the causes of war, "finds herself tied hand and foot to the war machine of foreign imperialism." The Washington *Times,* under the same ownership, tells us that the Christian people, who have supported the Conference with their prayers and who hail its achievements as an unprecedented victory for peace, are the victims of "a pathetic delusion"; that "the cause these good men and women are helping is a brazen defiance of the whole Christian teaching." For in this Conference, it continues, "the warlike Powers of a foreign continent not only have done nothing for peace and charity among themselves, but have brought the peril of more carnage, the danger of new wars, to the threshold of the most pacific great Power on earth." And the Socialist New York *Call,* remarking that "it isn't pleasant to play the rôle of the cynic in this matter, but we live in a world ruled by cynics and it is difficult to avoid it," declares that the net result of the Conference is to "reduce the cost of blowing each other up."



OUR GREATEST NAVAL VICTORY.

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle.*

Scarcely had the Conference ended when an Associated Press dispatch from Tokyo reported that the Japanese Navy Department "has formally ordered the various dockyards to stop construction work on the eight battle-ships and battle cruisers now on the ways, which are to be scrapped in accordance with the Conference agreement." And simultaneously Washington dispatches stated that President Harding had ordered suspension of construction work on fourteen capital ships, "in anticipation of ratification of the naval limitation treaty, under which only three of the vessels involved will be completed as war-craft."

Taking first the testimony of those most intimately in touch with the work of the Conference, we find it lining up on the side of the optimists. "The faith plighted here to-day will mark the beginning of a new and better epoch in human progress," President Harding assured the delegates in his farewell address; and he added: "You have written the first effective expression of the great Powers in the consciousness of peace and of war's utter futility." The naval treaty born of the Conference, says Secretary of State Charles E. Hughes, "absolutely ends the race in competition in naval armament." The work of the delegates, declares Arthur Balfour, head of the British delegation, "diminished national armaments and increased national security; removed long-standing causes of offense and substituted good-will for suspicion; made peace less costly and war less probable." "In Japan we realized that a new spirit of moral consciousness had come over the world, but we could not bring ourselves truly to believe that it had struck so deeply into the souls of men until we came to Washington," says Admiral Baron Kato, who headed the Japanese delegation. And he added this assurance: "We came and we have learned; and in turn we have, I think, given evidence, such as no man can mistake, that Japan is ready for the new order of thought—the spirit of international friendship and cooperation for the greater good of humanity—which the Conference has brought about." "Competition in naval armaments is now a matter of the past," avers Baron Shidehara, another Japanese delegate. "The clouds which were hovering on the horizon in these regions have lifted, and a more assuring outlook of peace

PASSING AWAY.

—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger*.

and good understanding now greets the eye of the observer," says a formal statement issued by the Chinese delegation. "By diminishing the causes of war and decreasing the weapons of war, we have reduced the possibility of war," avers Albert Sarraut, speaking for the French delegation. The Conference, declares Senator Schanzer, speaking for Italy, "marked the point of departure of a new era." Lloyd George, speaking in the British Parliament the day after the Washington Conference closed its sessions, hailed it as "one of the greatest achievements for peace which has ever been registered in the history of the world."

The three principal objectives of the Conference, says Senator Lodge of the American delegation, were "the limitation of armaments, the termination of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, and aid to China, which would help her to secure a real independence." All these objectives, he states, "have been attained, if not with completeness, which, of course, was impossible in the case of China, yet in a very large measure." On the first point the Associated Press quotes him as saying:

"As France, owing to her situation, was unable to reduce her land forces, the efforts of the Conference were directed to naval armament. . . . The reduction involving abandonment or destruction of many capital ships was not the most important feature of the limitation.

"The great achievements to my mind were the limitations on the tonnages of ships and the caliber of guns, for this means an end to competition in armaments, and naval competition was the real danger. Supplementing this with the naval holiday, by which no building can be undertaken before 1947, except for replacements under certain limited conditions, we may truly say that the Conference has succeeded in not only a reduction, but a permanent reduction in naval armaments, putting an end to competition both in guns and tonnage, and this limitation of guns and tonnage extends beyond capital ships and includes all auxiliary vessels as well."

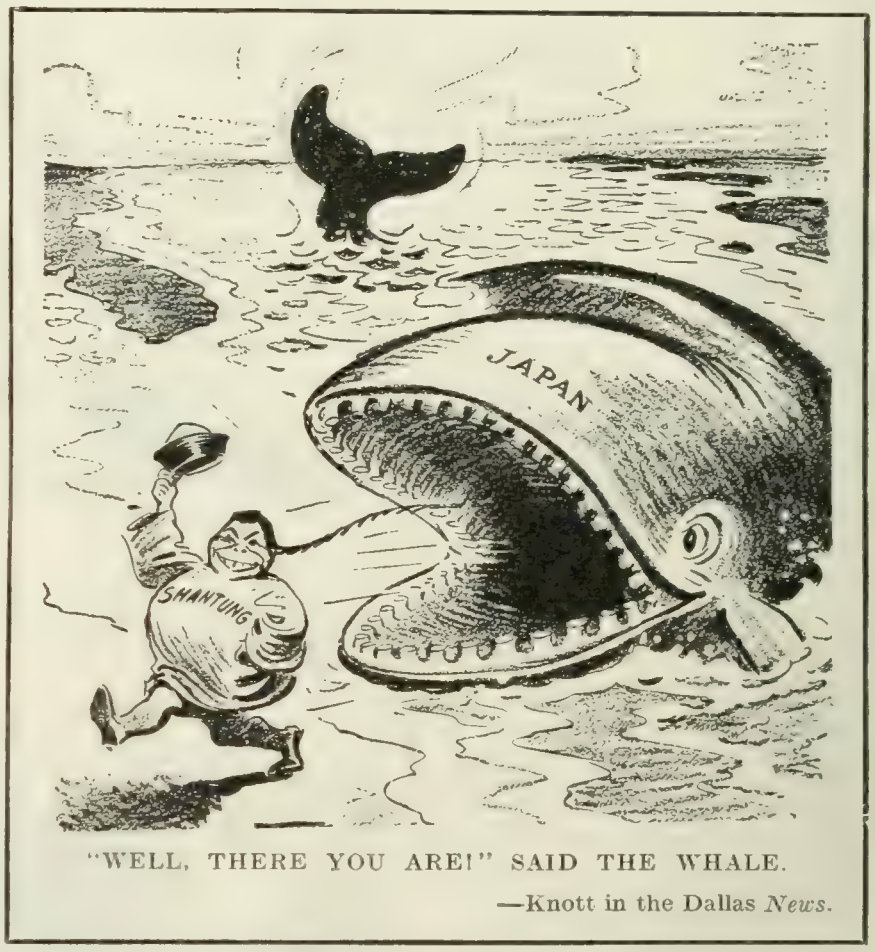
The second achievement, he goes on to say, is embodied in "what is popularly known as the four-Power treaty, by which the four nations holding insular possessions or dominions in the Pacific terminated the Anglo-Japanese alliance—an alliance which carried in it the seeds of future troubles in the Pacific region." Then,

"In regard to China, the outstanding and most important result was, of course, the return of the province of Shantung by Japan.

"Apart from the Shantung settlement, other things were done by the Conference of the highest value to China. First was the general treaty . . . which provides for China neutrality for the 'open door' and many other points of very great moment. Then there are a number of declarations made by the Conference and unanimously agreed to which relieve China in the matter of foreign post-offices, foreign troops, extraterritorial jurisdiction, and other points of the same kind."

In addition to the more formal and material results of the Conference, the New York *Herald* lists other items under the category of "human achievements":

"The human achievements call for a cordial, frank, open discussion in the handling of international problems in conference with the purpose and determination to reach just, fair



"WELL, THERE YOU ARE!" SAID THE WHALE.

—Knott in the Dallas *News*.

and unanimous conclusions; the human achievements initiate a new idea in diplomacy—directness, simplicity, earnestness that are of the essence of American feeling and American methods; the human achievements provide for friendly consideration by a conference of nations, in good faith, of all irritating international problems such as hitherto have led to war."

In the same paper's Washington correspondence we find the following more de ailed list of things accomplished:

LIMITATION OF NAVAL ARMAMENT

Capital ships limited in accordance with the 5-5-3 ratio and a ten-year naval holiday declared; limitations made as to aircraft carriers; plans for scrapping prepared; provisions made for replacement, and a new Conference arranged for in the event of changed conditions; all contained in the five-Power naval treaty. The Conference, under this heading, failed to secure limitation of the number of submarines and auxiliary craft.

RULES FOR CONTROL OF NEW AGENCIES OF WARFARE

Rules made outlawing the submarine as an agency attack against merchant ships. The Powers at the Conference pledge themselves to observe at once this new rule of submarine warfare as among themselves, and will ask the rest of the world to adhere. Established international law redeclared, requiring submarines to observe rule of visit and search. Declaration made against use of poison gas. New conference arranged for to devise new rules of future warfare.

LIMITATION OF LAND ARMAMENTS

Opposition of France resulted in failure to do anything under this heading, as in the case of the attempt to limit the number of submarines in proportion to the limitation of capital ships.

QUESTIONS RELATING TO CHINA

Principles to be applied to China were exprest in the four Root points, which make a general declaration of abandonment of spheres of influence, respect for the territorial integrity of China, a declaration of eventual abandonment of extraterritoriality, eventual tariff autonomy, declaration in favor of the Open Door, etc. Under this heading may be considered the four-Power Pacific treaty, pledging the signatory Powers to respect each other's territory and to confer whenever the peace of the Pacific region is threatened. In connection with the Far Eastern settlements, Article 19 of the naval treaty delimits regions where fortifications shall remain in statu quo, while the four-Power Pacific treaty calls for the abrogation of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

Commissions named to consider tariff and extraterritoriality. Arrangements made to withdraw foreign troops and foreign post-offices; the open door and territorial integrity strest in various resolutions and in the nine-Power treaty relative to China.

Shantung returned to China by Japan and teeth extracted from twenty-one demands, leaving only railroad and port extensions of lease to Japan in Manchuria. Chinese, Japanese and American declarations clarify Japan's withdrawal of claim for economic superiority in Manchuria. Arrangements made to list concessions and commitments in China. Pledge secured from China not to exact preferential railroad rates, and Chinese Eastern Railroad to be disposed of through diplomatic negotiations.

SIBERIA

The Conference conformed to the spirit of moral trusteeship for Russia. Declarations were made by Ambassador Shidehara for Japan, pledging the withdrawal of Japan from Siberia and Northern Sakhalin as soon as possible. This statement was

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SLIGHTLY DISGUISED!
—McCay in the New York *American*.

analyzed and repeated by Secretary of State Hughes as a matter of record.

Secretary Hughes made the position of the United States clear and left no loophole for the Japanese Government to bring about failure to fulfil its pledge through ambiguity. Japan pledges herself not to interfere in Siberian domestic politics.

MANDATED ISLANDS

This question was disposed of by arrangement reached by the United States and Japan settling the controversy over Yap.

ELECTRICAL COMMUNICATIONS IN THE PACIFIC

Complete control of radio service in China placed in the hands of the Chinese Government with a general declaration against monopolistic control of radio concessions.

A remarkable fact about the Conference, avers Elmer Davis in a Washington dispatch to the New York *Times*, is that after three months of debate apparently "none of the nine participant nations comes out any worse off than it entered, and most of them can look to solid and substantial gains." The chief gains fall to the lot of Japan, according to this correspondent, who goes on to say:

"As the score stands at present, it seems hardly too much to say that this Conference has been the greatest success in Japanese diplomatic history. Japan has won more at other conferences, but always at the expense of hard feelings left behind.

"Between China and Japan, between Japan and the United States, the feeling is much better to-day than three months ago. From an American view-point it may be surmised that the biggest single advantage Japan has won in this Conference is the elimination of most of the points of friction with the United States. Naval rivalry, at least in capital ships, has been stopt. That rivalry was a source of much ill-feeling, and it was a competition in which Japan was certain to be distanced very soon.

"The four-Power treaty ought to remove much Japanese suspicion of America and much American suspicion of Japan. Japan loses the British alliance, which would have gone overboard anyway in the case of a war with America, and gains America's promise not to attack her in return for her promise not to attack America. In other words, much of the important provocations that might lead to trouble between Japan and the United States has disappeared. There are still, of course, the Japanese in California; and there are still Japanese in Manchuria and Siberia. But a little wisdom and common sense can make it very unlikely that trouble should ever arise from those problems. In other words, Japan is reasonably free from the fear of a war in the Pacific with a Power considerably her superior in population and material resources.

"Japan has given up in Shantung what she had already promised to give up. She has engaged, as have the other Powers, to make no further encroachments in China. Her activity here was started by the example set by European Powers, and Japan, as Baron Shidehara said yesterday, will profit more than anybody else from equal opportunity for all in Chinese trade. She has made some concessions with regard to Manchurian finance, but she holds to Port Arthur and the South Manchurian railroad. She stays in Siberia till she is ready to get out.

"In other words, Japan retains her strategic supremacy, military and political, on the continent of Asia, and is reasonably sure that if that supremacy should ever be challenged by Russia or China, Russia or China would have to fight alone."

"America's gains and losses, if any, will be so fully discust in the Senate that there is little point in attempting to analyze

THE GANTLET
—From the Louisville [illegible]

"HERE'S YOUR HAT, WHAT'S YOUR HURRY?"
—Gale in the Los Angeles *Times*.

them here," says Mr. Davis, who turns next to the subject of "Britain's substantial gains":

"Britain has succeeded in supplanting the Anglo-Japanese alliance without giving offense to Japan, in stabilizing the Pacific situation, which threatened a good deal of disturbance to the British Empire, and in stopping naval competition with America, which would have been hopelessly expensive, without relinquishing the building up of those departments of the Navy which a good many British naval officers think will play the decisive part in future wars.

"Those successes relate to the direct business of the Washington Conference; incidentally, the Washington Conference has enabled Great Britain to win considerable strategic advantage over France, which can be turned to good use in the Anglo-French disputes on purely European matters."

As to France, we read further:

"France has lost nothing material, but has had to take all the blame of the failure to carry out the full program of naval limitation, for which, in fact, her delegates divide responsibility, about equally, with the British. That and France's stand on land armaments have had an effect on American opinion which is perhaps overestimated just now, but which in any event is a black mark on the competence of French diplomacy at this Conference."

Italy is also a gainer, according to another Washington correspondent, Charles Michelson of the New York *World:*

"Italy, tho disappointed in not seeing some approach to the principle of land disarmament, comes through with popularity and a chance to get an Atlantic cable. She was America's strongest ally in all the committee debates, adamant on only one thing—naval equality with France, whatever it was to be."

China, says Mr. Michelson, was "the one nation which came to the Conference with nothing to lose and much to gain," and therefore "everything done for her represents net profit." What these gains are has already been told. As Mr. Michelson sums it up: "For the first time the big factors in the world agree to take care of her until she is able to take care of herself."

Turning once more to those witnesses who are convinced that no good can result from the Arms Parley, we are warned by Mr. Hearst's Seattle *Post-Intelligencer* that the four-Power treaty pledges this country to follow Japan or England or France into war under certain conditions. We read:

"The text of the treaty tells the story. By the treaty language that bound England to fight for France, Germany to fight for Austria, Japan to fight for England, the United States is bound in the four-Power treaty to fight for the yellow empire of the Orient. The language that means war for other nations, that pledges war in other treaties, means nothing else, pledges nothing less, in our own treaty.

"For generations all the treaties of alliance that have led to wars and provided for wars have been exprest in exactly these lying words used in this treaty. . . .

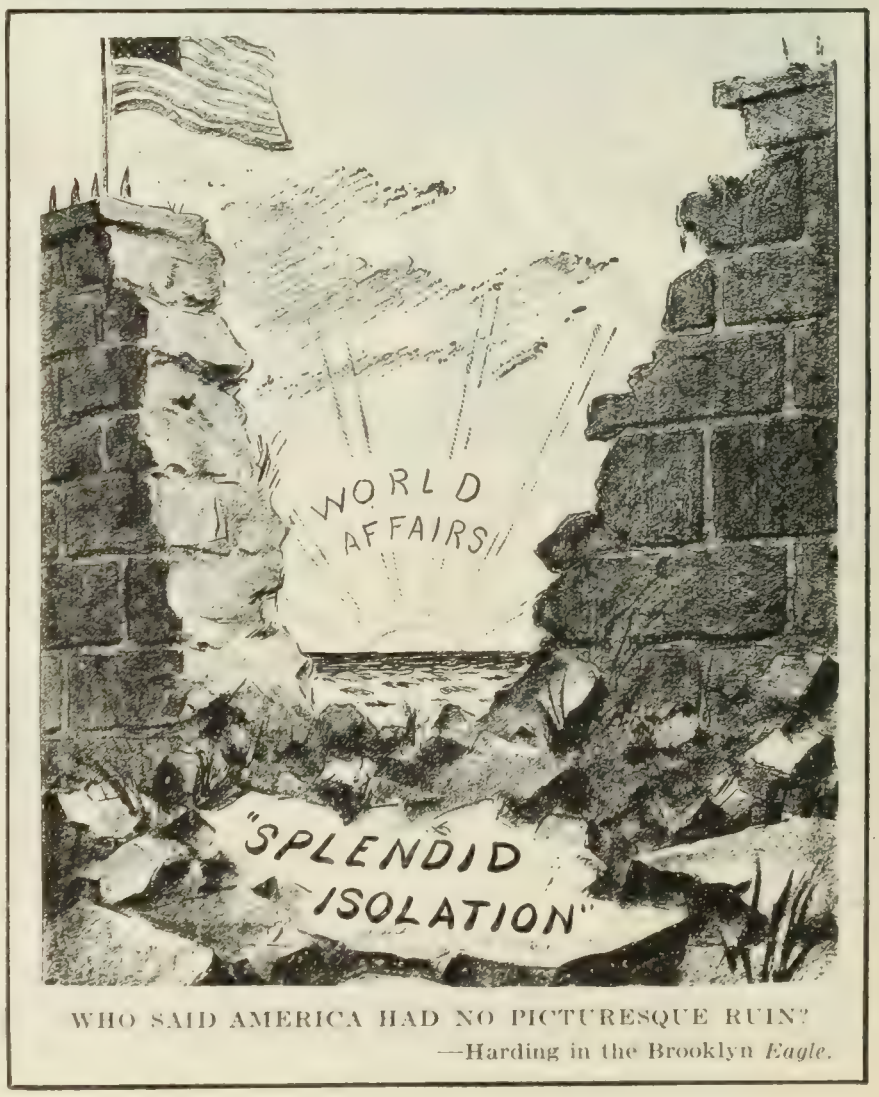
"All the negotiations of the Conference have been conducted with an eye toward war; the treaties and agreements have been made with the likelihood of war ever in mind."

If millions of Americans have been deceived by the Disarmament Conference they naturally want to know it. But very few of our papers seem to take this suggestion seriously. America, avers the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, was not "hoodwinked and bamboozled and tricked—not that you can notice." "The Washington Conference has proved the power of enlightened public opinion when it chooses to assert itself," remarks the New York *Evening Mail;* and in the Washington *Post* we read:

"The chief reason why success has been attained is that the Conference was rightly conceived and planned. In the first place, the Conference was limited in numbers. The only nations attending were those which were directly concerned. In the next place, the program was strictly limited, and the objects aimed at were specified with all possible distinctness.

"But more than all these, the fundamental element of success was the plan of equality and unanimity. The Powers, great and minor, acted, deliberated, and voted as equal sovereigns, and there was no coercion except that of world public opinion.

"The rule of equality in rank and unanimity of action has enabled the Washington Conference to compose perplexing and long-standing differences, without calling upon any nation to infringe upon its sovereignty or dignity. It seems logical to assume that if the rule worked successfully in the case of nine nations it can be made to work successfully in the case of fifty nations. Thus there is opened to the mind the future world association of nations, meeting not once only for a specific object, but periodically, for the greater object of keeping the world in peace by meeting specific dangers as they arise."



WHO SAID AMERICA HAD NO PICTURESQUE RUIN?
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

PIUS XI

IN THE WHITE ROBES of his sacred office, which made a striking contrast with the scarlet gowns of the Cardinals beside him, the newly elected Pope Pius XI stood on the balcony of St. Peter's Church overlooking the crowded square, to bestow his first apostolic Benediction on the city and the world. Since the break between Church and State in 1870, Popes had stayed inside the church to give this blessing, and by shattering this precedent in his first official act, the new Pontiff seemed to press and people to be setting the keynote of his pontificate. When the new Pope's sister in Milan was told of the act, she said she knew her brother could do nothing else in view of his profound patriotic sentiments. The Marshal of the Conclave of Cardinals promptly issued the official statement that "his Holiness Pope Pius XI has given his first blessing from the exterior balcony overlooking the Square of St. Peter's, in the special intention that his blessing should be addrest not only to those present in the square, and not only to those in Rome and Italy, but to all nations and all peoples, and should bring to the whole world the wish and the announcement of that universal pacification we all so ardently desire." The next day the Paris journals all seized upon the significance of the appearance of the white-robed figure in that Roman balcony, *L'Homme Libre* telling its readers how the Pope "opened his windows to look out upon a vast world overturned by war, to see empires crumbling, oligarchies disturbed and the people rioting. The appearance of the white-robed Pontiff was like a ray of daylight, a sudden rift in a horizon troubled by uncertainty." Likewise our own daily papers, in their first comment on the elevation of Cardinal Ratti to the chair of St. Peter, enlarged upon the significance of the blessing from the balcony. To the Springfield *Republican* it seemed to signalize "a policy of restoration, of harmonious relations with the Quirinal, a policy for whi h the new Pontiff has stood as a member of the party of Cardinal Gasparri." The Brooklyn *Eagle* finds food for thought in the fact that Cardinal Ratti, Archbishop of Milan, takes the name of Pope Pius XI:

"It was Pius IX who entered the Vatican a prisoner in 1871 after his troops had been defeated and the Government of Italy had confiscated the papal territories. It was Pius X who launched a policy tending to diminish some of the asperities in the relations between Quirinal and Vatican. And if prediction does not fail, Pius XI will find a way to establish 'peace with honor' between the Church of Rome and the political authorities of Italy."

That the new Pope will build toward reconciliation with the Italian Government upon the foundation which Benedict XV laid, and "that during his reign the Church will reach some kind of a compromise whereby the present condition of affairs may be terminated," is the prediction of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*. Achille Ratti had been Archbishop of Milan less than a year. But during these few months he had come into close contact in that great industrial center with some "of the most turbulent elements of the so-called proletarian movement outside Russia," and had been made familiar with the struggle between capital and labor. So the New York *Evening Mail* observes that since "it is the fashion to speak of Popes as either 'political' or 'religious,' perhaps history will designate Pius XI 'sociological.'"

"AN OUTDOOR POPE."

Pope Pius XI has been storing up strength for the heavy burdens now thrust upon him, by days and nights of mountain climbing. It has been said of him: "Once afoot he knew not weariness; his steps were firm and measured like those of a mountaineer; his eyes open to all views and the charms of nature."

It is natural that American editors should look back upon the past career of Achille Ratti to discover his qualifications for the leadership of 300,000,000 Catholics. They find a scholarly priest, a learned librarian, yet an outdoor man who has won fame as a mountain climber. They find this same scholar taken from his books, and sent to troublous Poland to achieve diplomatic triumphs and then returning from Italy to display executive capacity as Archbishop in the great city of Milan. We glean from the newspaper biographies that Achille Ratti was born in a weaver's household in a suburb of Milan, May 30, 1857. He was educated in the seminary in Milan, came back there to teach, entered the Ambrosiana Library of Milan in 1888, and remained there for more than twenty years, while continuing pastoral work, eventually becoming head of the library and only leaving it to become Prefect of the Vatican Library in Rome in 1914. In 1918 the Pope sent him as "visitor" and later "Nuncio" to Poland. There he was credited with displaying, in the words of a Catholic writer, "such remarkable tact and diplomatic skill, and even heroism, that he played quite a leading part in the final settlement of both the political and ecclesiastical difficulties which surrounded the birth of the new Republic." He was made Archbishop of Milan in April, 1921, and Cardinal in June. Thus he had been Cardinal less than eight months when on February 6 he became the 261st Pope.

WHAT LENINE MAY DO AT GENOA

"A SHORT MAN, mainly bald in front, with hair slightly ginger, the face high as to cheekbones, the eyes somewhat slit-like, the color of the face very sallow, the general appearance definitely Asiatic"—such a man, further described by a British observer as one who "smiles, but without geniality," will sit at the conference table at Genoa to represent Russia. The selection of Lenine to head the Russian delegation stirs American editors. The autocrat of all the Soviet Russias will come to Genoa, remarks the New York *World* "to make his first public appearance on the legitimate stage," and "there are fears that Lenine will live and move in such a blaze of publicity, of special interviews, photographs and moving-picture cameras, that all the other delegates and all their programs will be lost to sight." Yet there might be advantages in meeting Lenine face to face, *The World* goes on to suggest, in an editorial discussion which the neighboring *Evening Post* understands to mean simply that "when once we find Lenine to be a gentleman of middle stature, in a soft collar, with a pretty gift of speech and a shrewd command of practical tactics, we shall get a saner idea of conditions in Russia." When the conference meets, so it seems to the Boston *Herald*, the Soviet chief will be noted "more for what he stands for than for what he looks like." His promised presence at Genoa suggests to the Philadelphia *Evening Ledger* a real concession on the part of the Soviet. For—

"In recognizing the Genoa program the Communist régime by implication admits that the structure of the bulk of civilization is not to be overthrown by venomous propaganda, tyranny, rapine, slaughter and a suppression of all the instincts of fair play.

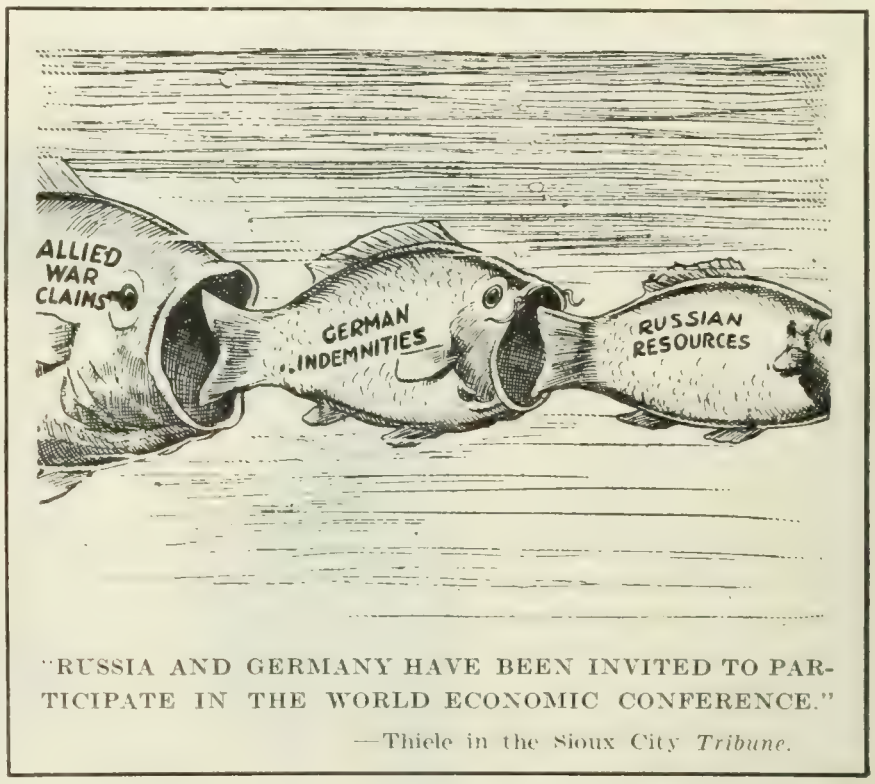
INVITED OUT

Donahey in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*.

"Lenine is apparently willing to speak for Russia and its political philosophy with reference to facts. So much is a step forward and an index of the spirit of compromise, without which all progress must cease."

When Lenine and his fellow representatives of Soviet Russia are given their first hearing in a discussion of world affairs at Genoa, one of the most interesting chapters of history will begin, thinks Sir Philip Gibbs. In one of his syndicated letters, which we quote from the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, Sir Philip shows why he thinks so:

"Briefly stated, it is that in return for economic recognition and based upon the development of the immense natural resources of the Russian Empire now lying untouched because of



"RUSSIA AND GERMANY HAVE BEEN INVITED TO PARTICIPATE IN THE WORLD ECONOMIC CONFERENCE."

—Thiele in the Sioux City *Tribune*.

the utter breakdown of her industrial life, the great Powers can demand, and enforce, the demobilization of the Red Army, the abandonment of revolutionary propaganda, and the establishment of a less tyrannical system of government.

"By such a compact, under drastic conditions, Europe will be relieved of a military menace which totally obstructs the progress of peace conditions. With the demobilization of the Red Army there will be no pretext for Poland to maintain her large standing army, or for the armies of the Letts and Lithuanians.

"That will ease the financial and military burdens of France, to whom Poland looks for support. That will make France less aggressive in regard to German reparations, and will make her friendly relations with Great Britain more assured.

"At the same time the resurrection of Russia from her living death will give back to the world a great market for manufactured goods. Before the war, Russia bought 70 per cent. of all the manufactured articles used by her people. For some years to come she will need to buy 95 per cent. in return for her grain, timber, furs, oils, minerals, flax, and other produce.

"A rising tide of trade in Russia would undoubtedly do a great deal to restore the buying and selling energy of the whole world, not rapidly, but in a gradual and healthy way. We can not ignore the possibility. Russia herself must submit to any conditions to obtain it, or die out of civilization. Upon her representatives at the Genoa conference (if they actually get there), and upon their good sense and good faith, will depend the outcome of this chance to secure a renaissance of Russian life."

Or, to let *The American Banker* (New York) voice American financial opinion about Russia's presence at the Genoa conference:

"After the world had its hopes raised so many times to see the Soviet power overthrown and Russia recover from her brainstorm, it is now endeavoring to ascertain if it is possible to have any relations with the Soviet and just how much has the leopard changed his spots. This really is what the invitation to Russia to join the conference at Genoa means. Russia with Siberia contains a great proportion of the great undeveloped resources of the world. There lies dormant vast wealth in those raw materials that Europe so badly needs—timber, minerals and the products of the soil.

"Europe, loaded with debt, needs new resources of wealth to exploit, and they lie mainly in Russia. The Lenine and Trotzky régime, despite its ability to keep on top, has for some time realized that Russia is rapidly disintegrating under the Soviet system and that a new impetus is needed to restore the means of

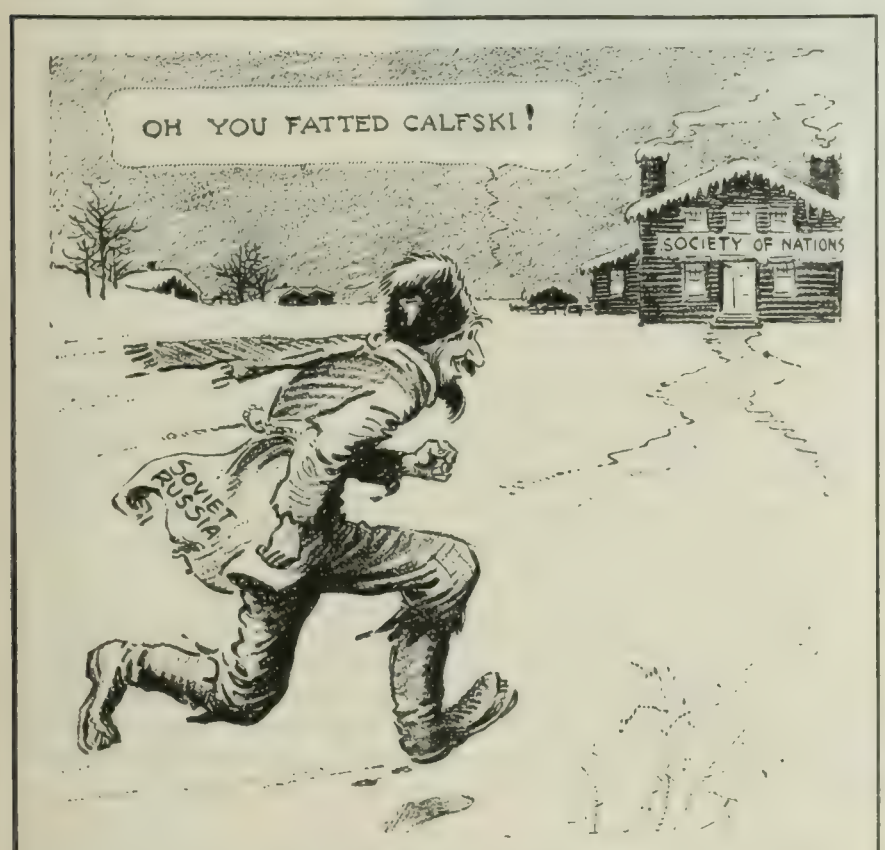
existence for the great population of Russia. Hence this projected meeting of two distinct needs, and we shall see this spring, when the conference meets in Genoa, if it will produce tangible and beneficial results."

But we know that in France the rendezvous with Russia at Genoa is far from popular. What the introduction of Germany and Russia into the conference really means, as the *Journal des Débats*, for instance, insists, is that Germany is to be allowed to exploit Russia at her leisure. In France, and also in this country, contends the New York *Tribune*, "the decision to invite Lenine and his trained Russians to the gathering created a bad impression." Russia may have agreed to pay her debts, but *The Tribune* sees little likelihood that these debts can be paid. In a financial and industrial way Russia "is a vacuum," we are told, and "of all the nonsense ever paraded by pseudo-statesmanship the implication that Russia is capable of pouring out goods in return for goods her people very much need is entitled to the blue ribbon of silliness."

But *The Villager*, whose editor writes in the suburban calm of Katonah, N. Y., has an explanation of the Western nations' new willingness to meet Lenine and Trotzky at Genoa. Three years ago the proposition "to shake the bloody hand of Bolshevism for the sake of fat trade concessions" would have aroused great popular protest. Why are we so ready to treat with Russia to-day? The answer is given as follows:

"In 1917 Lenine and Trotzky announced world-revolution and a Socialist State to be set up on the wreck. They only *said* they would accomplish these large ends, but we were scared into thinking they could do so. In panic we talked of a *cordon sanitaire* to be drawn about Russia; we dilated on the spread of Bolshevism; food relief, trade, treaties—everything to be done was urged in the name of preventing Bolshevism.

"The scare is over. Lenine and Trotzky still talk of world revolution, but only those attend who somehow feel it dishonorable to recognize as imaginary any perils they once thought real. No one to-day really fears that the spectacle of his



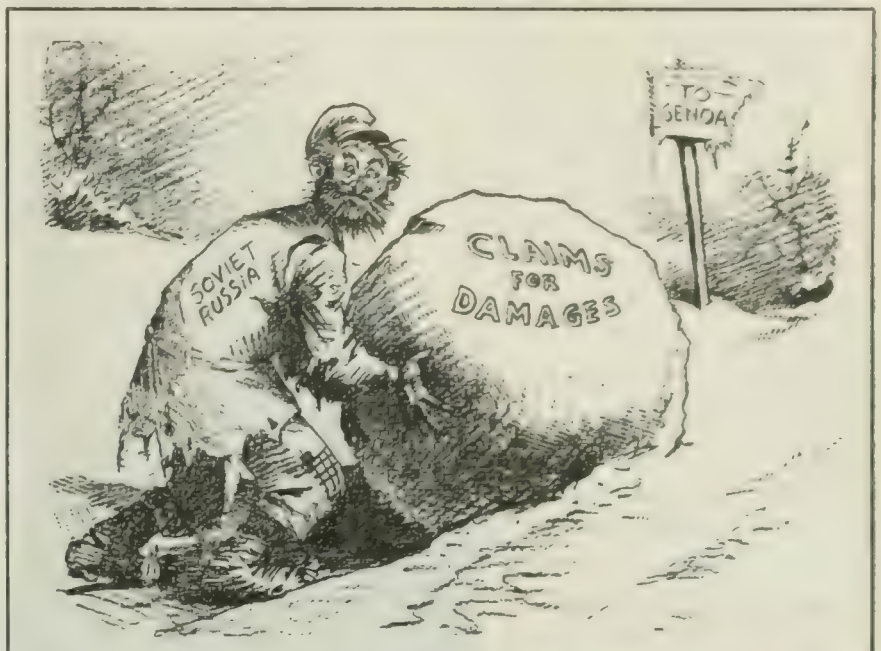
THE PRODIGAL'S RETURN.

—Knott in the Dallas *News*.

Government transacting business with the Soviet will encourage the Bolsheviki of his own country to rise up and enact the March Days at home. No one to-day is asking if to sit down with Lenine and Trotzky will not strengthen these gentlemen; they may have all the strength they can get, because we have discovered that their strength can not do to us what they said it could."

The Russian government's willingness to pay the pre-war debts—as a condition to participation at Genoa—has surprized American observers, but they find an interesting explanation in the following paragraphs in an Associated Press dispatch from Moscow:

Foreign debts owed by Russia and the claim of other governments against the Soviet régime will be as nothing when compared to the amounts that Moscow has chalked up against



AND WE ALL KNOW WHAT CHANCE A SNOWBALL HAS

—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger*

England, France and America. The American claims, upon which America was successful against England, following the Civil War in the United States, form the chief precedent upon which the Bolshevik Government will present its claims against the Allied and Associated Powers.

"Reams of documents will be presented to show the responsibility of the Great Powers for the damage suffered by Russia as a result of the Czecho-Slovak advance in Siberia. Admiral Kolchak's ill-fated movement, the Archangel expedition, General Denikine's sweep northward from the Caucasus, General Baron Wrangel's Crimean expedition, General Yudenitch's fiasco in the Baltic States, Simon Petlura's activities in Ukraine, and hundreds of similar expeditions not reported to the western world."

The sum of 100,000,000,000 gold rubles has been mentioned as the total which the Soviet Government will demand, but the above quoted correspondent thinks that this is likely to be scaled down by the elimination of indirect damages. In the Washington dispatches high Treasury officials are quoted as describing these damage claims as "preposterous." "Fantastic" is the word used by the Pittsburgh *Gazette-Times*. The claims, in the opinion of the Washington *Herald*, "are obviously advanced for trading purposes." On the other hand, the Socialist Milwaukee *Leader* thinks that if Russia is asked to pay the Czar's debts, she "is perfectly right is setting forth the damage she has suffered as a counterclaim." In this connection it is interesting to note that *The Wall Street Journal* estimates the total national debt of Russia at about $24,000,000,000, of which about $5,000,000,000 is owed to France. These totals are so large that the London *Economist* thinks it quite "clear that whatever the Soviet Government may promise it can not even begin performance for many years to come."

Russia's aims at the Genoa conference have been officially stated as follows by Foreign Minister Tchitcherin in an Associated Press dispatch:

"We are going to Genoa, neither as conquered nor as conquering. We shall fight, but our fight will be for commercial development, not for revolution. We are going to the Conference to fight as equals with the other Powers; as the representatives of the proletarian Government, offering the capitalistic Governments an opportunity for developing the great resources of Russia in such a way as to do justice to the Russian proletariat as well as to the foreign capitalists."

A MILLION A DAY FOR OUR WOUNDED

"WHAT IS THE REASON for the failure of the Government's program for the rehabilitation of disabled soldiers?" is the pointed question put by the leading Republican organ, the New York *Tribune*. Last April a new director, C. R. Forbes, of Seattle, was appointed by the President, and in August the Sweet Bill was signed, combining the insurance and relief bureaus in the Veterans' Bureau, yet, as the Tulsa *Tribune* remarks, "evidence, as to wrongs and abuses seem to pile up faster than evidence of improvement and relief." President Harding himself has declared that "the man who came back wounded deserves the fullest aid and assistance in our power to give, and I purpose to use all the influence and power that I have to see that he gets it." Moreover, declares the New York *Times*, "if there is anything that the people demand with all the sincerity and earnestness of which they are capable, no matter what it shall cost, it is that the disabled soldier must be cared for, put on his feet, or made physically comfortable and easy in his mind for life."

PRESIDENT HARDING GREETING THE WOUNDED

At Walter Reed Hospital, Washington. "The soldier who came back wounded deserves the fullest aid and assistance in our power to give, and I purpose to use all the influence and power that I have to see that he gets it," declared the President."

Despite such assertions, however, a national association of wounded and disabled veterans assembled in Washington a month ago and, selecting Ohio as a typical State, declared in a memorial to the President that "the Government of the United States has provided no hospital facilities of any kind to care for mentally disabled ex-service men," and that "the United States has farmed out the insane ex-service men of Ohio to State asylums which are notoriously overcrowded, under-manned and inadequately equipped to treat and care for them." These charges, together with the statement that "the tubercular and the non-tubercular are not kept separate," and that "the State of Ohio is making a profit averaging $300 a year on each patient," were published in our issue of February 4. What is true in Ohio is true in practically every State in the Union, declared the memorial, "and the pity of it all is that, according to specialists, one-half of these young soldiers could be restored to reason, or socially and economically rehabilitated by prompt medical treatment."

"The nation can not dodge, and should be ashamed to try to dodge its responsibilities in connection with these men," asserts the Raleigh *News and Observer*. They should get "the best care and treatment that science and a wealthy nation can provide," maintains the New York *Evening Mail*, thus agreeing with every editorial opinion that has come to our notice. "A country which could make marvelous arrangements for them when they were being prepared to fight can now do equally well when they have paid the penalty of fighting," contends *The Mail*, as it complains of conditions in New York hospitals.

When we look for an explanation of what the Baltimore *Sun* terms "callous indifference," we are told by Dr. Haven Emerson, former medical adviser to what is now the Veterans' Bureau, that "politics are at work"; that "political appointments are being made within the Bureau." It was Dr. Emerson who advised against making Camp Sherman, at Chillicothe, Ohio, a national hospital center, because "it would prevent contact between the patients and their families, which in most instances is highly desirable." The hospital plan, we are told by Harold A. Littledale in the New York *Evening Post*, "later was changed to the 'national university' idea, which now is coming in for so much criticism." This plan also was carried out against the advice of the medical adviser, Dr. Emerson, who soon thereafter tendered his resignation. "Politics and medical services," declares this public health authority, "are incompatible, and the Veterans' Bureau work is 95 per cent. medical services."

"But," explains the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, as it takes up the defense of Director Forbes, "the task of rehabilitating our wounded soldiers is a tremendous one, and not to be accomplished in a day. Veterans must be content to withhold judgment until Director Forbes has had reasonable time in which to work out his plans." In complete agreement is the Rochester *Post-Express*, which thinks "the appointment of Colonel Forbes was a good one. His military record is beyond reproach, and his ability to administer the affairs incumbent upon the office is unquestioned." Under his régime "a material change for the better has been wrought in the past few months," we are assured by the Washington *Post*. As the Harrisburg paper specifically points out:

"Fourteen regional offices have been established throughout the country, and working from these fourteen regional offices are 140 authorized suboffices. The fourteen regional offices will, under rules and regulations prescribed, hear complaints, examine, rate and award compensation claims, grant medical, surgical, dental and hospital treatment, convalescent care and grant vocational training."

"What is most desirable," in the opinion of the Springfield *Republican*, "is that the true perspective of this matter shall not be lost sight of by a one-sided view." And it is just this sort of view, intimates the Providence *Bulletin*, that we have been given by Judge Marx, national commander of the disabled veterans' organization, which presented the memorials to the President. "Judge Marx," *The Bulletin* tells us, "is a bitter opponent of the Harding Administration. He finds fault with the Forbes system, but why doesn't he confer with Director Forbes, point out the mistakes, and work with the Bureau for better conditions?"

In St. Louis, we are reminded by the Seattle *Times*, "disabled soldiers who have received vocational training at Government expense are earning larger salaries than they did before they were injured." On February 10 Director Forbes called a conference of the country's leading neuropsychiatric specialists with the object of improving the Bureau's method of dealing with mental and nervous cases among disabled ex-service men.

Director Forbes thus referred to his record at the conference of the disabled:

"Here are some of the things the Veterans' Bureau is doing:

"1. Paying out $1,000,000 cash every day, including Sunday, directly into the hands of the ex-service man or his dependents.

"2. Providing, without cost, hospital care and treatment to 30,000 veterans. This care includes board and lodging and represents an expenditure by the Government of $60,000,000 per annum.

"3. Giving vocational training, without cost, to 100,000 disabled ex-service men at an expenditure for tuition and supervision of $30,000,000 per annum.

"4. Mailing out 650,000 checks every month, representing $42,000,000.

"5. Conducting an insurance business for over 600,000 ex-service men, without any cost of administration to them, at premium rates below that of private companies for like policies. Insurance in force, $3,500,000,000.

"6. Conducting over 50,000 medical examinations every month.

"7. Giving outside treatment in cases where hospitalization is not required to 20,000 ex-service men every month.

"8. Receiving 1,000 new claims every day, in addition to the 1,200,000 on file; employing 4,000 ex-service men and women in carrying out the work.

"9. Requiring for 1922 expenditures in behalf of the disabled ex-service men —$510,000,000—more than the entire expenditure of the whole United States in any year prior to 1897.

"10. The United States of America is already doing more for its disabled veterans than any country in the world, despite the fact that their losses were far heavier than ours.

"In view of these figures, statements that the Government is not taking care of its disabled men will not hold water. In addition, the bureau has allowed 305,000 compensation claims; $300,141,000 has been paid out in compensation benefits, and 148,000 insurance claims have been allowed with a commuted value of the claims totaling $1,310,000,000. Would this indicate that nothing has been done?

"On January 1, 1921, there were in all Government iustitutions but 2,541 beds for the care and treatment of mental and nervous cases. On January 5, 1922, there was a total of 5,158 available beds in Government institutions for the care of this type of patients. Has not some progress been made during the last year?"

Furthermore, declares the President's personal physician, General Sawyer:

"To-day there are being hospitalized under Government control, in Federal hospitals, 22,440 World War veterans. This does not take into account patients in contract hospitals, who now number 9,066.

"There are also under construction 7,592 beds which will be ready for occupancy within the next few months, and the Government is at present contemplating at least 2,500 more beds under the new Langley bill. So ultimately the Government will have under its direct administration hospital capacity for a minimum of 32,000 patients, which is estimated to be the peak of the load."

TO HALE KING COAL TO COURT

A SOLUTION FOR THE COAL INDUSTRY'S PROBLEMS, in which the consumer would receive consideration, is offered by Senator Kenyon, chairman of the special Senate Committee named to investigate labor conditions in the West Virginia coal-fields. The Senator from Iowa proposes a Federal agency for regulation of the coal industry—a voluntary court of arbitration affecting employees and employers alike, and recommends that a code of laws be enacted by Congress and the principles of the code interpreted by three appointees of the President. Thus, with representatives of the miners, the operators, and the public, the Coal Board would function much like the Railway Labor Board. Senators Phipps, Sterling and Warren, also of the Committee, support Senator Kenyon's report, but go further in declaring that unless labor unions are forced to incorporate, the Coal Board would have no legally responsible body with which to deal. In the coal industry, they point out, the employer, usually an incorporated body, "is legally responsible for the carrying out of contracts, agreements and promises, but it is always uncertain whether the agreements and contracts of labor union officials will be lived up to."

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"BOTH SIDES HAVE BEEN FORGETFUL,"

says Senator William S. Kenyon, of Iowa, "of the great third party—the public—which has a vital interest in preserving peace in the coal industry." Senator Kenyon, since making his report, has been appointed United States Circuit Judge of the 8th District.

Senator Kenyon's report holds that both coal operators and miners were responsible for the recent fatal conflicts and property destruction in West Virginia. It was near the capital of West Virginia, in Kanawha County, it will be recalled, that approximately five thousand armed union miners assembled in August last year with the announced intention of marching through Boone and Logan counties to Mingo County as a "protest against martial law and the mine-guard system," which the union miners charged existed in Mingo and Logan counties. The result was a short civil war, in which the residents of Logan County, particularly, rose against the invading union miners, and eventually Federal troops were called into the area to restore order In reality, avers Governor Morgan, of West Virginia, in a statement to the New York *Commercial*, "the invasion was an attempt on the part of the union miners to force the unionization of the Mingo and Logan coal-fields." "There is no war between unorganized miners and coal operators in southern West Virginia (Mingo and Logan territory)," declared the Huntington *Herald-Dispatch*, "nor has there ever been. The war was carried on by union agitators from other counties and other States."

It is to stop this type of industrial warfare that Senator Kenyon formulated his code, which later is to be embodied in a Senate bill. The Senator does not want his program confused with the Kansas Industrial Court; he does not stand for compulsory arbitration or against the right to strike. "The code presents recognized elements of fairness," notes the Omaha *Bee*, "and provides a possible solution for a condition that may become intolerable." As *The Bee* reminds us:

"The miners have shown that they can interrupt the orderly processes of communal life by refusing to dig coal. The operators have shown that they can produce a similar state of affairs by refusing to negotiate with their men. Experience has shown that the Kansas or Colorado Industrial Court laws do not bring about the uninterrupted operation of industry. This suggests the need of some further arrangements."

The Senator's code, which he does not claim to have originated, but which he feels is applicable to the coal industry, is as follows:

1. Coal is a public utility, and in its production and distribution the public interest is predominant.

2. Human standards should be the constraining influence in fixing the wages and working conditions of mine workers.

3. Capital prudently and honestly invested in the coal industry should have an adequate return sufficient to stimulate and accelerate the production of this essential commodity.

4. The right of operators and miners to organize is recognized and affirmed. This right shall not be denied, abridged, or interfered with in any manner whatsoever. . . .

5. The right of operators and of miners to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing is recognized and affirmed.

6. The miners who are not members of a union have the right to work without being harassed by fellow workmen who may belong to unions. The men who belong to a union have the right to work without being harassed by operators who do not believe in unionism. . . . .

7. The right of all unskilled or common laborers to earn an adequate living wage sufficient to maintain the worker and his family in health and reasonable comfort, and to afford an opportunity for savings against unemployment, old age, and other contingencies is hereby declared and affirmed. . . . .

8. The right of women to engage in industrial occupations is recognized and affirmed; their rates of pay shall be the same as those of male workers for the same or equivalent service performed. . . . .

9. Children under the age of sixteen years shall not be employed in the industry unless permits have been issued under State authority.

10. Six days shall be the standard work week in the industry, with one day's rest in seven. The standard work day shall not exceed eight hours.

11. Punitive overtime shall be paid for hours worked each day in excess of the standard workday.

12. When a dispute or controversy arises between operators and mine workers, there should be no strike or lockout, pending a conference or a hearing and determination of the facts and principles involved.

"Of all the piffling propositions yet put forward, this seems to be the worst," declares the *Coal Trade Bulletin* (Pittsburgh), but the *Coal Age*, a New York trade paper, on the other hand, maintains that the Senator's report is "an able document; the case is fairly stated, the claims of both miners and operators are carefully set forth, there is no dodging of the issue, and the author courageously proposes a solution." The *Coal Age*, furthermore, "commends the Kenyon report for not taking the popular form of State control of coal, for which there is already some evidence of popular demand."

UNDISTURBED.

—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Evenin Public Ledger*.

The Williamson (W. Va.) Coal Operators' Association "does not feel that Senator Kenyon's proposals of Government supervision could rightfully be applied to our business," according to a statement in the New York *Herald* from the secretary of the Association. Finally we come to the objection of the *United Mine Workers' Journal*, of Indianapolis:

"When an agency is created with authority to say that a man shall work for a rate of wages determined and fixt by that agency, and in the fixing of which the worker has no voice—there is where slavery begins. Look back over the history of Boards, Commissions and the like which have been clothed with even a semblance of such power, and you will find that invariably they have been under the control and domination of those interests that do not have the welfare of the laborer at heart. What assurance is there that it would be different under the Kenyon plan?

"No one was disappointed in the kind of report turned in by Senators Phipps, Warren and Sterling. Phipps and Warren always have been antagonistic to the rights of labor, and nothing else could be expected from them."

"The whole scheme of Senator Kenyon's would have more weight with careful students of current affairs if our experiment with compulsory arbitration in the railway industry had been more successful," remarks the New York *Journal of Commerce*, which believes that "the sound solution of existing problems is not likely to be found in any such plan."

"But a code is certainly desirable, if not essential to the effective functioning of a tribunal charged with the control of a great industry," asserts the Chicago *Daily News*, "for the public has no means of enforcing due recognition of its paramount rights and interests." "Very few people presumably want civil war in industry," observes the New York *Evening Post*, which believes "Senator Kenyon has moved in the right direction to bring another basic industry within the circle of civilized industry." And this move of the Senator's has a great deal of significance for the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger*. "Once it was considered dangerous to disagree with big business," notes this paper; "more recently it has been considered dangerous to disagree with labor. It is encouraging, therefore, to find more or less conservative Senators who have the courage to do both." Of the proposal to compel labor unions to incorporate, the Washington *Post* says:

"Within the past few years the country has witnessed some conspicuous instances of broken wage contracts. Arrangements solemnly made, sealed and signed were cast aside as scraps of paper upon one pretext or another. This practise has become so common that employers, in making contracts for future delivery, can not depend upon existing agreements covering labor charges.

"Common fairness and ordinary justice to the interests of the public require that wage contracts should be strictly observed, and in order that they may be, all parties to them should be held responsible under the law. Statutes now in force which give exemption to the workers ought to be repealed, so that all will stand upon the same footing."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

ORIENTAL view is that Occidents will happen.—*Wall Street Journal.*

To the British eye the Oriental landscape is a riot of color.—*Columbia Record.*

THE manufacturer who makes the best of things usually succeeds.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

THE Industrial medium now most needed is one that can make ghosts walk.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

JAPAN says she has been patient in China's case. But China looks more like the patient.—*Dallas News.*

THE Government is continuing to bind up the wounds of the veterans with red tape.—*Asheville Times.*

NOT all of those interested in China should have the Open Door. Some should get the gate.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

WE often wonder, if the Chinese love us as much as they say they do, why they sharpen our collars so.—*Columbia Record.*

THE embattled farmers may have stood at Concord in 1775, but in 1922 they seemingly balk at it.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

IT must be difficult for the Chinese to reconcile the creed of Christian nations with their greed.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

IF the North Pole is really moving, it must now be quite a distance from the place where Dr. Cook found it.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

NEW YORK might begin her advertising campaign with this notice: "Don't go West and get held up. Come to New York."—*New York Evening Post.*

AGAIN the Democrats will have the spending of money as a campaign issue and the Republicans will have the money to spend.—*Springfield Republican.*

"COAL Strike Looms!" Well, why can't the miners and operators be brought together right now and kept in conference until they agree on just how much more the consumer will stand for?—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

THE dogs of war, it seems, are not to die, but only to diet.—*Columbia Record.*

IF it be true that the good die young, then we can explain the untimely demise of our New Year's resolutions.—*Asheville Times.*

EVERY child comes into the world endowed with liberty, opportunity, and a share of the war debt.—*Mansfield News.*

ONE great difference between the Four-Power Treaty and the League Covenant is that one was of Republican and the other of Democratic origin.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

NOTHING is more gratifying than to make a mistake and then see it copied without credit by all the other newspapers in the same county.—*Boonville Republican.*

JUST as everything was looking rosy for the future of the Democratic party, along comes William Jennings Bryan and predicts a victory for the Democrats at the next election.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

IF a man doesn't believe the world is getting better, he isn't.—*Canton Press.*

PERSIA recognizes the Irish Free State. Aw, shah, as Eamon would say.—*Dallas News.*

LAWLESSNESS seems to have left Mexico, and we think we know where it went.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

"READING maketh a full man." This probably refers to one of the best cellars.—*New York American.*

A CONFERENCE may be defined as an assemblage held preliminary to another conference.—*Dallas News.*

GENERAL PERSHING says the Army needs second lieutenants. Vindicated at last!—*Army and Navy Journal.*

JAPAN says she is behind President Harding's program. Yes—but how far behind?—*New York American.*

OLD Guard politicians are worried. The man with the hoe is getting after the man with the hokum.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

WELL, Thrift Week is over, and as we look ahead we seem to see Thrift Month and Thrift Year coming.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

NATIONS that have gotten into a hole by contracting debts can get out of it only by contracting them.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

IT used to be that women could vote only in certain States, but now a woman can vote no matter what state she is in.—*New York American.*

THE press report says that under the law the new Peace dollar can not be changed for twenty-five years. That will make it very inconvenient.—*Mobile Register.*

COMMISSIONER ENRIGHT blames judges, well-meaning philanthropists and the parole system for the wave of crime. Personally, we're inclined to blame the criminals.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

OF course, Ireland might just as well have been made a Free State without all the killing and burning and wrecking, but that, you know, would have indicated an inferior brand of diplomacy and statesmanship somewhere.—*New York American.*

THE horrors of another such peace as this one should be all that is necessary to deter the world from another war.—*Columbia Record.*

WE shudder for fear the man who names Pullmans may get hold of the LITERARY DIGEST's special Chinese number.—*St. Joseph Gazette.*

IT's getting harder to railroad legislation through Congress now that they have installed the bloc system.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

IN charging an illegal conspiracy against three big tobacco firms, the Federal Trade Commission probably proceeds on the theory that where there's so much smoke, etc.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

PRESIDENT LOWELL of Harvard complains that football interferes seriously with the students' academic work. He probably doesn't realize how seriously their academic work interferes with their football.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

HIS FINISH.

—Chubb in the Rochester *Herald.*

FOREIGN COMMENT

WHEN MR. POINCARÉ "CUT IN" ON MR. BRIAND AT CANNES.

"There Was I, Waiting at the Church!"

De Amsterdammer (Amsterdam).

POINCARÉ UNDER EUROPE'S SEARCHLIGHT

NO ITEM in Mr. Poincaré's political make-up will remain unrevealed if the searchlights of the press in Europe keep in good working order, it is remarked by those who note various comments on his record in French politics, from which British, German and Italian editors essay to predict what his Government will bring to pass. There is no head of any European state possessing the intellectual equipment of the French Prime Minister, remarks the London *Outlook*, "nor any political party in Europe so devoid of elementary common sense as his own." Referring to his tenure of the Presidency of France, this British weekly observes that it cut short the career of the "most able of French politicians, and immured him in the Palais Élysee" during the greatest years of the history of France. We read then:

"He was a political cipher. His memoranda to his Prime Ministers were either ignored or drew threats of resignation because the President was exceeding his constitutional prerogatives. Released from his gilded chains, he thirsted for the power which all other French statesmen of his own caliber had already tasted, and some of them found bitter. To quench his thirst, he was compelled to win the sympathies, by voicing the delusions, of the horizon-blue Chamber, which the electors chose in 1918 by the simple method of voting in the man in each constituency who promised to get most out of Germany. So he put himself at the head of a tatterdemalion and not too reputable following to gain his own ends, without in the least sharing the opinions he was forced to proclaim to keep his leadership, as many a talented soldier of fortune has done before him. He has gained his ends. And now, in office, he must do his best as a patriot to further the interests of France without drawing down upon him the wrath of his followers for pledges unfulfilled and threats unexecuted.

"The difference between M. Poincaré, leader of the wild men, and M. Poincaré, the President of the Council, must be looked for largely in the increased sense of responsibility that will weigh upon the latter."

The Outlook believes that "the wild men must be curbed, and to hold them in check we must rely upon their leader." As the new French Government gets under way "it is fair and wise, as well as politic, to overlook the provocative words written and spoken in the past" and this weekly adds:

"M. Poincaré is going to Genoa. So far so good. It is only courteous to credit him with intentions to work for the objects to be sought at that Conference according to the unanimous resolution of the Supreme Council at Cannes. The little tempest in a teapot about the Anglo-French pact is of no importance whatever, because the pact is of no objective value, and was intended merely as window-dressing to impress French opinion. We can quite safely guarantee France against German aggression for ten years, a period during which every soldier knows Germany can not possibly attack France, and there is no reason why we should object to France guaranteeing us against Germany, if French pride prefers to make the obligation mutual, so long as we remain the judges of what constitutes aggression."

As to the Genoa Conference, which some London press correspondents think may be postponed a month on account of the resignation of the Italian Cabinet, we learn from Paris cable dispatches that Premier Poincaré has drafted a note to the Allies suggesting that some attempt be made through diplomatic channels to agree on a common policy among the Allies before the date of the Conference. He in no way indicates that anything resembling a Supreme Council should be called as a preliminary, we are told, but simply that the Allies should get to understand one another's point of view before setting out for Genoa. In his note to the Allies, we are advised that M. Poincaré calls attention to various "inconsistencies and imperfections" in the program prepared at Cannes for the Genoa Conference, and the French Premier suggests that all such questionable points "must first be settled between the Allies, who will then be able to present a united policy in case of any attempt by Soviet Russia and Germany to revise the Treaty of Versailles and win advantages for themselves without giving guaranties." Adverting to the miscarriage of the Cannes Conference, the Manchester *Guardian* concedes that the task which Mr. Lloyd George set himself at Cannes has "failed for the moment" and "may have to be resumed under less favorable conditions," but "it can not be

abandoned." Of Mr. Poincaré this newspaper says he is strong and able, and there is nothing in his career to suggest that his ministry will prove to be one with which England "can not cooperate." Says the London *Daily Telegraph:*

"The task which M. Briand has left incomplete, the establishment of a formal compact or alliance between Great Britain and France, should thoroughly appeal to the new Premier. He has always prest for this step, and has urged that we should have given France the guaranty she wished, even when the American Senate refused to ratify the draft of the Triple Alliance to which Mr. Wilson had agreed. The great work, then, of drawing the two nations together should go on, and should be pursued to a satisfactory conclusion, in spite of passing interruptions and discouragements. M. Poincaré is a supporter of the Versailles Treaty, and it is the operative clauses of that instrument which the Dual or Triple Pact would sanction. He desires that France should be secure against another German attack, and that Germany should pay to the full extent of her capacity for the injury she has done. That is what the people of France want; and, broadly stated, it is what the people of England want also. To attain this end we have been prepared for sacrifices, to which M. Briand has borne generous and eloquent testimony. We hope that the negotiations will be resumed in the temper and spirit with which they were initiated, and that Mr. Lloyd George will be able to reach with M. Poincaré that complete understanding which will do more than anything else to promote international stability."

On the other hand the London *Star* believes that in compassing the fall of Mr. Briand, France "simply upset the table" that Mr. Lloyd George's proposals at Cannes had made ready, and it hopes that as England starts a new thread of negotiations with Mr. Poincaré the "atmosphere of suspicion will sooner or later be dispelled." The London *Westminster Gazette* observes:

"This is not necessarily an inauspicious moment for British and French relations. Most people, whether British or French, have long been weary of the beating about the bush, the perpetual professions of 'complete accord,' followed immediately by proof of radical disagreement, the turning of awkward corners, only to come up to more awkward ones a week later, which have been the accepted methods of diplomacy during the last two years. They have taken us nowhere and, so far from cementing the Entente, have created increasing friction between the two countries. It has long been evident that there would be no peace for any French Government, and little for any other, until M. Poincaré and the school of thought he represents had had an opportunity of giving effect to their opinions, not as mere critics, but as responsible Ministers. We regret that this inevitable phase should not have come earlier, but come it was bound to sooner or later, and we hope it will at length be courageously faced on both sides. There is nothing more desirable in the world to-day than a good understanding between British and French, but it can not be built on the illusions and equivocations which, to such an excessive degree, have done duty for statesmanship in recent months. The two peoples and their Governments must be clear that they have the same objects in view, and, if they are not clear, they must face their differences and eschew all formulas which merely cover them up."

The London *Daily Chronicle*, described as Mr. Lloyd George's newspaper, calls attention to the report of its Berlin correspondent that the succession of Mr. Poincaré to Mr. Briand "caused something like a crisis in the German capital," and the editor proceeds:

"The Government of Dr. Wirth, as is well known, has with very uncertain popular support been pursuing an explicit policy of loyalty to the Versailles Treaty and compliance with the Allies' demands. The argument which it has pleaded to its own people has been that only by loyalty and compliance could considerate treatment be earned; and its critics are perpetually asking what it has to show for its earnings. If, in fact, it could only show the advent to power in France of a harshly anti-German party, its position must obviously be shaken, and may even be overthrown. The probable alternative would be a chaos devoid of hope either for Germany or for Europe. Much danger might be averted by a timely word uttered in the right quarter; and this is an aspect of its responsibilities, to which we hope the Poincarist Cabinet will be alive."

In Berlin the *Deutsche Tageszeitung* avers that all domestic discord in France will vanish under the Poincaré government, so that it will have a united front on foreign questions, and it adds:

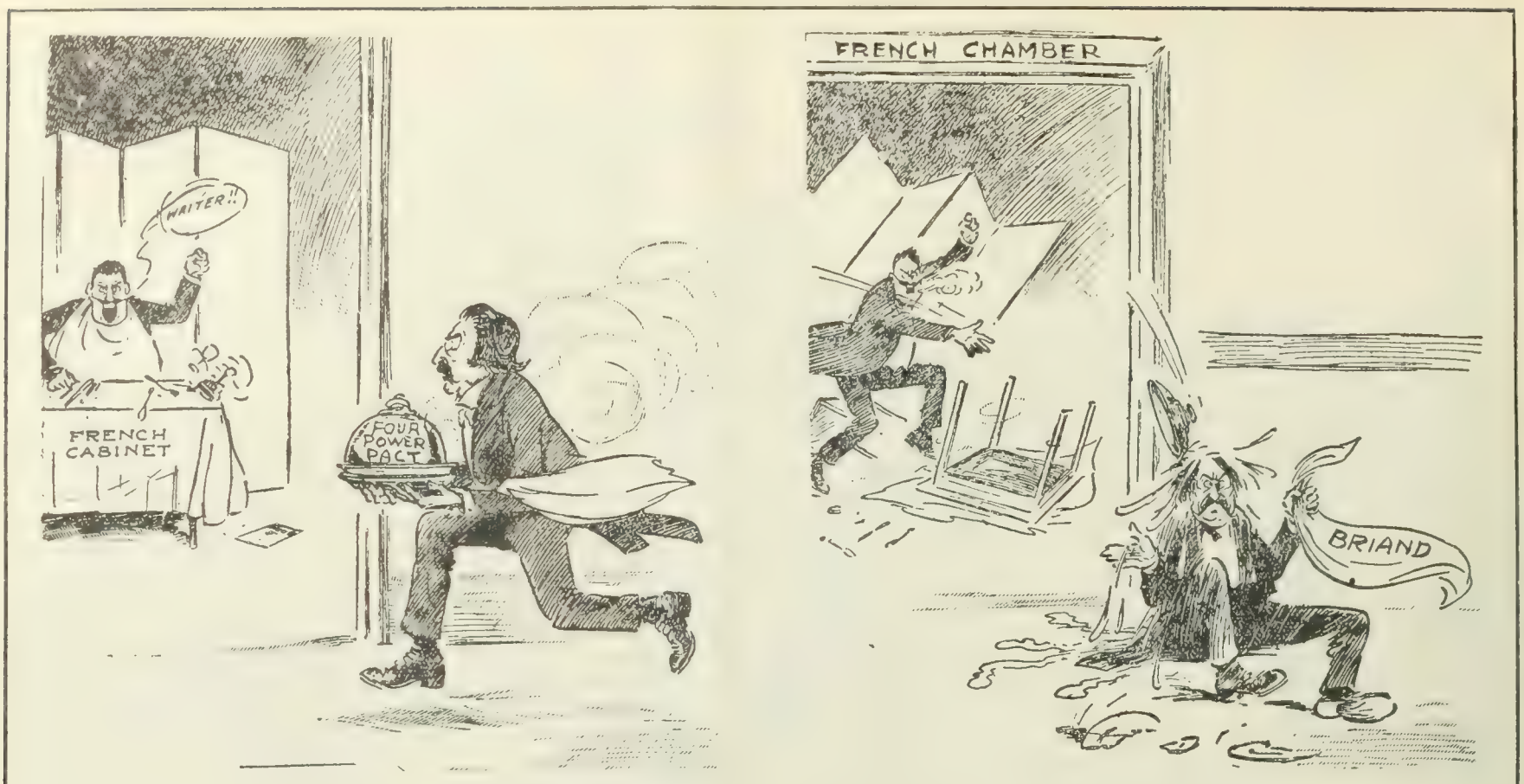
"It is astonishing with what rapidity the politicians and the press pass from Briand to Poincaré, and with what swiftness and ease the new cabinet was formed. We must admit with some shame that in similar situations in Germany political bargaining goes on without end."

The Berlin *Taegliche Rundschau* describes the Poincaré Cabinet as one of "execution" which will "exact the last penny from Germany, cut it up in bits and give France the left bank of the Rhine." But its parliamentary basis is rather restricted, according to this daily, which believes "the Poincaré name is so built up on promises that there must be inevitable disillusions." The Berlin *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* criticizes the Poincaré ministry as being too nationalistic, and writes of Mr. Poincaré as follows:

"Of course he has a sense of the shades of value in questions of detail, but his fundamental tendency, nevertheless, is to

"CANNES—AND CANT'S."

(*The Star*, London).



THE UNSUSPECTING WAITER, OR, THE SAD CASE OF MR. BRIAND.

BRIAND: "Oh, lor', I hope this will suit him."

THE WAITER: "———! Anybody can 'ave ze job!"
—*The Mail* (Birmingham).

exploit victory for France from all points of view, and especially with regard to Germany. In his eyes France takes precedence over Europe, and he is striving at this late day for the hegemony of the Third Republic in Europe. He wishes to be on good terms with England, but also that equality reign between the western Powers."

Mr. Theodore Wolff, editor of the *Berliner Tageblatt*, rages against Mr. Poincaré and his "policy of brigandage," and the *Vossische Zeitung* predicts that the new Cabinet must soon fall, unless it follows a different line of action, and the *Welt am Montag* laments that Mr. Poincaré should have gained his goal in securing the Premiership, for—

"He is well enough informed to know that the policy of France should move along the lines of the sagacious program drawn up by Mr. Lloyd George; but Mr. Poincaré is the slave of a campaign he has been conducting for many months. Any one who has said as much as he has must at least abide by his words."

In Italy the Rome *Tribuna* observes:

"What is the meaning of this theatrical stroke of the two French Presidents, Millerand of to-day and Poincaré, his predecessor? It means only one thing, which is that France objects to having her concerns made the subject of international discussion and deliberation, that France will not permit other powers to order it and impose a political directive upon it. In a word, it means that France insists on acting for herself. At Washington she objected to the program of disarmament that she was told to accept. At Cannes she refused even to discuss the problem that was suggested for discussion, namely, Reparations. As Louis XIV said for the State, the Republic says for Victory: 'I am France.'

"For too long a time France, whether as Republic, Empire, or Monarchy, has been habituated to dictate the law, and to consider herself as the protector and regenerator of humanity, now to calmly bend and accept and recognize in others the attributes of her royalty. During the forty-five years that elapsed between 1870 and 1914 she bowed under the law of Germany; but to-day, after victory, she can not submit to the law of anybody, friend or ally, and less even through friend or ally, to the will of the enemy. President Harding and Lloyd George both speak in the name of humanity, for the peace of Europe and for universal peace. But unquestionably there is an equivocation beneath their words and beneath their intentions, and this equivocation may consist in confusing Germany with humanity, and confusing the destiny of Germany with the destiny of humanity. Mr. Poincaré has risen up in arms against such equivocation.'

RUSSIA'S FIGHT WITH FAMINE AND DISEASE

THE FLIGHT FROM RUSSIA of starving peasants has stopt, and they have bravely decided to stay in the country and await the next harvest, it is stated in the report of a Special Commission to Russia sent by the Health Committee of the League of Nations. All neutral observers agree that the peasants have used what was left to them of corn for sowing purposes, we read, and prefer to live through the dreadful winter in the hope of seeing meager crops rather than to abandon live seed in the soil tilled by their own hands. The halt of the stampede from the famine districts was due, no doubt, the report tells us, to very great organizing of the Russian administration, which succeeded in mobilizing transport, machinery, etc., in order to throw it all into the affected districts. Therefore, the Commission believes that—

"The main problem of the refugee is that of the return of the peasant of Western origin. There are still very large numbers to be repatriated. Comparing the Russian Soviet establishments for dealing with the mass movements of the population with the best similar establishments on the other side of the frontier, it must be admitted, the report states, that the Russian quarantine stations and barrack arrangements are certainly up to the best standard anywhere in Eastern Europe. Morbidity and mortality in Russian trains (which are unheated) are, however, very high, and it is not rare to see bodies being unloaded from Russian trains in Polish frontier stations.

"Children are apparently being taken care of in a very comprehensive way. The present régime has done its utmost to secure proper conditions, but in view of the difficult state of things in Russia at present, a custom has grown up of voluntarily abandoning the child to the care of the State."

As summarized by the London *Westminster Gazette*, the report informs us that the misery of present Russian life was evident in every hospital visited. Nothing struck the Commission so much as the exemplary cleanliness of a big municipal hospital in Moscow, which seemed an oasis amidst a desert of rubbish and untidiness. The staff which had succeeded in keeping this institution in such good order, we are told, was receiving salaries much below the famine level. The nurses were paid 5,000 rubles per month, and got their food only every second day. We read then:

"The situation of these nurses will be accurately appreciated

if it is realized that a cake of soap in Moscow costs 8,500 rubles.

"Another instance: a University Professor, by contriving to combine the duties of fourteen different posts, managed to put together a total salary of 400,000 rubles. The monthly value of his food ration (so-called academic food ration—the third best in the series) amounted to, roughly, 1,000,000 rubles. And yet he was unable to purchase the elementary necessaries of life for himself and his average-sized family.

"In spite of such conditions of life, scientific activity in Russia has not ceased. In fact, the Russians are perhaps overdoing themselves in their zeal for establishing laboratories everywhere. In Moscow alone there appear to be twelve municipal bacteriological laboratories, and in the Moscow district there are as many as thirty. . . .

"In conclusion, the Commission suggests the drawing up of a Sanitary Convention and of an Anti-Epidemic Agreement between the Russian Government and the contiguous countries. The People's Health Commissary exprest his readiness to enter into such negotiations, being particularly emphatic as to his anxiety to conclude such an agreement first of all with Poland."

The report informs us that the epidemic of cholera, which was responsible for some 140,000 cases during the first five months of last year, ended suddenly in the middle of what is usually the epidemic season. We are told that it is impossible to predict whether or not there will be a recrudescence in the coming summer, but the presence of a regular cycle still on its increase is suspected. It is pointed out, moreover, that—

"The difficult transport situation in Russia assists in the localization of epidemics. Had railway traffic been normal, cholera would have spread westwards. The Russian sanitary authorities have made a study of this problem. It appears that the big increase of last year had its starting-point at Rostov-on-the-Don. It should be emphasized that the rôle played by 'carriers' appears to have been very considerable. This is an observation which was made also in Poland.

"As to typhus in Russia, the number of cases in 1919 and 1920 is estimated by Professor Tarassevitch at twenty millions, which must be taken as a starting-point in any attempt to get at the extent of the Eastern endemic focus. The Russians were satisfied that typhus had considerably decreased during 1920, but there were 2,939,000 official notifications in that year—a gigantic figure, especially as the pre-war average never exceeded 150,000.

"The expectations for the present winter had been favorable until typhus made an early appearance among the refugees in the Volga district. This was looked upon as a bad prognostic. According to the most recent information, typhus was spreading all over Russia, the Eastern districts of Poland being also affected.

"The Russian authorities seem to be in no great fear of an extensive outbreak of smallpox. They are confident of being able to check successfully the progress of the disease. The official figures for 1920 gave a total of 168,000 notifications, while the maximum reached in 1921 appears to be below 100,000."

There is no doubt as to the relationship between famine and the spread of epidemics, according to the report, which states that cholera seems to have been limited almost entirely to the famine districts, and typhus also is mainly restricted to the same provinces. Tho the disorganization of the railway traffic is a boon in disguise, from the Commission's point of view, it is to be noted that a very considerable and steady migration of refugees is constantly taking place. The refugees in Russia fall into two main classes—war prisoners and civilians. The repatriation of war prisoners need not cause great anxiety, we are told, but the civilian traveler is a dangerous carrier of epidemic disease. The methods adopted by the Commission in collecting the information, we learn, were two-fold. In the first place, they had interviews with the People's Commissary for Health, and his competent officials; and secondly, they had the benefit of information and advice given by Professor Tarassevitch. Altho much has been said about the danger of the plague spreading from Russia, Professor Tarassevitch assured the Commission that to his knowledge not a single case of plague had been discovered within the frontiers of European Russia. But all the authorities, according to this physician, complained about the indifference of the Chinese authorities to the epidemics of pneumonic plague in Manchuria.

GREECE AND PEACE

PEACE IS ARDENTLY DESIRED by the Greeks in their war with the Turks, but not peace at any price, nor is it to be expected that Athens will oblige France and the Turkish Nationalists by consenting to the unconditional abandonment of the Greeks of Asia. This we learn from the Greek correspondent of the London *Times*, who points out moreover, that no Greek Government would fail to demand compensation, territorial or financial, or both, for the loss of the Ionian mandate. The Greek case, as presented by a Greek of no pronounced party sympathies was outlined to this correspondent as follows:

"The Entente Powers gave the Ionian mandate to the Greek nation by the Treaty of Sèvres. If they gave it not to the nation, but to Mr. Venizelos, they had no right to do so, and they can not blame us for accepting the gift as tho it had been made to the nation. We may have made a huge mistake in the last elections, but are they justified in abandoning us because our unreflecting electorate made an instinctive movement against what it regarded as a Dictatorship? If we are to evacuate the area which our unbeaten army holds, we have the right to demand compensation as well as guaranties that our commercial interests in Ionia will be respected, and, above all, that our 'unredeemed brethren' shall not suffer for having made common cause with us when the Powers invited us first to occupy Ionia, and then to take the offensive against the Kemalists who were threatening Constantinople."

It is admitted that there are some Greeks who will not hear of the evacuation of Ionia on any terms, but the *Times* correspondent doubts whether such Greeks are truly representative of the majority. On the other hand he tells us that there is no tendency to accept any compromise on the question of Eastern Thrace. Of Greek relations with the Powers, this informant tells us:

"The fears exprest in some quarters last winter that the return of the Royalist Party to power would result in a pro-German orientation of Greek policy and a growth of pro-German sentiment among the Greek people have till now proved baseless. We British remain extremely popular with all parties, save the handful of Communists. As regards Greek relations with Italy, the Greek Government, tho it regrets the continuance of the Italian occupation of the purely Greek Dodecanese islands, is anxious to be on good terms with a powerful Western neighbor, and the Greek Press is now much less given to anti-Italian diatribes than was the case a year ago.

"French policy in the Near East is severely and often intemperately criticized by both Royalist and Venizelist newspapers, more especially since the Angora Treaty. While the Royalist organs, forgetting the painful incidents of December 1, 1916, seem unnecessarily surprized at the disinclination of the Quai d'Orsay to discuss the recognition of King Constantine, the Venizelists seem to stand on firmer ground when they criticize the very anti-Greek attitude of part of the French Press to-day."

Bulgaria remains the bugaboo of Greece in the Balkans, we are told, for while its Premier, Stambuliski, inspires "some, but not unlimited confidence," the Greek students of Balkan affairs wonder whether his Agrarian party will be able to retain its independence of the Macedonian groups. We read then:

"Roumania is popular; the Greek Press advocates a policy of mutual understanding and cooperation between Athens and Bucharest, and the recent marriages between the Royal Houses are regarded as a proof of the good relations between the two states. There is little confidence in the vitality of the Albanian State and considerable soreness over the decision of the Entente Powers to award a large part of 'Northern Epirus,' which the Powers regarded as Greek in 1914, to the Government of Tirana.

"Greek relations with the Triune Kingdom of Jugo-Slavia seem decidedly friendly, and Belgrade has a very capable and popular representative at Athens in the person of Mr. Baloukchich; still Salonika may become a bone of contention between Greeks and Southern Slavs in the future, and one can not help feeling that it might be good policy for Greece to make Salonika a free port and thus deprive Belgrade of possible economic grievances and restore the much-impaired prosperity of that historic Macedonian seaport."

THE "SHYLOCK STRAIN" IN UNCLE SAM

HIS DUCATS mean more to Uncle Sam than the re-establishment of financial peace and health in Europe, say some witty if acrimonious French writers, who remark that the "Shylock strain seems to predominate in the cross-breeding of Uncle Sam," as they look with ire on the Refunding Bill which provides that the Allied debt to the United States may not be extended beyond the period of twenty-five years, and at a rate of interest not less than four and one-quarter per cent. America is asking one hundred and thirty-two billions from the Allies, and she loaned them fifty billions, according to the Paris *Journal*, which exclaims that Europe is invited to pay back within twenty-five years a total of $11,000,000,000. At the present rate of exchange, it is pointed out, this amounts to 132,000,000,000 francs, plus interest accruing during the quarter of a century, and "it is enough to cite these figures to show that they do not agree with any possible reality." More than this they do not agree with the "most elementary notion of justice which demands of the debtor no more than he has received," and this Paris daily proceeds:

"What did the Allies receive? England borrowed from the United States $4,860,000,000; France, $2,750,000,000; Italy, $1,625,000,000; Belgium, $350,000,000; Russia, $185,000,000; and other countries $230,000,000.

"All these dollars were calculated at the arbitrary rate of exchange which was fixt by the war. France got five francs for a dollar, that is 13,740,000,000 francs. If she had to pay back to-day she would have to disburse twelve francs per dollar, that is 33,000,000,000. What will be the exchange in fifteen years?

"Further, this sum is nothing to the total which will be reached if one adds interest at the modest 4¼ per cent., which the American Senate has fixt. At the present rate the French debt would increase 1,500,000,000 francs per year.

"The evil of the calculation is the more flagrant because the Allies have kept nothing of what was loaned them. These billions have literally disappeared in smoke. Furthermore, the Americans only extended credits. No capital left their territory. It only paid their own countrymen who furnished food and war material to their European companions in arms. In the circumstances the price paid was necessarily high. It gave good profits. It paid high wages.

"Out of 50,000,000,000 francs loaned to the Allies, the real value which left America was perhaps 20,000,000,000, while repayment will need over 100,000,000,000 without interest. That does not seem fair. It does not even seem clever, for such a debt must radically destroy the economy of the world.

"Of that American business men are perfectly aware. Many of them have not even waited for conversation with British business men before seeing that very large liquidation of the debt would be not only just but fruitful. President Harding himself finds that the Senate is charging too high."

The semi-official Paris *Temps* reminds Americans that the Treaty of Versailles allows Germany thirty years in which to pay the damage she wrought in the war, and that probably it will take seventy-five years for the strict execution of the Accord of London of May, 1921. On the other hand, the Congress of the United States passes a measure, *Le Temps* goes on to say, the object of which is to recover within twenty-five years money advanced to "associates," who bore the burden of the war for thirty-two months longer than America. Insinuations that the action of Congress is aimed to affect French foreign policy or is actuated by German interests, *Le Temps* brushes aside as being incompatible not only with the character of the men who govern at Washington, but also with the interests of their party and of their country. Yet it insists on the plain right of every Frenchman to have his own opinion on the "exigency of Congress, which can be above egoistic consideration," and we are told why "these exigencies are to be deplored." In defining the real debt of the Allies to America, four preliminary problems must be examined, according to this daily, as follows:

AN AUSTRALIAN JAB AT UNCLE SAM.

VON HUN: "Yes, mein friendts, der Yankee vos quite right—he von der var."

—*The Bulletin* (Sydney).

"First—The effect of past variations in the exchange rate and future eventualities on the present total of the debt, on the payment of interest and on repayment capital must be carefully considered.

"Second—It must be established whether part of the material bought in America which figures in the American claim was not used by the American forces when in Europe. If that was so, then the European nations which supplied the American Army with war material after having bought it in America, will become in turn creditors of the United States, and compensation must be made between the two debts.

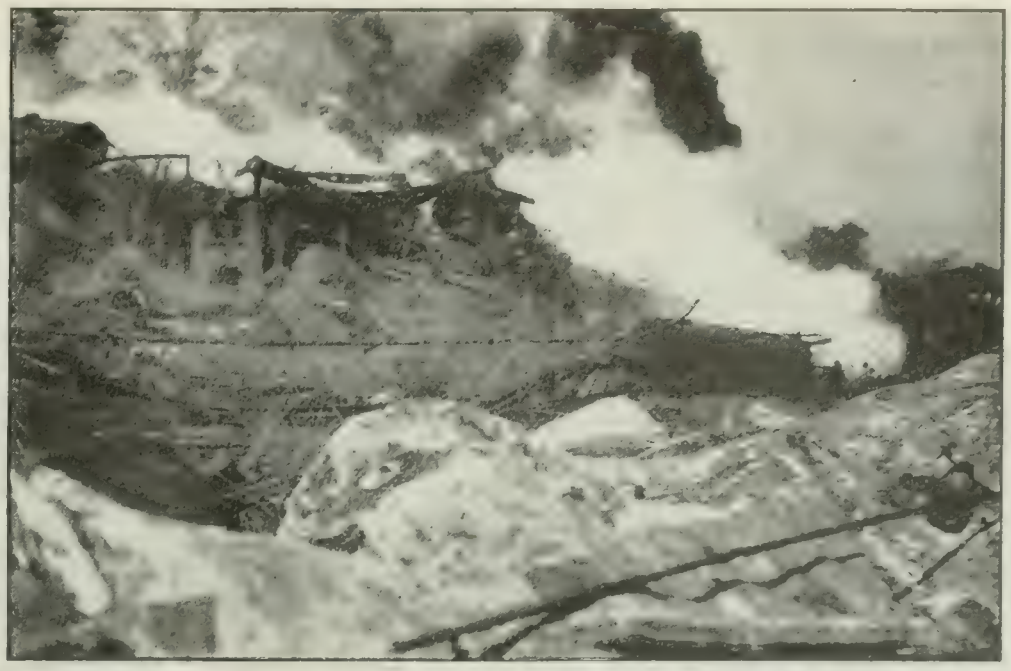
"Third—The financial settlement obviously forms part of the indivisible whole. Justice demands that. Further, the economic and monetary conditions of the world demand that such enormous sums can not be paid on one side if they are not received on the other.

"Fourth—as in the case of all financial settlements between nations, payment of European debts to the United States can only be accomplished by an exchange of merchandise. American consumers, then, must consent to buy more European products than they are doing. We are convinced that they would willingly do so, as the depreciation of European exchange makes European products cheap provided the United States Government voted really liberal laws which would lower the customs tariffs and which would reopen the frontiers to the wines of France, Italy and Germany.

"If the Government of the United States can not make such reform, the balance of payments can only be made by enormous cash exports from Europe. To do that there is only one way, which is both disagreeable and insufficient: The indebted nations of Europe must make an effort to buy as little as possible from the United States. . . .

"The United States is making her reentry into the affairs of Europe. But what comes to us with the signature of the American Congress? A summons to pay both capital and interest, the money which was spent to defend the frontier of Liberty.

"It is not as debtors that we regret this action. It is as friends of America. It is as partizans of peace. But the people of America are generous. Sooner or later we are convinced they will recall the saying that sometimes the heart calculates better than the head."



Photos from Interstate Commerce Commission, Bureau of Safety, Washington, D. C.

"ANOTHER EXAMPLE" OF WHAT THE COMMISSION AIMS TO PREVENT.

"This collision is another example," says the report of the Chief of the Bureau of Safety to the Interstate Commerce Commission, "of that class of accidents which a modern system of signaling is powerless to prevent. It has been repeatedly pointed out in reports of other accidents investigated by this bureau that the only known way to guard against such accidents is the use of some form of automatic device which will assume control of the train whenever the engineman fails to obey the stop indication of a signal. Frequently as an accompaniment of such accidents there are unfavorable weather conditions, such as fog, an obstructed view of signals, insufficient braking distance between signals, or excessive speed, but at Ivanhoe none of these conditions existed; on the contrary, everything was favorable for the second train to stop, except the one failure that no signal system can guard against, namely, the failure of the man." This collision at Ivanhoe, Ind., on June 22, 1918, "resulted in the death of 67 passengers and one employee, and the injury of 127 passengers." At the left is signal 2581, set at danger, which the colliding train passed.

AUTOMATIC TRAIN CONTROL ORDERED

NO MORE RAILROAD WRECKS will be caused by disregard of block signals after July 1, 1924, if an order just issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission in accordance with permission given to it by the Esch-Cummins Act of 1920, becomes of effect in March, and works out as intended. Trains that run into a closed block of track will come to a stop whether the engineer is willing or not—stopt by an automatic control device outside the train. It is the opinion of the Commission that devices of this kind, which have now been in operation experimentally for many years, are no longer to be considered doubtful, but will do just what they are intended to do. They are, in fact, in a better stage of perfection than were such devices as the air-brake, the automatic coupler and the block-signál, when first adopted. These were all opposed on the ground of the cost involved in installing and operating them, and this has also been the basis of opposition to the new control devices; but the Commission is not of opinion that such arguments have weight when the public safety is in question. Says *The Railway Age* (New York) in an article describing the order:

"The Interstate Commerce Commission on January 10 served upon 49 railroads an order to show cause by March 15 why it should not adopt a report and enter an order requiring them to install by July 1, 1924, between designated points in their main lines, automatic train-stop or train-control devices complying with specifications and requirements set forth in the order which the Commission has determined upon as the result of its investigation conducted pursuant to section 26 of the Interstate Commerce Act.

"The device, according to the proposed order, is to be applicable to or operated in connection with all road engines running on or over at least one full passenger locomotive division included in the part of the main line between the points named. It further provides that each carrier named shall submit to the Commission complete and detailed plans and specifications prior to the installation, and that by July 1, 1922, they shall file complete and detailed plans of the signal systems in use, and a report of the number and type of locomotives assigned to or engaged in road service on the designated portions of line, and shall proceed diligently and without unnecessary delay to select and install the devices as specified. They are also to file with the Commission on or before July 1, and each three months thereafter, full and complete reports of the progress made with the preparation for and the installation of the devices, which together with the manner and details of the installation shall be subject to the approval of the Commission or the division of the Commission to which the matter may be referred."

Another railway paper, *The Railway Review* (Chicago), commends the order. It says:

"No complaint can be made that the Interstate Commerce Commission has been hasty in issuing this order to the railroads to comply with the law. From the date of the passage of the law until the time when the installation of train control, as now ordered, is required to be made complete, the time elapsed will have been four years and four months. Considering all that has transpired during the fifteen years since the act of Congress authorizing investigations of automatic train control, leading to the organization of the Block Signal and Train Control Board, which made a final and favorable report ten years ago, it must be said that the Commission has dealt leniently with this subject. Should any railroad managers be disposed to claim that they are not sufficiently satisfied with the state of the art to begin installation, they now have but little ground for complaint, having allowed two years to pass since the passage of the law without beginning actual installation. As a matter of truth at least a half dozen systems of automatic train control have been tried in practical operation and developed to the point where installation of the same could be taken in hand within reasonable time, and there are at least half a dozen more

designed on such well recognized and acceptable principles that they can be developed for practical service within a comparatively short time.

"There can be no honest doubt about the need of automatic train control. The Commission has fortified its ground by calling attention to the disastrous wrecks of the past year in a period when traffic was quiet, which could have been avoided by installations of automatic train stops or train control. Any one who may be of the opinion that the development of automatic train control has not been sufficient to justify enforcement of such a law at this time is simply behind the times. Neither air brakes nor automatic couplers nor automatic block signals, at the time when general installation of the same was taken up by the railroads, were nearly as completely developed toward the point of 100 per cent. efficiency as automatic train control, as now developed, has proven to be."

The Chief of the Bureau of Safety remarks in his report on the Ivanhoe wreck:

"It has been shown that the best signal systems, installed according to the latest engineering knowledge on the subject and maintained to a very high standard, will not prevent accidents. Employees of the highest class, with long records for faithful performance of their every duty, have failed at the critical time. It must be apparent, therefore, that with such a list of accidents, all occurring on roads where modern signaling is in use, the lesson of the urgent need of some further safeguard can not be overlooked. It is for this purpose that the automatic stop has been devised."

GOLD MINES IN INDIAN GRAVES.—The latest method of gold mining is grave-robbing, we are told in Science Service's *Science News Bulletin* (Washington), which says further:

"Modern Indians of western South America have discovered that buried in the mounds that contain the skeletons of their ancient ancestors there also can be found gold trinkets. They burrow into these, claim the trinkets as an inheritance, and melt these priceless relics of America's wonderful pre-Columbian civilization into gold of commerce. According to Indian standards, it is a paying business, and they make a better living at this work than by ordinary day labor. Archeologists of the Bureau of American Ethnology of the Smithsonian Institution declare that such practises are destroying forever the early history of the South American Indians. Dr. J. Walter Fewkes hopes that some arrangement can be made so that the golden images and trinkets brought to light by this novel mining will not be destroyed by melting. He suggests that it may be possible to save them by exchanging the handiwork of the ancient redmen for more than their bullion value in modern gold. Large images of gold and silver were made by the pre-historic goldsmiths. The records of the early Spanish explorers are filled with descriptions of these golden articles, some of which were as large as cart-wheels."

Courtesy of "The Engineering News-Record," New York.

WHERE THE POWER WILL BE CREATED.

Airplane view, looking across the Niagara River at the partly completed power-house, showing the bed of the power-canal and the triangular "mill-pond," or forebay.

MORE POWER FROM NIAGARA

LORD KELVIN'S CHEERFUL WISH that all the water of the cataract at Niagara might cease to plunge over the brink and be diverted into canals and penstocks to serve the uses of industry may never be wholly fulfilled, but we are making some progress. On December 28th last, the first unit of the new Queenston-Chippawa hydro-electric power plant around the Falls was turned over with appropriate dedicatory exercises. This marks the beginning of the half-million horse-power development started before the war by the government of Ontario.

The project takes water on the Canadian side, about 1½ miles above the Falls, and delivers it through river and canal 13½ miles to a power-house under the bluff on the lower river 5 miles below the Falls. We read in an account contributed to *The Engineering News-Record* (New York):

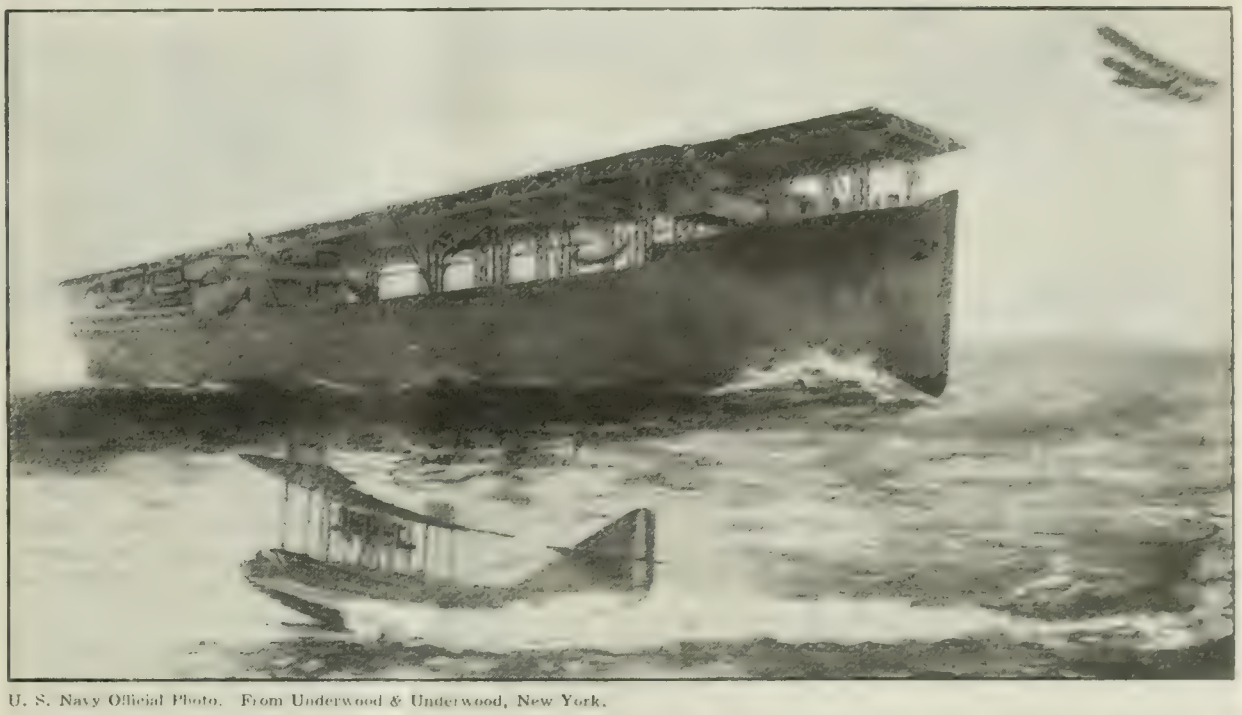
"The upper 4½ miles of this channel is in the Welland River, whose flow is reversed for that distance, and the canal section partly through rock and partly in earth cut is 8½ miles long. Approximately 15,000 feet per second will be delivered through the canal to the forebay, at a level 305 feet above the tail water. The total fall between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario is 327 feet, so that only 22 feet is lost in the fall of the Niagara River and in the canal. The estimated total output of the canal is 550,000 horse-power, but at present only 275,000 is to be developed, with five 55,000-horse-power reaction turbines of the vertical single-runner type. These are connected to generators generating at 12,000 volts, increased to 110,000 for distribution.

"The Welland River section was dredged by cableway excavators and by hydraulic machine, and the dredge worked its way for a mile up the canal section. From this point the canal is all in rock with the exception of a built-up rock-filled section 2,500 feet long across the gorge just above the Whirlpool, a relic of a former course of the Niagara River. Where the canal is in rock the sides and bottom are lined with concrete for the purpose of increasing its carrying capacity, and in the Whirlpool section the side slopes are heavily paved with concrete. In the Whirlpool the bottom width is 10 feet with a slope of 1½ on 1. At one point the bottom of the canal is 145 feet below the original ground level. The maximum depth of cut in earth is 80 feet and in rock 85 feet. The depth of the water in the canal is from 35 to 40 feet. The amount of material excavated from the canal proper is over 17,000,000 cubic yards of earth and rock. Concrete in the amount of 450,000,000 cubic yards has been used.

"Early estimates of the cost of the canal, made before the increased costs due to war, have been greatly exceeded. While the figures are not now given out, it is reported that the total cost will be between $55,000,000 and $60,000,000 for the completed installation."

FLOATING HOMES FOR NAVAL PLANES

NO EXISTING BATTLE-SHIP, nor any that it is possible to build within the next ten years, can be kept afloat when attacked by airplanes using gas and high-explosive bombs. At any rate, this is the announcement made by Gen. Amos E. Fries, chief of the chemical warfare service, to the Engineers Club of Baltimore. We should not include aircraft carriers in any plan to limit warship construction, General Fries thinks; but our naval architects should design these carriers to make a speed of fifty to sixty knots, and to accommodate as many bombing planes as possible. There should be several fleets of these speedy and roomy carriers. Realizing the importance of such vessels, Secretary Denby, on October 12th, last, notified the House Naval Committee that the Navy Department would ask Congress to build aircraft carriers for the Navy. Both England and America have already reconstructed existing ships to save the time required to build. The first British experimental carrier is the *Eagle*, while our first mother ship is known as the *Langley*. Regarding the former, Mr. C. G. Grey, editor of *The Aeroplane* (London), remarks as follows:



U. S. Navy Official Photo. From Underwood & Underwood, New York.

THE U. S. S. *LANGLEY*, AIRCRAFT CARRIER, AS SHE WILL LOOK COMPLETED.

She was formerly the U. S. collier *Jupiter*, the first electrically propelled naval ship in the world

"This ship was in commission in 1920 for experimental work. She was built by Armstrong-Whitworths, as the Chilean Dreadnought *Almirante Cochrane*, but was taken over by the British Navy. She has a displacement of 26,200 tons and can steam at 24 knots. It was in connection with this ship that the Admiralty distinguished itself by forbidding the visit to her of a number of the leading British aeroplane designers, who had been invited by the Royal Air Force to go on board and study the problems surrounding the alighting of aeroplanes on ships, on the grounds that civilians must not be permitted to see the secrets of the Navy. The funnel and superstructure are on the off, right, far, or starboard side of the ship, leaving a more or less clear run from bow to stern."

In January of this year the work was begun at the Norfolk Navy Yard of remodeling the collier *Jupiter* and changing her into our first aircraft carrier. In order to do this, her entire coal-handling machinery was removed and her coal bunkers were converted into storage space for planes and their accessories, ammunition, machine and wing repair shops, and various other storerooms. There are two decks—a lower assembling or hangar deck, and an upper, or flying deck. Beneath the latter there are traveling cranes, which hoist the planes from the hold and transfer them to the shop spaces and elevator. This raises them to the flying deck as they are wanted. On this upper deck, which is 65 feet wide amidships and has a length of 525 feet, there are catapults for starting machines and suitable stopping devices. The regular smokestack has been done away with and two short smoke conveyors substituted, one on each side of the deck, adapted to turn upwards or downwards. When placed in a downward position, the smoke is passed through a water spray. By taking advantage of the two pipes the smoke may always be discharged to leeward. Says Commander Kenneth Whiting in *U. S. Air Service* (New York):

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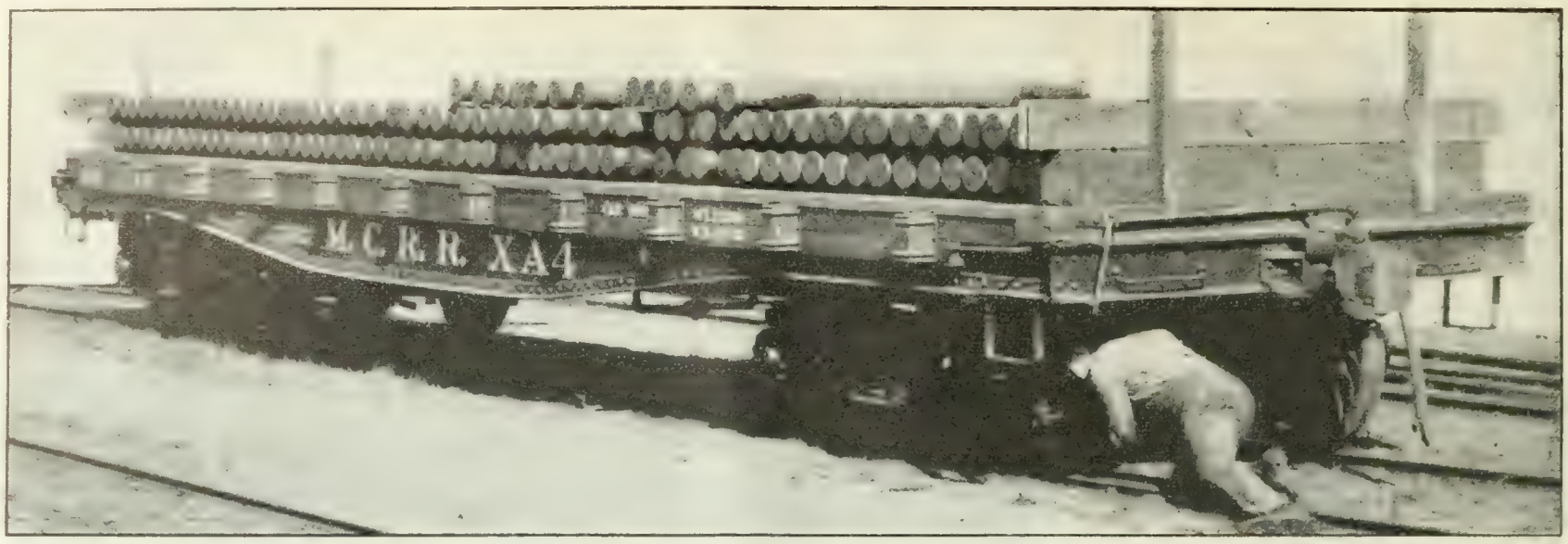
H. M. S. *EAGLE*, BRITISH AIRPLANE CARRIER

"The *Langley* when commissioned will provide our Navy with an experimental 'carrier' which, while not ideal, will be sufficiently serviceable to conduct any experiment required for the design of future 'carriers' and for the development of naval aerial tactics, and for the development of the various types of aircraft mentioned above, for these last are also lacking in our Navy, due to concentrating on anti-submarine work during the War.

"That 'carriers' will be successful, and an absolute necessity to any well-equipped navy in the future, there is not the slightest doubt in my mind. We are asking this Congress for the first properly designed 'carrier.' It will take from three to four years to build it. Will they give it to us?"

Japan is building a carrier, the *Hosho*, which will soon be ready to join its fleet of battle-ships. The *Hosho* is said to represent the latest advance in this type of naval construction, and is an indication of what may be expected in future development. Says a writer in *Popular Science Monthly* (New York):

"Ever since the aircraft carrier was conceived, the tremendous advantage of the landplane over the seaplane has forced improvements to permit the landplane to alight on the tender's decks.



SO LITTLE FRICTION THAT ONE MAN CAN PUSH A LOADED CAR.

And to prove the test was "on the level," he pushed it sixty feet in one direction and then pushed it back again to the starting-point. The car was equipped with roller bearings, and the gross weight of car and load was 122,600 pounds.

"The top deck of the *Hosho* is flush from bow to stern. Masts and chart-house telescope into the hull, and the funnels are back of the stern, leaving a flying-deck clear of obstructions.

"A large elevator, capable of carrying a fully assembled plane, connects the three decks on which the planes are handled. A plane can be rolled into the elevator, which rises flush with each deck, as easily as if it were being rolled from a hangar into a field. When the elevator reaches the top deck, the plane can start straight on its flight as smoothly as from the ground."

The following articles in the Five-Power Naval Limitation Treaty just adopted at the Washington Conference have an important bearing on this subject:

ARTICLE VII.

The total tonnage for aircraft carriers of each of the Contracting Powers shall not exceed in standard displacement, for the United States 135,000 tons (137,160 metric tons); for the British Empire 135,000 tons (137,160 metric tons); for France 60,000 tons (60,960 metric tons); for Italy 60,000 tons (60,960 metric tons); for Japan 81,000 tons (82,296 metric tons).

ARTICLE VIII.

The replacement of aircraft carriers shall be effected only as prescribed in Chapter II, Part 3, provided, however, that all aircraft carrier tonnage in existence or building on Nov. 12, 1921, shall be considered experimental, and may be replaced, within the total tonnage limit prescribed in Article VII, without regard to its age.

ARTICLE IX.

No aircraft carrier exceeding 27,000 tons (27,432 metric tons) standard displacement shall be acquired by or constructed by, for or within the jurisdiction of, any of the Contracting Powers.

However, any of the Contracting Powers may, provided that its total tonnage allowance of aircraft carriers is not thereby exceeded, build not more than two aircraft carriers, each of a tonnage of not more than 33,000 tons (33,528 metric tons) standard displacement, and in order to effect economy any of the Contracting Powers may use for this purpose any two of their ships, whether constructed or in course of construction, which would otherwise be scrapped under the provisions of Article II. The armament of any aircraft carriers exceeding 27,000 tons (27,432 metric tons) standard displacement shall be in accordance with the requirements of Article X, except that the total number of guns to be carried in case any of such guns be of a caliber exceeding 6 inches (152 millimeters), except anti-aircraft guns and guns not exceeding 5 inches (126.7 millimeters), shall not exceed eight.

ARTICLE X.

No aircraft carrier of any of the Contracting Powers shall carry a gun with a caliber in excess of 8 inches (203 millimeters). Without prejudice to the provisions of Article IX, if the armament carried includes guns exceeding 6 inches (152 millimeters) in caliber, the total number of guns carried, except anti-aircraft guns and guns not exceeding 5 inches (126.7 millimeters), shall not exceed ten. If alternatively the armament contains no guns exceeding 6 inches (152 millimeters) in caliber, the number of guns is not limited. In either case the number of anti-aircraft guns and of guns not exceeding 5 inches (126.7 millimeters) is not limited.

TO ABOLISH THE HOT BOX

AN ANNOYING DETENTION for an hour or so by a "hot box" on a car is not calculated to make friends for the railroad on which it may occur. Sufferers will welcome the promise of a Detroit inventor, Leo K. Stafford, that a new form of roller bearing devised by him will prove so efficient that it will cut down friction some ninety per cent. and incidentally abolish the hot box entirely. A writer in *The Père Marquette Magazine* (Detroit) notes that while interest primarily attaches to its service in the railroad field, the new bearing will commend itself to all means of transportation where a heavy load enters or where a big carrying capacity is necessary. Two points in favor of this invention, which are strest by those who have seen the bearings in service, are that they will not crush or break. We read:

"The Stafford bearing was applied to a car on one of the leading railroads of America on October 15, 1920, and the car was put into service on their rails. Part of the time it had a load of 122,600 pounds, and was subjected to the most severe tests conceivable. After being in use for eleven months, the bearings were taken apart and thoroughly cleaned, and the inspection which followed revealed them to be in as good condition as when they were first applied. They required no expense for repairs or lubrication during the entire period.

"The bearing itself is not complicated. It is simple in its manufacture and assembling, and can be applied to any standard railroad truck, without necessitating any changes to be made on the trucks.

"It is claimed that the use of these bearings will not only reduce the friction, but will make it easier to start trains, and to maintain speed when once started; that lighter power may be utilized, together with such other incidental reductions in costs as a lower wear and tear of rails and right-of-way. Incidentally, the argument is advanced for it that greater tonnage may be handled during the winter months, when it is customary to cut down. There being no waste, or practically none, with respect to lubrication, a formidable saving is anticipated in this item also.

"The car which has been equipped with the Stafford bearings has invariably attracted wide attention among railroad workers, and success has been predicted for the company from many quarters, among people who know."

WEAK EYES AND HIGH PRICES

HIGHER PRICES for all manufactured articles are to some extent the result of poor eyesight among the workers who make them, says Reginald C. Augustine, president emeritus of the American Optometric Association, writing in *Trained Men* (Scranton, Pa.). Defective eyes, he asserts, definitely increase the costs of manufacture. That the eyes are the hardest worked of all the organs is asserted by Dr. George M. Gould. Quoting this, Mr. Augustine adds that the strain of modern civilized life falls most heavily upon them. Our forefathers were herdsmen and farmers—living outdoors. They seldom used their eyes at close range, a work for which the human eye is not adapted. Constant use of the eyes at close range and almost constant exposure to glare from street, sidewalk, or building, or from high-powered electric lights, all expose the eyes to terrific strain. He goes on:

"Much has been said and written in recent years about industrial waste. Herbert Hoover blames the employer for half the huge national loss due to waste in industrial life, at the same time charging the workman with 25 per cent. of the total loss.

"Defective vision and faulty illumination are two of the chief causes of lowered production in industry. The more close the work we do, the more we suffer from eye-strain. This basic truth has been effectively set forth by Dr. George M. Gould, of Philadelphia, who has developed a list of 114 trades or callings, arranged in proportion to the amount of eye-strain found in each group. This list is the result of more than thirty years of investigation. It begins with the trapper, hunter, and farmer, men who seldom use their eyes at close range, and ends with the diamond polisher, a trade requiring constant use of the eyes. Common laborers are mentioned as No. 7; carpenters, 43; machinists, 49; blacksmiths, 56; boot, shoe, and leather workers, 65; spinners and weavers, 69; boilermakers, 80; lathe workers, 89; jewelry makers, 100; sewing women and men—tailors, 108; cutting, dye, and cutters, 111; etchers, 112; and diamond polishers, 114; these latter being at the very top of the list.

"A blinded boilermaker or blinded machinist would be a drug on the labor market—no employer would want him, but there are tens of thousands of half-blind and quarter-blind industrial workers who grope around in semi-twilight, a hazard to themselves and to their fellow-workmen.

"Men with defective eyes are more subject to injuries in industrial life than are those with keen vision. A large proportion of our factory workers have defective vision.

"The eyes of one thousand workers in Toronto were examined. At the working distance only 138 had normal vision; 460 had slight visual defects, while 408, or 41 per cent., had faulty eyesight which interfered with their work and necessitated glasses. Only 127 of these were already wearing suitable glasses yielding normal balanced vision.

"A careful examination was made of 10,000 industrial and commercial workers, active in their work, and supposedly in first-class physical condition; 53 per cent. showed defective vision.

"A few months ago a terrible railroad wreck occurred at Porter, Ind. At the coroner's inquest it was learned that the engineer at fault had been taken out of service some time prior to the wreck on account of defective vision.

"Many workmen are accused of inefficiency and carelessness when it is a plain case of eye-strain. There is an intimate relationship between the eyes and the other organs of the body. When the eyes are defective they will use much more nerve force than they should. We often find cases of extreme eye-strain where the eyes are robbing the stomach, liver, heart, or kidneys of their motive power, so that these organs can not function properly.

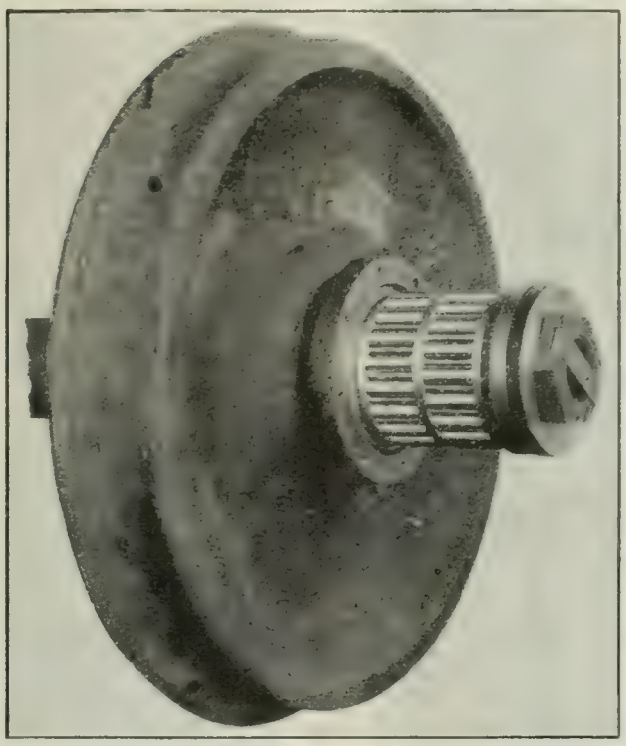
"Three things are vastly needed: First, an educational program carrying to the workmen a definite message relative to the value of keen vision and the importance of proper care of the eyes. Second, vision surveys in shop and factory in order that the employer may know the capacity of his men. Third, more attention to the proper illumination of shops and factories.

"Vision surveys, which are now being made in many of the large factories, indicate the great need for this type of work which will mean so much to all concerned. I can not too strongly urge the importance of vision tests in all industrial plants. These can easily be arranged through the eyesight specialists who live in the city where the plant may be located, and a test can be made right in the factory at small outlay.

"With reference to proper illumination, we have found that by the expenditure of from ¾ of a per cent. to 1 per cent. of the pay-roll, the illumination of the plant may be so improved that the production of the factory may be increased from 5 to 10 per cent. Nothing so surely lowers factory production as does faulty illumination, either natural or artificial. With reference to the former, the skylight type of illumination is far the best, as through that method we get a thorough diffusion of light without shadows. In considering artificial lighting, it is a problem for an illuminating engineer, of course, the chief difficulty being a proper diffusion of light and the elimination of shadows.

"The efficiency and health of workers in any concern may undoubtedly be improved by proper attention to the examination and care of the eyes.

"Everybody knows industry is sick. No one agrees as to just what ails it—the doctors have fallen out. Sometimes the patient refuses to admit his malady. 'We have had everything but an autopsy. Every one is willing to venture an opinion, and no one is ready with a remedy. I am convinced that faulty illumination and defective eyes are two of the great factors that must be reckoned with, if we are to put industry on a higher plane of efficiency, and that the periodical examination of the eyes of all the employees would yield large dividends upon the outlay.'"



TO KEEP THE BOX FROM HEATING.

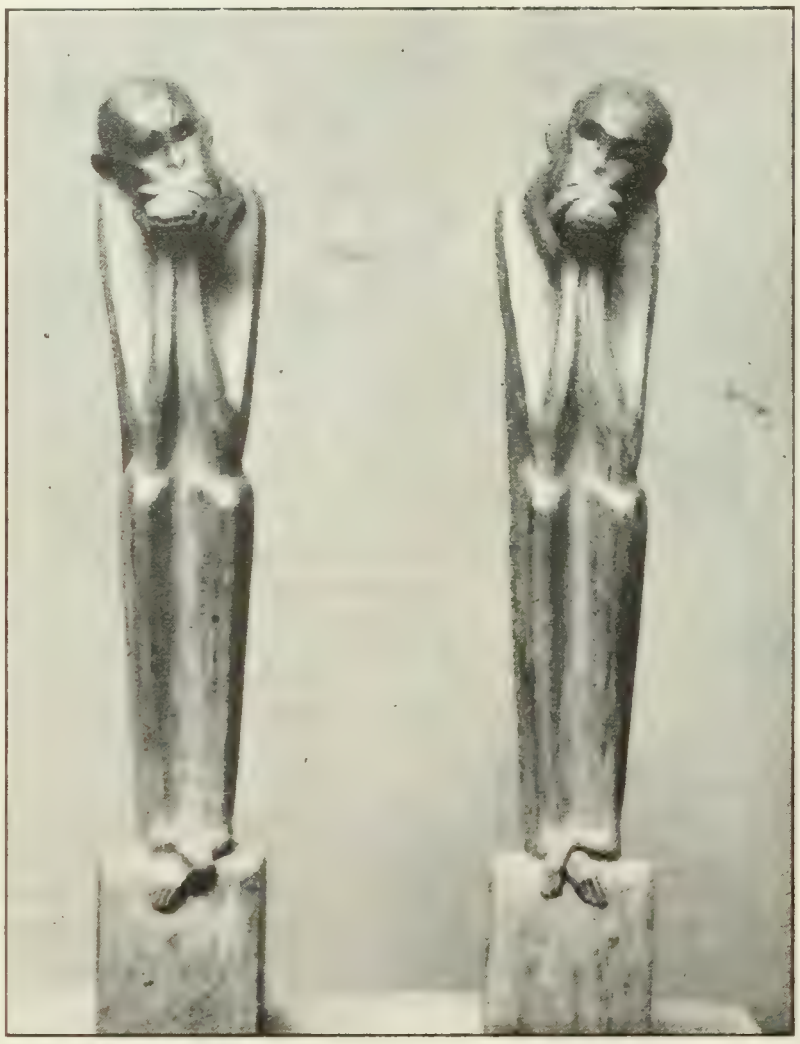
Car wheel with roller bearings.

TELEPHONIC BACTERIA—A reassuring investigation in Chicago reveals the fact that the number of bacteria on public telephone transmitters are so few that it "does not represent a serious situation." Sterilization and disinfection brought about by cleanliness and by chemical and mechanical agencies have been introduced into many aspects of everyday life, says a writer in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago). He continues:

"With this thought in mind we refer to a recent investigation by Saelhof in Chicago on the bacterial content of telephones. It has been frequently asked whether or not they can transmit disease. The epidemics of respiratory diseases have made the inquiry more pertinent in the case of instruments used daily by thousands of persons in public places. Cultures prepared from the receivers and transmitters of ninety-four representative telephones located in public booths enabled Saelhof to isolate various pathogenic bacteria. One-sixth of the instruments harbored hemolytic streptococci; diphtheria bacilli were present in 2 per cent. In comparison with the transmitters the receivers showed very few pathogenic microorganisms. This discovery does not represent a serious situation, and one can scarcely believe that the telephone plays an important part in the transmission of disease as it does of human words. Saelhof conservatively concludes that however slight the danger, the point is worthy of recognition that the telephone is an instrument on which dangerous bacteria are commonly deposited and there continue to live for some time. The source of infected material should be known, and as a possible danger under certain conditions should be given proper consideration. Whether sterilization of the instruments should be practised to prevent the spread of virulent organisms may be debatable, but the question can not be overlooked."

SCULPTURAL FANTASIES TO LIFT AFTER-WAR GLOOM

A PIONEER in the fantastic and the grotesque, is what Henry McBride, the art critic, calls Renée Prahar, the sculptor. And a New York gallery is showing so much of her work as to support the attribution. Of course we have had sculptors who have essayed the grotesque, "in more or less clandestine fashion," as Mr. McBride admits; but from



Courtesy of the Kingore Galleries.

SIMIAN GUARDIANS OF THE HEARTH.

"Rusted iron monkeys prodigously clever"

the amount of her product in this particular field—the result, we are told, of five years of work—Miss Prahar has taken a field all to herself. Leaving out of account a few portraits, which, by the way, are far from conventional sculpture, "there is a strain of the fantastic in all her decorative work," and it is this, says Mr. McBride, "that makes me look with expectation upon her career." We need grotesques in America, asserts this critic in his introduction to the catalog; "we need the fantastic touch, we need the spirit of play in order to have an art." It is a thing, he thinks, that our war-ridden peoples are asking for "and for God's sake quickly—a little play!" Something more he finds necessary to say in order to make clear this lack among us:

"Meredith was right in putting a high and intellectual value upon comedy and in judging society by the kind of comedy it inspired. Ruskin lived just long enough to have seen the grotesques that add a peculiar glory to his own epoch, those of Aubrey Beardsley, but there is no hint that upon his deathbed he reversed his opinion (which was a fear of the grotesque; a fear even of play)."

Mr. McBride is "not so surprized that Miss Prahar should do grotesques as that this form of expression should be so late in arriving in America," for—

"The conventional methods and restrictions of the usual sculptors are so foreign to her style that one might imagine she had never heard their language, but in reality she has been subjected, as they have, to the influence of the Paris art schools. The fact is she has an exploring mind as well as a quick one. A theme suggests itself instantly to her in some peculiarly individual material. Mrs. Cyril Hatch's portrait, a lead intaglio set in ebony, has such unexpected lights, due to its treatment and material, that the most Ruskinian observer is forced to take it with Latin playfulness. The Baroness de Meyer in fasceted red marble is possibly cubistic, but certainly like the lady, and certainly amusing. Madame Nazimova appears twice in Miss Prahar's collection, and in the fantastic version appears her livid best. But the pewter, silver, black basalt, colored marbles and carved wood of Miss Prahar, that seem so original to her American contemporaries brought up upon Carrara *pur et simple*, pale beside a series of rooms that are now being shown for the first time. These will be the true test of the capacity of New Yorkers for playfulness. Certainly they would have entertained Wagner's orginal friend, the late King Ludwig of Bavaria, who went far along the road to satirical expression, before his own little society blew up. The entrance hall, for instance, is a 'Monkey Room' in purple, blue and cerise, with carved monkeys in control of all the fittings. The novel fireplace is arranged so that a thin curtain of water falls in front of the fire into a pool that reflects the flames. Startling? Don't be provincial! Remember that the war is over and we are at the beginning of a new period. The andirons, it should be noted, are rusty iron monkeys, prodigiously clever, and worthy of the best traditions of the Japanese.

"The 'Breakfast Room,' which is ablaze with brilliant enamels, upon a golden ground, boasts also a 'new' fireplace, in which water descends over the surface of the side carvings of the mantel and again forms a pool before the fire. The decorations in this room are from bird motifs, reliefs of flamingoes, and other feathered creatures dear to the colorists. . . . The third is a 'Music Room' decorated with panels in relief, illustrating '*L'Après-midi d'un Faune*.' Miss Prahar was inspired by the famous production of the Ballet Russe, which, however, she has not followed literally—but then, neither did Debussy follow Mallarmé's text, nor did Diaghilef stick literally to Debussy. Americans, after they got safely over their first uncertainties in regard to the joyous paganism of this ballet, loved it; and the free in mind and pure at heart will again enjoy it in Miss Prahar's panels. It is intended ultimately that the panels be carved in wood—hence the amusing treatment of the trees; and the lighting, which is dramatic, is doubtless a fruit of Miss Prahar's own experiences in the theater.

"Miss Prahar was on the stage nine years. For four years, she played leading ingénue parts with the late Richard Mansfield, taking that famous actor's last 'curtain' with him. Even during this stage of her career, however, she had sculpture in mind, and was constantly doing plastic sketches for the amusement of her fellow artists."

The idea of the monkey room is bizarre enough to make the ordinary person cling for safety to his Ruskin before he lets go and swings out on the branch with Miss Prahar's favorites. Perhaps Marion Storm, writing in the New York *Evening Post*, will be an added help to the timorous:

"Nothing could seem stranger in description—to prove so beautiful when seen—than the 'monkey room,' one of three interiors which will form part of an exhibition of her works, to take place soon. Miss Prahar is very fond of monkeys, and of all animals. She returns from Bronx Park with keen memories of their decorative possibilities, and thereupon preserves them in limewood, painted in brilliant cobalt, as the dominant theme of an entrance hall. Brooding blue monkeys on columns stand

at the door. One crouches over to hold a gorgeous purple lampshade, gazing down on a simian brother below. The blue monkey motive rules a striking fireplace. The walls of the room are in cerise. Yet the effect is a peaceful one—slumberous, rich, tropical.

"Despite their cobalt complexions and lively nature, the monkeys are not at all intrusive. They provide the sidelights, the console table, the andirons, shovel, tongs and poker, but the most original members of the troupe are the twenty-seven little monkeys that edge the mantelpiece. They carry out a charming idea of Miss Prahar's own—the combination of water and fire in interior decoration. From their mouths pour little jets of water, which, crossing one another before the flames, produce tiny rainbows and fascinating play of colored lights as they drop into a blue trough that is placed in front of the hearth, where the fender would be.

"Water and fire are harmonized in different fashion in the 'bird room,' for here the fountain fireplace is done in glowing yellow, with strange birds that never dwelt on land or in air, standing on either side and looking as tho they were sleepily hoping for their prey to arrive in the veil of water that falls slowly down past these panels, to catch the firelight as it lies in the hearthstone pool. Birds and dragonflies in green, deep blue, vermilion, and orange, enjoy themselves on the window boxes. The golden and orange bird room is as vivid as the hall of monkeys is somnolent. . . .

"When, in war time, Miss Prahar was asked to do a statue to be sold for the soldiers, she did not choose a portrait or any theme profound and sad. She did a group of monkeys and they were greatly appreciated. She can remember tiger and monkey anatomy, and does not require the living models in her studio, which would be inconvenient."

In her decorative ideas, says the New York *Times* art critic, Renée Prahar "belongs to the present moment, which means that she harks back to the eighteenth century for monkey and

A MODERN BABY.

Renée Prahar can express the pudginess of babyhood, as in this bust of Rutherford Hatch, as well as the sophistication of maturity.

parrot themes and interprets them in color of Bohemian intensity." Adding:

"It might not be pleasant for a lady from Woollett, Mass., to breakfast daily in the little orange-and-yellow breakfast room with its fountain fireplace and bathing birds, or play even her Debussy in the music room with its galloping fauns, but Woollett, Mass., is a very small spot on the American map to-day; and the important thing about Miss Prahar's decorations is that she shows how an interior may be harmonized with architecture on the one side and fabrics on the other by means of polychrome sculpture. Also, her treatment of material is interesting. By

A STUDY OF NAZIMOVA.

Carved by the clever chisel of Renée Prahar.

her repeated polishings she has given a portrait in lead the moonlight glow of old pewter. And her marbles have variety due to the legitimate devices of cutting and polishing."

FORGOTTEN STARS—A London actress of the first rank, Miss Marie Löhr, who is now playing in New York, emphasizes the infrequencies of such visits in recent years. "By playgoers of another generation," says the New York *Herald*, "the season which did not bring the annual immigration from European stages was held to suffer from that lack of brilliancy which is the misfortune of all functions lacking the presence of notable foreigners." Perhaps the devotion we once paid actors is now transferred to lecturers. Our past is thus reviewed:

"London sent many players here, none of them in recent years more warmly awaited than Henry Irving and Ellen Terry. Mrs. Patrick Campbell was a frequent visitor, and in later years Lena Ashwell, Phyllis Neilson Terry and Marie Tempest have been applauded in the United States with a warmth that varied according to the popularity of the plays they appeared in. Beerbohm Tree, E. S. Willard, John Hare, Johnston Forbes Robertson came frequently during the earlier epoch.

"These were stars of the London stage. If there are actors of equal popularity seen there to-day, they do not visit these shores. Martin Harvey appears frequently in Canada, but he has never repeated his visits to this city.

"The Continental stage used annually to send its representatives. None was ever as successful in bringing the French and American stages into complete sympathy as was Sarah Bernhardt. . . .

"It may be that there have been fewer really distinguished players abroad in recent years. The absence of foreign virtuosos, however, is as likely to be due to the shift of public interest from the actor to the play. Whatever their nationality may be, stage artists know that without a play of the first class it is useless to attempt to conquer our stage. Lack of really fine plays rather than the scarcity of good actors to-day makes the visits of the famous foreigners infrequent."

ENGLAND'S YOUNG MUSICAL ANARCH

A BELGIAN BORN IN FRANCE and educated in England, where he is finally naturalized, may be supposed to be at least two-thirds something else beside English. But Eugene Goossens, the composer, is heralded as English and his accomplishment is gratefully added to the modern glory of English music. The rather small doses of him that have been administered in the Symphony Orchestra programs under Mr. Coates's direction do not label him so much English as Russian, or at least Eclectic. He "cares naught for the Gilbertian advice to 'be early English ere it is too late.' He precies to school his soul into the future far as human eye can see," observes Mr. W. J. Henderson of the New York *Herald*. In a recent Symphony concert four little pieces labeled "Dance Memories" were played, and the analytic description of them by Mr. Henderson may give some bewildered listener an idea of how the modern composer sets about getting his dissonances that plague the simple lover of "tunes":

"The program notes informed us that in the 'Dance Memories,' while the other parts were written in the key of A those of the bassoons, violas, cellos, basses, harp and tympani were in E flat. This cruel divorcement of the violins from the rest of the strings may have presented an extraordinary appearance on the printed page, but to the ear the family quarrel offered no evidence of more violent discord than that to be heard in music of the hereafter written without any key signatures at all.

"As for tympani in E flat, these indeed are exotic plants in the instrumental garden. To write for a double bass in E flat when the violins play in A may mean nothing except more trouble for the readers of one or the other; but if they all do play in A the tympani keep honestly to their two or three tones in E flat, the hearer may taste of those splendid dissonances which smite the palate of the ear as aloes smite the tongue. And all the world knows that we are tired of sugary music stealing along the auditory nerves like molasses from a faucet. At any rate Mr. Goossens's 'Conceits' were mighty pungent and filled with orchestral whimsies which justified the title, so that when he fell with a cold, hard thud at the end to the shopworn device of parodying the wry-necked squeak of a piccolo with the coarse snort of a tuba, some hearers must have felt a shock run down their spines and whispered to themselves, 'so Ariel consorts with Caliban at last.'"

Since Mr. Goossens is looked upon as the bright particular star of modern English music, we welcome the acquaintance the English *Bookman* enables us to make with him. We find he was born no longer ago than 1893, and that his father has been "the well-known Carl Rosa opera conductor." He studied music in Bruges, then in Liverpool, and finally at the Royal College of Music in London before becoming violinist in the Queen's Hall Orchestra under Sir Henry Wood. Mr. A. Eaglefield Hull writes:

"There he acquired his marvelous knowledge of every sound in the orchestra, from the shrillest note of the piccolo to the lowest depths of the contra-fagotto and bass-tuba; there he could not fail to gain much knowledge of the baton, and, what counts for more, of the conducting of rehearsals in a general way. That there are no concomitant evils from playing in an orchestra, Goossens is a convincing example. For keenness, enthusiasm, sensitiveness and sweet sanity he is unsurpassed. Toward the end of 1915 Sir Thomas Beecham invited him to conduct Stanford's 'The Critic,' and this he did so successfully that he became Beecham's right-hand man, conducting regularly at Drury Lane, the Aldwych, and in the provinces. Orchestral concerts also fell to his lot, and at the Manchester, Leeds, Bradford and Liverpool festivals he is ever a popular conductor. Finally, his conducting of an all-British program at the British Music Society's 1920 Congress, and at his own special concerts of contemporary music, set the seal on his growing reputation, and established him as one of the greatest of living conductors, with a special *flair* for contemporary music."

EUGENE GOOSSENS

Who has internationalized British music through his own compositions.

Mr. Hull does not dwell long on Goossens's early compositions. He even calls the "Four Conceits" that Mr. Henderson describes "little more than jokes." We find that a note "half humorous, half savage is heard in his setting of H. R. Barber's 'The Curse,' a character sketch of Spanish vagabondage." In "The Eternal Rhythm" he has "acquired a new language and a deeper feeling." We read:

"The work is based on one of the prose 'dance-dramas' of Terence Gray, a young poet whose work lies chiefly in the direction of mime-drama. The poem treats of the elemental rhythm of all visible and invisible natural forces and the responsive emotional vibrations which it awakes in the soul of the unfettered and fully developed human being. A long introductory movement, suggestive of the intense stillness of mountains, lakes and forests, contains the principal theme, 'Nature's Call.' The 'Eternal Melody,' heard at first quietly, gradually increases in volume and intensity until, heralded by a dominating trombone theme, it reaches the climax in the 'Colossal Rhythm of the Suns.' The music then subsides, and the human response begins, with dance-subjects in 7-4 and 5-4 times. This also achieves a tremendous climax, and an epilog closes the work in the opening mood of tranquil yet everlasting movement. It is in this piece that Goossens has come nearest to the human note which is such an important element in all truly great art. Bach, Beethoven, Strauss, Scriabin, Stravinsky, all have it, and it will undoubtedly loom more and more in the future pieces of Goossens. A fairly safe augury for this increasing humanism may be founded on the evidences of his recent lectures for the British Music Society, in which he has shown himself singularly facile in placing himself *en rapport* with all kinds of audiences. His little brochure on 'Modern Tendencies in Music,' published by the Arts League of Service is quite one of the best descriptions of the aims of the various modern movements in music.

"The 'Hommage à Debussy' for piano, written in 1920 and just published, is a short threnody in the style of Stravinsky's 'Symphonies (chords) for Wind Instruments.' The Goossens setting is less poignant, and quite acceptable, being cast in the mold of Scriabin's last Preludes; whereas the Stravinsky piece is an outrage on the lamented composer whom it impudently claims to commemorate.

"Despite all these brilliant and interesting works, I am convinced that Goossens's best work has still to come. He has youth and physique on his side. He has passed through one stage after another so properly, even primly, thoroughly acquiring everything new (even if it doesn't matter much, like the Straussian chords in the 'Cello Rhapsody') that he has by now mastered all there is to master in technique—pointillist orchestration, Villemin's planes, Strauss's unrelated chords, Schönberg's expressional polyphony, and so on. There is nothing more for him to do now but speak strongly out of himself."

By way of summary we read:

"The earliest, and I believe the best, way of getting to know Goossens's music lies through the piano pieces, and his four contributions to this medium roughly correspond to the chief phases of his musical evolution—'Concert Study' (1915), the brilliant legerdemain stage; 'Kaleidoscope' (1917-18), the French phase; 'Nature Poems' (1919), the Stravinskian phase; and 'Hommage à Debussy' (1920), a post-impressionist admiration of the great leader of French musical impressionism. . . .

"A love of other arts besides his own special one has kept him keenly alive to modern movements, and a genial and generous nature has enabled him to make the best of his operatic and orchestral experience in this much-underrated land of ours, where others would have succumbed."

REWARDING A NEGRO FOR INDICTING "CIVILIZATION"

THE NEGRO WRITER, RENÉ MARAN, has been awarded the Prix Goncourt. No French author would disdain this honor should it befall him, and no member of the colored race has ever won this distinction before. Maran's book, "Batouala," is described as "a somber picture of present-day life among the natives of the French possessions in Central Africa," where the author holds a government post. So far remote is his place of livelihood that the news of his good fortune is said not yet to have reached him. The book is more a series of sketches than a novel, and when it fell into the hands of Henri de Rignier, he found a publisher at once for it. Maran was then in Paris, and departed for home, doubtless thinking that good fortune for him could go no further. The Académie Goncourt awards an annual prize, founded by the French writer whose name it bears, and the awarding committee are among the most celebrated men of letters in France. When the matter of awarding the 1921 prize came to a vote, says a writer in the *New York Times Book Review and Magazine*, the result was five votes for "Batouala" and five for "Epithalaine," by Pierre Chardonne. According to the rules, the president of the Académie Goncourt has the deciding vote in case of a tie. It was thus that the negro's novel won over a work that is receiving much praise in France, and also outdistanced the suffrage given nine other books, which received one vote each. Some interesting facts about the author and his book are here included:

Courtesy of "The New York Times".

A FRENCH COLONIAL NEGRO.

René Maran, who was awarded the Goncourt prize for 1921, for his African novel.

"The winner of the prize is the first member of the colored race to whom the honor has come since the institution of the Prix Goncourt in 1903. He is also the first writer to whom it has been awarded without his knowing that he was a candidate for it.

"René Maran was born thirty-four years ago at Bordeaux in France. Both of his parents were of the colored race, natives of the French West Indies; his father came from the Island of Martinique, his mother from the Island of Guadeloupe. While still a young student, he began writing, and succeeded in getting a number of poems and other pieces accepted by *Le Beffroi* of Lille, northern France, a newspaper noted as being kindly disposed toward struggling young scribblers. Later, the editors of this newspaper brought out two books of verse by young Maran, entitled, 'La Maison de Bonheur,' and 'La Vie Interiêure.' It was while he was contributing to *Le Beffroi* that Maran became acquainted with M. Marcel Gahisto, also a contributor.

"Having finished his studies, the young writer took up his residence in the African wilds as a French Colonial official. The post where (if all goes well with the mails) the news of the honor conferred upon him will reach the lucky novelist some time in February, is Fort Archambault, two days' journey from Lake Chad, in the French possessions of Northern Central Africa. There are eleven French officials stationed at this outpost of civilization. All of them, except René Maran, are white men. Until he wrote 'Batouala,' the work of the young writer had attracted little attention in literary or other circles, and the first facts about the author of 'Batouala,' accompanying the news of the award of the prize, were meager. He was a lover of sport, a redoubtable football player, one newspaper informed its readers. It was also vouchsafed that Maran was fond of taking long walks, that he had a passionate fondness for Africa and all things African. Surely, the Prix Goncourt in all the eighteen years of its existence was never conferred upon a writer about whom so little was known by those conferring it and their fellow countrymen.

"'Batouala,' its author states in his preface, is merely a series of etchings. It takes its name from one of the principal characters, a petty chieftain of the region of Ubangi-Chari, one of the four subdivisions comprised in French Equatorial Africa. Batouala, surrounded by his nine wives, his medicine men, his hunters and warriors, lives in primitive fashion in one of several villages over which he holds nominal sway. But, tho he seems monarch of all he surveys, the real power is lodged in the hands of the local French commandant and his native gendarmerie. The commandant concerns himself scarcely at all with the welfare of the natives, and is presented as typical of a system of callous oppression and injustice on the part of French Colonial officials in Africa, which is dwelt upon with unsparing frankness by Maran.

"'The white man,' says one of his characters, *Batouala's* father, 'has given us only three things worth while—the bed, the easy chair, and absinthe.'"

The tale, so far as it is a tale, is one of primitive love and hate. The value of the book seems to be in its accessory qualities in picturing the native life of Central Africa.

"There is a description of a great native dance which reveals René Maran not only as one with a remarkable fund of original first-hand knowledge of the negroes of whom he writes, but also as a writer with a Zolaesque capacity for parading details of filth and degradation and brutality. His realism is unbounded; at times he goes to lengths before which even the most extreme of modern French writers might hesitate. On the other hand, he draws pictures of the African wilderness, creates an atmosphere of vast spaces and silence and mystery which recall W. H. Hudson at his best. And always, even when his Africans are dancing and reveling at their maddest, he succeeds in suggesting the unhappiness that besets them, the sword of Damocles which the white man holds suspended over their heads. Haranguing his followers, squatted in the darkness about him, *Batouala* exclaims:

"'Thirty moons ago we used to be paid three francs for each kilo of our rubber. Then, suddenly, without the shadow of an explanation, all we got for the same quantity of 'banga' was three-quarters of one franc! And that was exactly the moment chosen by the Governor for raising our tax from five to seven and then to ten francs!

"'We are nothing but flesh out of which taxes may be ground. We are nothing but beasts of burden. Beasts? Not even that! The white man will feed a dog and care for a horse. But we? We are less than these animals, we are lower than the lowest. The white men are killing us slowly!'

"And, amid the murmurs of assent from those squatting around their chieftain, the cynical old father of *Batouala* cries: 'Let us whine less and drink more!' He calls loudly for absinthe—there is a small stock of it, set aside for *Batouala* and his principal followers. It is not long before *Batouala* and his father and the other principal men have drunk themselves into forgetfulness on the white man's beverage, while the rest of the tribesmen are staggering about under the influence of the native brew of millet and fermented corn. The night ends in a barbarous and bestial orgy.

"Maran exhorts the literary men of France to help him in an effort to better the lot of the blacks in French Africa. He intends to undertake a regular campaign in behalf of the colored race, he announces. More works with this end in view are soon to come from his pen; 'The Novel of the Negro' is the title chosen by him for one of these. Readers of the preface to 'Batouala' will harbor no doubts as to whether M. Maran will be fearless of conventions and unsparing in accusations when he launches the campaign which he contemplates. In that preface he writes:

"'Civilization, civilization—pride of the Europeans and their charnel-house of innocents!—Rabindranath Tagore, the Hindu poet, told one day at Tokyo, what you really were!

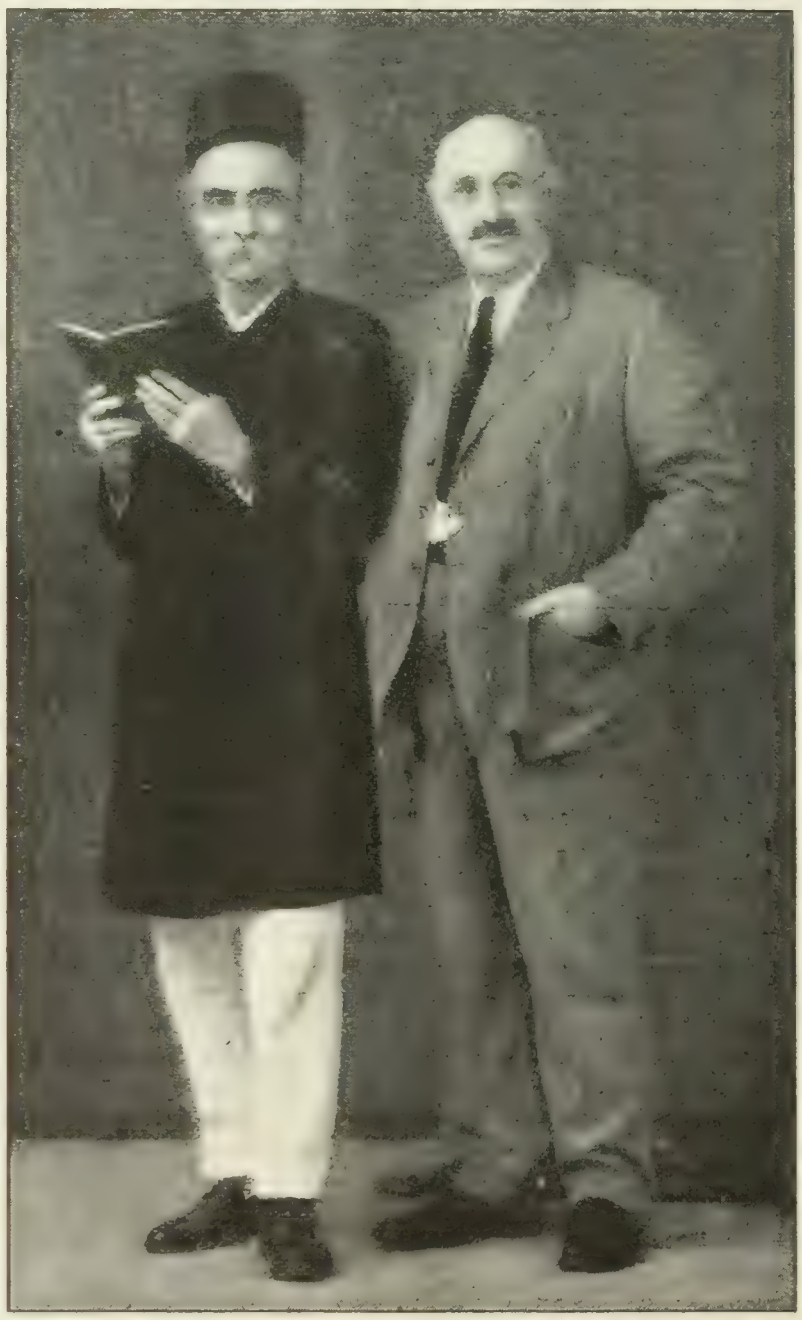
"'You build your kingdom on corpses. Whatever you may wish, whatever you may do, you move amid lies. At sight of you, tears spring up, pain cries out. You are the force which downs right. You are not a torch, but a conflagration. Whatever you touch, you consume!'"

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

INDIA REPORTED GOING DRY

THE BLESSINGS OF PROHIBITION will soon be enjoyed by the people of India, declares William E. ("Pussyfoot") Johnson, who recently finished a ten weeks' campaign in that country, and found, he asserts, overwhelming evidence that the native peoples are in favor of ending the liquor traffic and thus materially aiding toward a dry world by 1950. During his campaign Mr. Johnson traveled 7,000 miles and delivered approximately 200 addresses, all well received, he reports. It is conceded by the liquor interests, as well as by the enemies of the traffic, that the business has very little time to live, says Mr. Johnson, and "this seems so certain that the liquor dealers are not making a serious fight to defend their interests. Their movements merely are in the direction of putting off the fatal dry day as long as possible. The doom of the traffic is sealed and can not be long delayed."

Under the Montagu-Chelmsford Act of 1919, the British Government turned over to the people of India certain subjects for their own management, among them being the excise, which is now in the hands of the provincial assemblies. Inexperienced as the Indians are in legislative matters, they are now, we are told, promoting prohibition in every legislative body. The situation is complicated by the caste system, which prevents homogeneity, says Mr. Johnson in an interview with Henry Clay Foster printed in the New York *Christian Advocate* (Methodist). There are 350,000,000 people in India, most of them living in 700,000 villages, and speaking 160 languages and dialects. However, there are already districts where prohibition is in force. According to the interview:



By courtesy of "The Christian Herald," New York.

"INDIA IS READY TO GO DRY."

So says "Pussyfoot" Johnson, shown here taking a lesson in Parsee from Dhanjibhai Dorabji Gilder, a Parsee teacher.

"The Kingdom of Nepal, with 5,000,000 inhabitants, has been under virtual prohibition for two years under a war measure, and a few months ago the policy was made permanent. This step was taken as a consequence of the satisfactory results noted in that time. No liquor can be sold in Nepal, but there is no clause against home brew.

"Nearly two years ago the little state of Paranpur adopted the dry policy, but the diminutive size of the state makes the effect of the measure very small. Recently the more important and progressive state of Limbri adopted prohibition, shutting up its distillery and all the drink-shops, and prohibition became effective on the birthday of the ruling prince, Thakur Sahib Daulat Singh. When I was there he entertained me as a guest of the state and showered every attention and courtesy upon me.

"Three years ago the state of Bhavanagar adopted a scheme of prohibition by which a certain number of drink-shops were to be closed each year until November 1, 1921, when complete prohibition would prevail. Despite the death of the Maharajah, whose policy this was, the measure has been adhered to by the regent and prime minister. Two Moslem Indian states have recently adopted partial prohibition. The first of these, Bhopal, is, by the way, the only state of India ruled by a woman, called the *begum*. The other, Hyderabad, the greatest of all Indian states, has just abolished all revenue from the liquor traffic, because it is regarded as tainted money. This preliminary step points to the ultimate extinction of the traffic, the taxes of which have been pronounced as unclean (*haram*) like the flesh of the pig to Mohammedans. There is a population of 13,500,000 in Hyderabad. Yes, India is in the arena of prohibition already, and the inevitable result will come about in due time.

"The drinking in India, especially to excess, is at the two extremes of society. There are those who are too high up for their religion to touch them, and there are the 62,000,000 outcastes who are not supposed to know anything about religion or morality, anyway. The rich drink European liquor, the outcastes a wine called 'toddy' (whence our word) made from the sap of the toddy palm. Its alcoholic content is from three to eight per cent., but when it is distilled, it is fire.

"Let me say again, 'India is ready to go dry.' The overwhelming numbers who made my coming a holiday showed me how strong is the sentiment against liquor. Missionaries there have told me that local temperance societies are now composed of native Christians, Mohammedans and Hindus, a thing not dreamed possible a few years ago. You see, the Mohammedan law forbids drinking to followers of the prophet, and Hindu law likewise prohibits, but, like the Bible, neither is 100 per cent. effective.

"Everywhere in India I met with the utmost courtesy, even from British officials who are bitterly opposed to prohibition. One of them said to me: 'I was in England when you wanted to come out here, and I tried to stop you because I was against you, but now that you are here, why, I'll do anything to help you.' Lord Reading entertained me at luncheon at Simla, and it was a dry party. But there were some dinners given me which were not. This, however, made me no less ardent in pleading for prohibition."

It is gratifying to Americans, writes Mr. Johnson in *The Christian Herald* (New York), to know that the beginnings of

temperance reform in India were made by an American missionary, Rev. C. H. A. Dall, a short time before the Civil War. He was assisted by Rev. Mr. Payn and Rev. K. S. Macdonald, also American missionaries, who traveled about the country soliciting signers to temperance pledges. The efforts of these American missionaries attracted the attention and support of Indian non-Christians, and the Bengal Temperance Society was the first of its kind after the Army Temperance Association. There are now 280 dry societies, most of which are non-Christian organizations. But "almost to a man the Christian missionary element is working in close connection with them. There is not an American missionary in India who is not a total abstainer, and most of European missionaries are also total abstainers, altho some of the British missionaries still advocate licensing the liquor traffic. Every religious paper in India, whatever it may be, is advocating prohibition, except the *Catholic Herald*, which is opposing." However, writes Mr. Johnson,

"By its very form of organization, India can not go dry as a whole. Her national legislative body has no power to enact a prohibition law, because the excise is a subject transferred to the provinces, and each province must act for itself. Besides the provinces, there are about 700 independent Indian states, ranging in size from one square mile to millions of square miles. These independent states must act for themselves through their legislative bodies or, as generally must be the case, by their ruling princes or rajahs.

"But the demand for prohibition is so overwhelming, so far as the Indian people is concerned, that the existing obstacles will be swept away. It is true that the British official element can obstruct, and is obstructing, the passage of prohibition or local option laws, yet it is also true that the Indian people now have the power to prohibit, and the responsibility goes with the power. The Indian people can no longer blame the British Government for exploiting the people through the drink traffic.

"Whatever criticism may have been good in the past, and there is much ground for criticism, the past is past. India is coming into her own, and the Star of India is rising higher and higher above the horizon. The day is close at hand when the destructive business must loose its grip upon the throats of this magnificent people. India, while she may not be immediately as free as she wishes, now has it in her power to free herself from this most oppressive of all tyrannies, the organized drink oligarchy."

PRAYING VS. PLAYING—The fervid spirit which characterized so many people during the war reacted, many believe, into a passion for pleasure after the stress was over. But do we really pray less and play more than we did two years ago? The Toledo *Blade* holds the contrary opinion, and presents what it regards as "very solid statistics" in support of its belief. In the first nine months of 1921, for example, it says, the amount of money which was estimated to cover the cost of buildings for which permits were issued in the principal cities of the United States showed remarkable contrasts between structures of different kinds, for different purposes, and the churches have no reason to shun comparisons. Particularizing, the *Blade* says:

"In industrial buildings the investments made in 1921 were only 23 per cent. of the sum so used in the corresponding months of 1920. In business structures, chiefly mercantile, the record for 1921, to the end of September, was equal to 66 per cent. of the figures for 1920. But the outlay for public buildings in 1921 was greater by two per cent. than it was the year before, and in residential buildings of all kinds the total was 22 per cent. more than in 1920. In recreational structures the rate of excess for 1921 was 34 per cent. and in educational buildings 35 per cent. Hospitals showed a gain of 81 per cent.

"Religious buildings made the best showing of all kinds. The sum spent for churches and other religious edifices was 96 per cent. greater in the first nine months of 1921, than it had been in the corresponding months of 1920. That surpassed the gain in the recreational field by nearly three to one, in rate per cent. of increase.

"Money is proverbially a good talker. Its voice is more convincing than most forms of speech, and just now it is proclaiming the vital strength and progress of the churches and the great vigor of organized religion in America."

THE STUMBLING-BLOCK TO CHURCH REUNION

FEELING KEENLY that it would be a humiliating reflection upon the validity of their own ministry if they agreed to a reordination of the clergy as a requisite for church union, the Board of Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church have formally rejected the overtures of the Lambeth Conference. As told in these pages several times, the Lambeth proposals, which were promulgated by a conference of Anglican and Episcopal bishops from all over the world in August, 1920, provide, in brief, for a reunion of the churches on the basis that priests of the Roman and Greek Catholic Churches would be accepted as priests of the Anglican Church if their own communions would reciprocate, while it is asked of the Protestant Churches that they should allow their ministers to submit to reordination by Anglican or Episcopal bishops. The proposals have not yet been accepted by any denomination, and their rejection by the Methodists is generally taken as indicative of the attitude of the other branches of the Protestant Church.

The "implied inferiority or insufficiency of their own authority and ordination" under the Lambeth scheme is regarded by the Methodists as an insuperable obstacle to the proposed reunion, and the Newark *News* remarks that "doubtless the Methodist Bishops are correct in feeling that their ministry and laity would resent the intimation, however lightly laid, that the church, one of the largest Protestant denominations, has been without the pale of authoritative Christendom. One hundred and eighty long years have passed since John Wesley became the founder of Methodism as it endures to-day, and in that time the Bishops point out that the Church has been blest of God. Deeply as they are convinced of the unity of purpose of the Anglican Church and their own, they can not, even as a form, subscribe to a theory that Divine authority has not been theirs." On the other hand, "there can be no doubt of the sincerity and warmth of the union proposals which have been broached by a number of the eminent ministers of the Episcopal Communion," says *The Christian Century* (Undenominational). "The World Conference on Faith and Order, the proposed concordat with the Congregationalists, and the Lambeth Conference are all evidences of the spirit of what *The Christian Century* is pleased to believe is a majority opinion of the men and women of the Episcopal Church. Yet these various overtures have not been received with very much warmth by the evangelicals of this country. There has been courtesy in the replies, and a studied avoidance of anything offensive, but nothing that looked at all earnestly toward closer fellowship."

In rejecting the form of unity suggested in the Lambeth proposals, the Methodist Bishops affirm that they "recognize the desirability of a visible expression of the spiritual unity of all who confess the Lord Jesus Christ as the only mediator between God and man," and that in furtherance of the spirit of unity they have "gladly entered into fellowship with the brethren of the various communions, engaging with them in frequent interchange of pulpit ministrations and other forms of Christian service."

"But respecting the condition of union laid down in the Appeal with reference to ministerial orders, we are compelled, with all due regard for the earnestness of the proposal and in full view of the tremendous issues at stake, to register our dissent. We are not unacquainted with the history of ministerial orders. Holding that the ministerial orders of the Methodist Episcopal Church are fully valid and divinely sanctioned, we can not consent to make them secondary to any other. Nor can we, even for the sake of a united Church, cast any shadow of doubt, of invalidity, or of irregularity on them or on their ministrations which have been so signally honored of God.

"We are fully aware that the Lambeth Appeal denies any intention of questioning our ministerial orders, and proposes that reordination shall not be deemed as a repudiation of a former

ordination, but solely as a qualification for officiating in the churches of the Anglican Communion. None the less we see in the demand for reordination, as well as in the present canonical laws of the Church of England and of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America, and in the customs of both which make for exclusiveness, a theory of orders which we can not in conscience acknowledge. The fact that our Anglican brethren feel that they can recognize the orders of priests from the Roman Catholic and Greek Orthodox Churches, but demand reordination for the ministers of Protestantism, would indicate that they hold a theory of the 'Historic Episcopate' which we could not accept for ourselves and which we could not consent to demand from the ministers of our honored sister communions in the United States and elsewhere."

Accepting the Methodist position as correct, *The Churchman*, organ of the Low Church party in the Episcopal denomination, holds that "for a great Communion like the Methodist Episcopal Church, with its abundant evidence of God's gift of grace, to question the validity of the orders of its clergy, even if church unity could temporarily be furthered or even accomplished by so doing, would be, as it seems to us, an event of most tragic consequence to Christendom." In earlier comment on the subject *The Churchman* states that "what broke Christendom into fragments was not chiefly the disloyalty of the laity; it was the stubbornness and spiritual torpor of the clergy. It was those who made a profession, a living, out of religion, that destroyed the family life of the Church." The question, then, is:

"Shall we turn over the whole question of Church unity to the clergy and our ecclesiastical scholars? Shall we wait for a professional class to restore what they destroyed? Have we any reason for believing that the clergy are to-day any better fitted to create unity in divided Christendom than they were fitted to preserve what unity there was before the sixteenth century? We doubt it. There is a way for the bishops and other clergy of the Episcopal Church to show that their prayers and words are sincere as regards Christian unity. That way lies in *action*, not in hair-splitting discussions.

"Personally, we think we shall get nowhere while a minority, who sit in every commission on unity, are permitted to inject into the discussion as the *sine qua non* of unity a certain rigid doctrine of apostolic succession *which Protestantism will never accept, and acceptance of which by the Protestant Church would be nothing short of a calamity.* We have the deepest respect for those nonconformist Churchmen in England who refuse to be decoyed by any of the Lambeth proposals which cast a doubt upon the validity of their orders. Church unity is not precious enough to Christendom to be purchased by such a concession.

"Nothing must be done, say a minority, which shall imperil our efforts towards unity with Rome. Nothing must be done, say others, and *The Churchman* is of the number, which shall make impossible unity with other Protestant Communions. The overwhelming majority of Anglican and American Churchmen would never feel at home in Rome—unless a miracle happened in Rome. For unity with Protestants no such miracle is required. And we are of the opinion that real unity with the Eastern Orthodox Church would require almost as great a miracle as union with Rome."

The Churchman then goes on to make a strong appeal for fellowship of the Episcopal Church in the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, declaring that "the General Convention has all along been timid and not altogether sincere in facing this question, and the Churchmen who are foremost in the discussion on Christian unity, and pretend to feel most keenly the sin of schism, are making it a matter of conviction to extend only cold finger-tips to their Protestant fellow-Christians and calling that chill touch the handclasp of fellowship. What is the damaging infection that will come to us by a larger contact with the Federal Council of the Churches? Let us speak out and say the harsh words. We are acting it. Why not say it?" What the bishops are afraid of, we are told, is an attack from "a certain minority in the Episcopal Church whose faces are toward Rome or the Balkans, and who will block every approach to unity with our Protestant brothers."

AGNOSTICISM IN THE SCHOOLS

A RELIGIOUS REVIVAL may be on the way, as some believe; but against this optimistic theory lies the charge that some of the country's most prominent universities and colleges, and even many high schools, have become "incubators of agnosticism," and are busy turning out atheists. Among the lecturers and writers who are alarmed over the present methods of teaching biology and Biblical history in some of our institutions of learning is William Jennings Bryan, who recently alleged in a public address, according to press reports, that professors of biology had led their pupils away from the Bible and had even advised them to disregard the Biblical account of the world's history. On the other hand, we are told, the responsibility for much of the present-day atheistic tendency rests with the Church, since "its obscurantism has been making infidels faster than Mr. Ingersoll ever could."

At a recent meeting of the Ministerial Union of Philadelphia, the Rev. Dr. B. F. Daugherty, pastor of a Presbyterian Church at Lebanon, Pa., cited by name two leading colleges for women in which he alleged that professors systematically seek to convert their classes to atheism. In one of these, he declared, according to press reports, a professor teaches definite denial of the Deity and then has his pupils vote on the question: "Is there a God?" showing satisfaction when the vote is in the negative. The same doctrines are being taught, said this pastor, in grammar schools and high schools, as well as in many colleges and universities other than those he named. And yet, declares *The Catholic Universe* (Cleveland), "an education that is not merely non-Christian but actively anti-Christian, is destructive of character and antagonistic to every institution by which America has been made great. . . . The denial of God is the denial not only of authority but of any sense of moral responsibility."

However, Mr. Bryan's indictment is said not to be taken seriously by professors in New York. "No one at all familiar with American colleges believes such a statement, which appeals merely to the ignorant," replies Herbert E. Hawkes, dean of Columbia University, as he is quoted in the press. "Such extravagant charges," he continues, "have been frequently brought against American universities and colleges in the past, and I presume will be brought in the future. I can not bring myself to believe that, because such assertions are made and are accepted by the ignorant, serious denials of them are required." According to Maurice A. Bigelow, professor of biology in Teachers' College, Columbia, that university "has special branches which are devoted to the teaching of religion, and all courses in religious education will be found there. Biology is taught on its own merits, and is not to be identified with Biblical history." In the same press account we read that the Rev. Raymond C. Knox, chaplain of Columbia, says that "the Bible is a growing influence in American university life," and that Joseph French Johnson, dean of the School of Commerce, New York, declares: "There are no more atheists and skeptics among the educated classes to-day, in my opinion, than there were thirty or forty years ago." "Our present-day belief," says Archibald E. Bouton, dean of the College of Arts and Sciences of New York University, in a newspaper interview, "has tended away from a literal interpretation of the Bible and toward a greater stress on the principles of its teaching. Mr. Bryan quotes with disapproval a remark that Christianity is a state of mind, yet we surely have Biblical authority that that is where the Kingdom of Heaven is to be found." At any rate, *The Christian Century*, an undenominational liberal journal, asserts that "those who are at all aware educationally know that science can be taught in only one way and that is with respect for facts. A laboratory can not be checked up by the theologians at the end of every day's work," tho "some church people of limited horizon will probably deny their young people the privileges of a high school education, and school boards will without doubt face problems and difficulties."

CURRENT - POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department cannot be returned.

THE *Hibbert Journal* (Boston and London) publishes this ode, which we quote in part. We find some valuable reflections on the war that come from matured thinking:

ODE IN A GERMAN CEMETERY

Where Many Victims of the Great War Were Interred

By Amos N. Wilder

Rancour grows chastened in these groves of death,
And clamorous recrimination hushed;
Our pain disarmed by pain,
We can but leave upon these graves the wreath
Our mortal foes by mortal visitation crushed
Have woven for their slain.

Still to this day,
Driven by their bitterness, they come to pray,
And kneeling in the wind-blown grass
Grope vainly for relief,
And as I pass
Rise, bearing still their yet unconjured grief.

What did these know of empire's sordid ends
Markets and routes and ancient rivalries,
Balance of power and dark expediencies,
Reasons of state,
The vain hallucinations of the great?
Why should these make amends
For others' wrongs?
What guilt for all this ruin here belongs?
Or if some taint of envy or of hate
Were theirs, yet even so,
Which is their greater misery—sin or woe? . . .

Muse on this epitaph that meets the eye,
Strangely familiar in its alien tongue,
"These for our homes did die,"—
Two brothers loved of nameless folk, who won
This as earth's final comment at Verdun,
In that stentorian month whose havoc flung
Its hundred thousands down to Acheron;
In that inordinate reaping
Of these our fields beneath
When twilight was congested with the hosts
Of death's dim, swarming envoys bent upon
Prodigious inroads down life's fertile coasts,
Its virgin prairies sweeping
In far incursions where no scythe had shone;
Till earth was cumbered with the oppressive weight
Of such a garnering underneath the sun,
Such high-heaped sheaves of death;
Till one by one,
Borne off across the stars in phantom state,
Death's groaning wains conveyed
The great ingathering to the realms of shade,
And throngs unwonted choked the Stygian gate.

. . . Races of men, co-heirs of earth's duress,
Children of night, and orphans of the void,
Ringed 'round with menace and with mystery,
Condemned at birth to death in loneliness,
Proscribed and hunted, trampled and destroyed
By the blind furies of the earth and sea—
Why still increase the overwhelming odds
Against us—add this self-inflicted curse—
That we should hunt each other in the path
Of cataclysm, stay to vent our wrath
One on the other in the middle-way
Of swift annihilation, tear and slay
Under the onslaught of the universe,
Wage civil war, our seats stormed by the gods!
E'en the wild beasts forgo their lust for blood,
Fleeing in panic through a blazing wood. . . .

Mysterious is the lot of common lives
Lost in the mass,
Anonymous as leaves or blades of grass
In the thick verdure of humanity,
And inexistent to the powers that be;
Such were these all;
And so like leaves they fall,
Or one by one,
Or, when some storm of retribution drives
Over the face of mankind at the call
Of surcharged passions,
Unnumbered from their humble holdings wrenched,
Before the blast they run,
Creatures of life's blind impulse and its altering fashions,
To the deep drifts of still oblivion;
Save where their thought survives
In that sequestered spot where they were known,
In some frail fort of love 'gainst death and time entrenched. . . .

Then, fallen foe, and friend,
Sleep,
Sleep in repose;
And you, you suffering mother, cease to weep.
What though but some few months past we were foes
We fought in nightmare, as in dreams we live:
Best to forgive.

Aspiring howsoever, you, or I,
The great world weaves its tentacles of ill
Into our hearts, the solidarity
Of mortal evil claims us 'gainst our will,
And with it sinning, with it we must die.

Yet those who in the world-old process caught
Bring thither self-renunciation, aught
Of loftier aim, of loftier ideal,
Of loftier thought,
And bear the common curse, the shared ordeal
The common retribution, undeserved,
These in all lands, all times, all causes, these
That law by innocence appease;
By their sublime attractiveness they win
The world from its fatality of sin,
And from the common lot
Desiring no exemption,
Their blamelessness with mighty power is fraught
When joined with pain,
For so Redemption,
Redemption lifts its mighty cross again!

SOMETHING besides the gray days of winter seem to induce these despairing moods in our verse writers. Mr. Rice appears in the *Forum*.

MISERERE

By Cale Young Rice

Wind, rain and thunder last night wildly intoned
A mighty miserere to the skies.
Under a surge of sound the forest moaned
And swayed and crossed itself, penitent-wise.
Its leafy limbs reached out, or clutched and listened,
As still things seem to do, for the next clash.
Terribly then followed the lightning's lash,
And the wet earth, scourged with pallor, glistened.

Infinite seemed the sound along the earth;
And yet beyond lay interstellar space,
To which such spasms are but as the worth
And buzz of a fly's wing—leaving no trace.
Is there no final measure then at all
For greatness? Are our strivings, too, as small?

THE February *Scribner's* has this very chaste and beautiful poem:

"TO EVERY MAN A PENNY"

By Isabel Westcott Harper

And so they sleep forever and a day;
Of that great quietness they do not tell:
Only the face of nature seems to say
That all is well.

"The rest is silence": only in the dawn
Do they have being now, and in the wind.
Dust unto kindred dust again is drawn
With healing kind.

Ah, human love! for this they sacrifice
Their heritage, the pride of consciousness:
The love divine, and heaven that men devise,
Would make this less.

Through all the ages death has ever lain
The fact toward which we move, the price of thought—
Benignity of fate that takes again
The pain it brought.

Is there more love than this? Great peace they sought.
They tell us nothing more: and o'er the hill
The stars rise ceaselessly, and time is naught.
Let us be still!

MATTHEW ARNOLD wrote in the vein used here by this contributor to the London *Spectator*. But there is here a suggestion of a longer bereavement than his recent loss of faith implied:

NOW IS THE SUNLIGHT MELLOW

By C. Henry Warren

Now is the sunlight mellow and the beech-leaves
Fall to the dank mould and fade and shrivel.
Now in the north comes winter whistling boldly;
And the last colors of the day are passing,
To the dark house of memory I've gathered,
Through the long hours, rich store of varied treasures:
And now they lie, their loveliness concealing,
Like precious cloths hid in a room of darkness,
Their gold and blue and saffron from all seeing
Shut, save when the miser's meager candle
Furtively on their gloom a brightness throws. .

Oh, that upon my darkness, swift-revealing,
Would break some light of faith and show a purpose
Is this of suffering, and that of laughter,
In all this beauty at the senses knocking,
And all that loveliness so knit with sorrow!
But still to the dank mould the leaves are falling;
Shrill and more shrill the wind in the north whistles,
And the last color of the day has fled. . . .

ONE-HALF of the *Nation's* poetry prize went to the author of the verse below. The other half was awarded Martin Feinstein for his "In Memoriam," which treats the war in a vein made familiar by Vachel Lindsey. It is too long to quote. Miss Haste, we are told, graduated from the University of Chicago in 1912, worked in a munition plant during the war and now lives in Billings, Montana:

THE RANCH IN THE COULEE

By Gwendolen Haste

He built the ranch house down a little draw,
So that he should have wood and water near.
The bluffs rose all around. She never saw
The arching sky, the mountains rising clear;
But to the west the close hills fell away
And she could glimpse a few feet of the road.
The stage to Roundup went by every day,
Sometimes a rancher town-bound with his load,
An auto swirling dusty through the heat,
Or children trudging home on tired feet

At first she watched it as she did her work.
A horseman pounding by gave her a thrill.
But then within her brain began to lurk
The fear that if she lingered from the sill
Someone might pass unseen So she began
To keep the highroad always within sight.
And when she found it empty long she ran
And beat upon the pane and cried with fright.
The winter was the worst When snow would fall
He found it hard to quiet her at all.

PERSONAL · GLIMPSES

"THE CASTLE" FALLS IN FREE IRELAND

THE CHIEF VISIBLE SIGN of British dominance in Ireland, Dublin Castle, was handed over the other day to the new Irish Government, and "no incident could be more symbolical," exults one of the leading Nationalist journals, "of the victory won by the people's plenipotentiaries." The possession of "The Castle," as it is called throughout the country, stands for Irish control of Ireland. "Dublin Castle Falls!" announced newspaper posters on the day when, as one of the most consistent journalistic supporters of Irish independence proclaimed, "Seven centuries of infamous history are brought to an end." Physically, of course, the hoary old fortress still stands, and yet its fall is compared to the fall of the Bastille, which symbolizes freedom for France. As the headquarters of British rule in Ireland at least, says the *Freeman's Journal*, " 'The Castle,' like Lucifer, has fallen, it is hoped, never to rise again." From the days of its erection, over seven hundred years ago, this journal recalls:

Dublin Castle has always played the part of the chief fortress of British power in Ireland.

Meiller FitzHenry, a relative of Henry II, laid the foundations of the stronghold in the year 1205, really to repel the assaults of the native Irish on the English colonists of Dublin, but nominally as "a depository for the King's treasure, and also as a convenient place for administering justice to the city, or defending, it according to occasion."

REMOVING BRITISH BARBED WIRE.

"The Castle" and the City Hall of Dublin were both well protected by entanglements and barricades. The evacuation is said to have taken place with a display of good humor on both sides.

It has been used in turn as a fortress, for the sittings of the old Pale Parliaments, for the assembling of the Privy Council, as a State Prison—a sort of Irish Tower of London, and as a residence for the Viceroys.

But no matter what the use to which the sinister structure was from time to time applied, it was ever and always fiercely antagonistic to the ideals and the policies of the Irish people.

"I need scarcely say," wrote the late Mr. Barry O'Brien, in his "Dublin Castle and the Irish People," "that under the Normans an Irishman in sympathy with his people had no more chances of being allowed to enter Dublin Castle as an 'official' than the late Paul Kruger had of being made a Privy Councillor, and what Dublin Castle was under the Normans it remained under Tudor, Stuart and Guelph. The spirit of the Statute of Kilkenny was the spirit of Dublin Castle. The suppression of the native race and the government of the country in the English interest only was its policy from the beginning to our own day. . . . Elizabeth, James, Charles, Anne, the Georges—all these potentates represented the one idea so admirably exprest (according to tradition) by the Great Protector: 'To hell or Connaught with the Papists.' "

During the Rebellion of Silken Thomas an attempt was made to lay siege to the Castle, but the garrison, having the advantage of their high towers, on which they planted guns, and of their entrenched position, were easily able to repel the assaults of the young Geraldine and his followers.

In what is now known as the Record Tower is shown a cell said to have been occupied by Silken Thomas after the failure of his insurrection, and right over it, on the next floor, is the cell from which Owen Roe O'Donnell made his escape in the days of Elizabeth. In the dark and gloomy chambers of this tower many an Irishman pined away from the days of Silken Thomas and Owen Roe down to 1798 and 1803, when the Castle ceased to be used as a prison.

In the rebellion of '98, horrors multiplied. The writer quotes Musgrave, the historian:

"Every day beheld prisoners brought into the city; nor was it unusual to see a procession of carts, in which were piled the mutilated corpses of peasantry. The prisoners were hanged from lamp-posts, and the dead were in some instances stretched out in the Castle Yard, where the Viceroy then resided, and in full view of the Secretary's windows. They lay on the pavement as trophies, cut and gashed in every part, covered with clotted blood and dirt."

The corpses of these poor peasants were buried together in heaps in the square in front of the Royal Barracks, near Kingsbridge, which afterwards became known as "Croppies' Acre."

At this period, when many of the United Irishmen were awaiting sentence in the Castle dungeons, and when the Castle Yard was strewn with the corpses of butchered "rebels," the spirit of the Castle "Government" may easily be imagined. Cornwallis in his "Correspondence" says:—

"The conversation of the principal persons of the country all tend to encourage this system of blood, and the conversation even at my table, where you may suppose I do all I can to prevent it, always turns on hanging, shooting, burning, etc., etc., and if a priest has been put to death, the greatest joy is exprest by the whole company. Their conversation and conduct point to no other mode of concluding this unhappy business than that of extirpation."

In the days of the Stuarts so filthy had the Castle become from the wretched condition in which the prison cells were kept, that the Viceroy had to leave and take up residence at Kilmainham.

The true history of Ireland since the Conquest will never be written until all the old documents hidden away in the recesses of the Record Tower are brought to light, and carefully sifted and scrutinized by an impartial historian.

The Castle set its face steadily against every Irish popular movement in modern times. It thwarted O'Connell; it did its best to undo anything of good accomplished by every leader since his day. It had grown old and hoary in its efforts to strangle the voice of Ireland, and it was fitting that its last great effort in this direction should be made from behind a formidable protection of barbed wire.

The Castle as a garrison headquarters is gone; the Castle as a center of the Government of the Irish Free State remains.

The Castle is dead: long live the Castle!

Dublin Castle, "in all its long and eventful history," says the Derry *Journal*, "has experienced no scenes comparable to those which took place within its ancient walls when the reins of power were formally handed to the Irish Provisional Government." The writer gives some scenes from the actual surrender:

Inside the Lower Yard were gathered groups of Auxiliary police, military police, and soldiers, who were there out of curiosity to see the passing of British authority to Irish control.

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They are slow-cooked. This special Campbell's method of preparation makes them so digestible and wholesome that many people who were inclined to eat beans sparingly are glad to find they can eat all the Campbell's Beans they want. A big privilege with beans so good! You should just taste their tomato sauce!

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LOOK FOR THE RED-AND-WHITE LABEL

A host of journalists and photographers also took up positions inside the entrance awaiting events. Nobody seemed to know what arrangements had been made for the historic ceremony, and everybody contented himself with watching the arrival and departure of motor vehicles, some heavily laden with official documents, furniture, and stores, and others bearing important officials busy superintending the duties of transference.

A fatigue party of Royal Engineers was occupied in dismantling the last of the barricades. Then another agreeable interlude. A machine-gun squad was paraded in the Upper Yard. It was rumored that this was to be the last guard mounted in the Castle; but this was not so, as the State apartments are still reserved for the Lord Lieutenant. At last about one o'clock word came that his Excellency was to arrive within half an hour and that the members of the Provisional Government would come about the same time. The police officers proceeded to get the crowds back into Dame Street, and inside there was activity in the Chief Secretary's office, where a red carpet was laid down in the passage leading to the Privy Council Chamber. Here a number of journalists awaited the arrival of the principals of the drama, and they had not long to wait.

PART OF THE CROWD THAT GATHERED.

"Castle Rule" in Ireland ended with the British evacuation of Dublin Castle. The scene here is in the Upper Castle Yard, as the members of the Irish Provisional Government appeared, after accepting the surrender of the ancient British stronghold.

A volley of cheering came from Dame St., and immediately three taxi-cabs, bearing Mr. Michael Collins and his seven colleagues in the Provisional Government, whisked through the eastern archway and swung round to the entrance of the Chief Secretary's office, pursued hot-foot by numerous photographers. Mr. Collins bounded from his car through the portals and was lost to view, to the chagrin of the camera men. Swift at his heels were Mr. Cosgrave, Mr. Duggan, and the others. They had all passed through before most of the officials, anxious to catch a glimpse of their new chiefs, were aware of their arrival.

Hardly had the taxi drivers obeyed the orders of the police to pull across the square when the Viceregal motor car came up, and Viscount FitzAlan, with two aides-de-camp, alighted and hurried through to the Council Chamber.

Shortly afterwards came the principal officials of most of the Government Departments, including Sir William Thompson, Registrar-General; Mr. T. P. Gill, Secretary, Department of Agriculture; and Sir Henry Robinson, Vice-President, Local Government Board. Mr. Emmett D'Alton, Chief Liaison Officer of the Irish Republican Army, entered almost unobserved.

To the small group of spectators gathered in the Upper Yard these incidents brought home the significance of the proceedings that were about to be enacted in the historic Chamber. Standing in the center of the yard one could just see through the windows figures passing to and fro. The Lord Lieutenant was at the head of the table near the fireplace, and on his right were Mr. Michael Collins, Mr. Duggan, and Mr. Cosgrave, while lower down was Mr. MacNeill. The officals entered from the Chief Secretary's corridor, and apparently each was introduced to Mr. Collins and his colleagues. In the anterooms other officials were in attendance.

The proceedings in the Council Chamber lasted about half an hour. The first to leave were the permanent officials, and they were soon followed by the members of the Provisional Government, Mr. Collins, as usual, being the first into the first taxi-cab. Some cheers were raised as the party, looking very happy, drove off. Outside the Lower Gate there was much cheering. Soon afterwards Lord FitzAlan departed.

"From what could be gathered as to the actual proceedings within," the reporter goes on:

They appear to have been quite informal. Lord FitzAlan first received Mr. Michael Collins in private, and received from him the formal ratification of the Treaty. Other members of the Provisional Government were subsequently received, and took their seats on one side of the Council table. The heads of the departments of the Local Government Board (Sir Henry Robinson), the Department of Agriculture (Mr. T. P. Gill), the Registrar-General (Sir Wm. Thompson), and others, were introduced.

Afterwards Lord FitzAlan made a short speech, in which he wished the new Government success, congratulated them on their action regarding the threatened railway strike, and expressed the hope that they would lead Ireland into new and prosperous days.

Individual members of the Provisional Government who are identified with certain departments of work were introduced to those undertaking similar work under the British Government. The meeting between Sir Henry Robinson and Mr. Cosgrave, the heads of the rival Local Government Boards, was, perhaps, the most interesting incident.

Both have been directing the local government of Southern and Western Ireland, and it is not too much to say that the policy of one has been for the most part the direct opposite of the other's. That the two departments will now have to shape their future under one head and one policy is, of course, inevitable.

WHEN THE CASTLE FELL.

THE BLACK AND TAN: "Any orders to-day, sir?"
GENERAL MACREADY: "Pack your kit and stand by to embark."

—*The Freeman's Journal.*

No less interesting was the meeting in the crowds in the Upper Castle Yard of two such men as Mr. Desmond Fitzgerald, head of the Dail Eireann Publicity Department, and Mr. Basil Clarke, the head of the Publicity Bureau at Dublin Castle.

Journalists who knew both gentlemen and knew how far apart their respective duties lay during the last fateful year or so were interested to see them talking together. Mr. Fitzgerald was

"They're still talking about the Gulbransen and me"

"Some friends came over the other night—all music critics. They were expectant—they had heard about our new Gulbransen.

"I played Grieg's 'To Spring'. It's rather difficult, you'll admit.

"Everyone listened attentively until I finished—and then what applause!

"I—who, until a week before, had been denied the pleasure of playing—holding the interest of my musical friends! The same friends who were prejudiced against player-pianos. I was proud of my accomplishment—*I was a real musician.*

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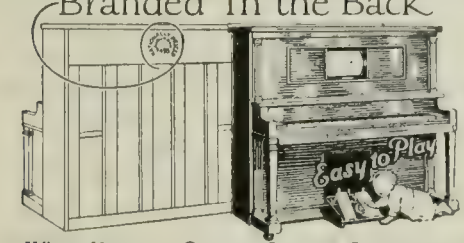

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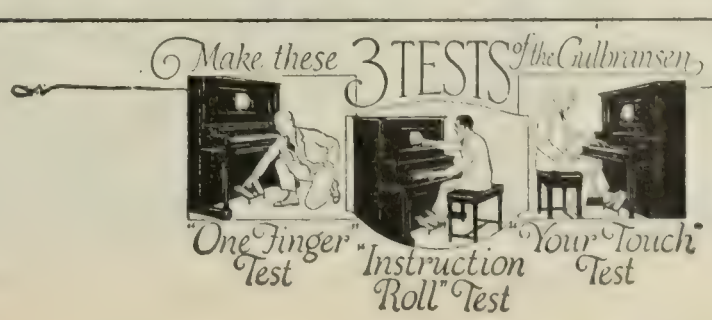

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recalling his previous visit to the Castle under very different circumstances, when he was brought in at one o'clock one morning under escort, examined by officers in a room, and placed under guard in another place. The recollection had for him, however, no note of regret or complaint. It was, as it were, all in the day's work.

The Provisional Government have lost no time in regulating, as far as in them lies, the position of affairs. They issued a proclamation, in which they formally take control of all services. This control is not a mere matter of form, but a very stern reality, as the terms of the proclamation show. It means, in effect, that every official act in every department must, from the issue of the proclamation, have the approval of the Provisional Government.

In the streets and the yards, while the transfer was being effected, writes "Politicus," special correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian*, the Dublin citizens "cheered and laughed and bantered. Soldiers stood about in groups. Black and Tans were to be seen packing their lorries for the last time." In this atmosphere of democratic informality—

Dublin Castle was deposed. Many an Irishman must have died dreaming of a day when Irish soldiers would march into the hated stronghold with flags and drums. Tone, Emmet, Fitzgerald, Smith O'Brien—did any of them ever picture so casual a ceremony of abdication?

But no march of troops could have been so dramatic as the surrender of the fortress to an Irishman on whose head a fortune had been set, while boys and girls from Dublin streets were playing on the stones across which their fathers and brothers stept yesterday on their way to prison. It was as if by that one act of throwing open these guarded doors the new Ministers had brought daylight, democracy, and freedom into Ireland's darkest dungeons.

Victor Hugo has a great passage about the wickedness that seems to haunt some places, giving them a terrible and sinister look of life. With barbed wire and Black-and-Tans in their dreadful uniform, Dublin Castle seems to have all its wicked and melancholy history stamped on its face. There is much talk about what is to become of it. I hope no Irish Government will ever make it the seat of authority. One need not be superstitious to feel that to live there, and to rule from there, would be tempting the malice of destiny. Dublin Castle will live in Irish history as a terrible legend; the buildings which few self-respecting Irishmen have entered during these bitter years, except as prisoners, would be a fatal home for any Government in this country, where memory and imagination are never at a loss for sharp and wounding taunt.

AN EX-OUTLAW ARRIVES.

Michael Collins, on whose head a price was formerly set by the British Government, led the delegation that took over the Castle on behalf of the New Irish Provisional Government.

The Freeman's Journal, on the day when the evacuation took place, commented in an editorial headed "The Great Surrender":

"The Castle," with all that it stands for in power and influence, has been handed over to the Irish people.

Emmet died in the effort to get hold merely of the material fabric.

But the power that it enshrined was surrendered yesterday to Ireland's men.

They are now masters of the administrative machine.

It would be expecting too much from human institutions, and even human nature, to expect that, after the change-over, things will move smoothly from the start.

To bring order out of this chaos is the heavy task that now devolves upon the Provisional Government.

Their task can be lightened and the completion of the fabric of freedom speeded up by the hearty cooperation of the people.

The actual Executive is now the people's own.

Let them rally to its support, and assist it in its task.

Every law-breaker, for the first time in Ireland's history for nearly eight hundred years, is now the people's enemy.

Let the people realize that truth and act accordingly.

THE FEROCIOUS LOBSTERS OF CRUSOE'S ISLE

ROBINSON CRUSOE'S FAMOUS ISLAND enjoyed a brief period of newspaper publicity the other day, when a member of the crew of a visiting steamship brought to New York a story quite as remarkable as many incidents related by Defoe in his immortal yarn. The steamship *Ebro*, of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, was brought to a standstill, it is said, by "a herd of wild lobsters," reported to be "as big as bull-pups," which attacked the ship and were about to devour the steel plates when called off by an inhabitant of the island who had learned how to tame them. The island, known to geographers as the Island of Juan Fernandez, was made a port of call by the *Ebro* some days before she arrived at New York. The great lobster attack, which took place as the ship was coming to anchor, was halted by one Alejandro McTush y Cordoba. This unusual man is also reported to be able to achieve lobster à la Newburg in a pool of molten lava. To quote the account of the no doubt veracious ship news reporter of the New York *Tribune:*

To H. T. Browne, the purser, it is as if it were yesterday, so clear is the picture in his mind of Alejandro McTush y Cordoba as he first saw him, drest in his bright seaweed suit and with a half cocoanut shell tipped over one eye, calling off the voracious lobsters, with a voice like the collapse of a ten-story building.

"For there we were," said Mr. Browne, "some four hundred yards off the shore of the island, with lobsters as big as bulldogs climbing up the anchor chain and threatening the lives of every one aboard.

"He came out to the ship, did this McTush, and mighty glad he was to see us, we being the first sizable craft to lay alongside in forty-two years—in fact, ever since the lobsters went wild and grew husky on a diet of brown fishermen and straw hats. He was immune himself, it seems, having by constant association with the creatures achieved to some extent a mastery over them.

"He told us something of the island, and, altho we could see no living beings other than himself and the lobsters, it appears that there is a population of 200 persons and a cow. He said that every one had taken one look at the steel ship and then had moved back into the woods to pray for the safety of the lobsters.

"He explained this native concern in favor of the lobsters by pointing out that the inhabitants enjoyed them as an item of food. They were uncertain in their minds, he said, as to the effect of a combination of steel and high-class South Americans on this, their main source of nourishment.

"McTush invited every one ashore in the name of the Mayor. When we went ashore he excused himself, changed to a costume of neatly woven grapevines, and presented himself as that official. It developed that by other changes of costume he became the Director of Public Safety, Chief Prohibition Enforcement Agent, Street Cleaning Commissioner, and chief of the Commissary Department of the Interior.

"In this last-named office lay most of his power over the people. He alone knew now to trick the wily lobsters into a state where, sprinkled with a little paprika, they made darn good eating.

"He'd lure one of the lobsters from the water, and, by means of taunts and jibes, cause the beast to chase him around the island until he came to the crater of a bubbling lava pit. Here McTush would step nimbly aside as the lobster rushed at him, at the same time permitting the lobster to plunge into the hot lava, and be properly cooked.

"McTush blew the entire passenger list to a lobster party. It was some party. One lobster is enough to feed ten men."

Mr. Browne blew a cloud of smoke from his cigar. "If you don't believe me," he said—as if any one doubted him—"I'll bring one of these lobsters back with me on the next trip."

The ship news reporter for the *Herald* also received interesting

How keen is your mind?

DO people like to associate with you? Are they attracted to you or do you have to run after them? It depends upon the alertness of your mind. And that is great or little, depending largely upon the recreation you indulge in. You can refresh yourself and improve yourself at the same time. Simply

Play cards for wholesome recreation

There is nothing like a game of cards for combined relaxation and stimulation. It makes you forget the worries of the day, but at the same time sets to work the mental faculties whose keenness has most to do with that indefinable thing called "charm."

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Cribbage at a Glance

PLAYERS—2,3,or 4 as partners. Best, two-hand.

OBJECT OF GAME—To form various counting combinations, such as pairs, triplets, fours, sequences and fifteens.

DEAL—Cut for first deal in each game, low cut winning deal; deal alternates thereafter. Use full pack, deal 6 cards to each player, 1 at a time. Misdeal scores 2 points for opponent immediately. Each discards 2 cards face down to form "crib". It belongs to dealer but is not counted until after hand is played out. Pone (opponent) cuts pack and dealer turns up top card; this is called "starter". If it is a jack, dealer scores two points immediately.

THE PLAY—Pone plays any card from his hand face up on table in front of him and announces its numerical (or pip) value. (All kings, queens and jacks are announced as tens; other cards by number of spots.) Dealer then plays, announcing sum of his card and the one already played. Play continues *alternately*, each player keeping his cards separate and adding the value of each card to sum of those already played. This sum must not exceed 31. If a player has no card which will play within the sum of 31, he announces a "go". Pone continues until he reaches 31, or can play no further. Then cards played are turned face down, balance of cards in hands played out, hands and crib counted, (see below), and cards dealt for new hand.

POINTS SCORED DURING PLAY—The player who approaches most nearly to 31 during the play, scores 1 point; if he reaches 31 exactly he scores 2 points. If last card played does not make an even 31, it counts 1; if it makes 15, 3 points.

Combinations may be formed by opponents playing alternately and also by cards played from one hand (within limit of 31) after pone has said "go".

Fifteens—2 points are scored by player of card which makes the numerical value of the cards played exactly 15.

Pairs—2 points are scored by player of card of same denomination as that last played.

Triplets—6 points are scored for matching a pair just played, provided that neither 31 nor "go" intervenes. (*Example:* Three fours in sequence.)

Fours—12 points are scored by player of a fourth card matching triplets just played, provided that neither 31 nor "go" intervenes.

Sequences—When 3 cards in numerical sequence are played, the player of the last card counts 1 point for each card in the sequence, even though they are not played in numerical rotation. Player adding fourth card in sequence scores 4. An intervening card, duplicate, "go", or 31 breaks sequence.

COUNTING HANDS AND CRIB—After cards are played out, each player counts all points in his hand in combination with the "starter", pone counting first. After counting his hand, dealer counts his crib combined with "starter". Pair counts 2; triplets, 6; fours, 12; 3-card sequence, 3; each additional card in sequence, 1; fifteens, 2; and jack of trumps in hand or crib, 1 point. *Double Run of Three*—(A 3-card sequence with a pair to one of the 3 cards), counts 8 points. *Double Run of Four*—(A 4-card sequence with a pair to one of the 4 cards), counts 10 points. *Triple Run*—Consists of triplets, with 2 other cards in sequence with triplet, 15 points. *Quadruple Run*—Consists of 2 pairs and a card in sequence with both, 16 points. *Fifteens*—Formed by cards totaling 15 exactly, count 2 each time they are made. Use each card in as many different "15" combinations as possible. *Four-Card Flush*—4 cards of one suit in hand only (not crib), 4 points. *Five-Card Flush*—4 cards in hand or crib of same suit as starter, 5 points. The crib is not a flush unless the starter is the same suit.

STARTER—Is used only in counting the hands and crib.

MARKING SCORE—Points are scored as made on a "pull-up" board. See cut. Each hole counts 1 point. Players start from same end, pegging parallel with each other down outside edge and up inside to the sixty-first, or game hole.

GAME—61 or 121 points.

For rules on three-hand and four-hand cribbage, see "The Official Rules of Card Games" or "Six Popular Games" offered below.

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news of the lobsters from the old Crusoe country. His account differs in some ways from that prepared by his brother of the *Tribune*, but it, also, suggests that all the wonders common in this part of the world were not exhausted by Defoe. He writes in part:

Soon the high peaks came in view, and then it was noted the surf at the base was dotted with red, the color of boiled lobster. Coming nearer, the claws of the giant creatures were plainly visible. Some were clambering ashore and others climbing trees near the beach.

"Look at the children in flivvers," said a passenger.

"Flivvers!" said the purser. "They are not flivvers, but trained lobsters. Don't you recall in Alexander Selkirk's narrative how he made a tour of the island on a colossal lobster?"

The passenger said he had not read anything except South Sea Island tales, and after that he could believe anything.

AN AMERICAN "SLAVE" BECOMES JAPAN'S PREMIER

"FROM SLAVE TO PREMIER." That was the headline used by many of the Japanese newspapers, says a Japanese student writing in the New York *World*, when it became known that Viscount Korekiyo Takahashi, Minister of Finance, had been nominated by the Mikado to the Premiership of Japan, to succeed the recently assassinated Premier Hara. The new Premier is well known already to Americans of the financial world, where he has long been a recognized authority, but he has a far more intimate connection with America than this. It was here, we are told, that he was virtually sold into a condition of slavery. His life and struggles in California, however, gave him the knowledge both of American ways and of the English language, which later proved the foundation of his fortunes. His career is full of interesting ups and downs, says his Japanese student biographer. Also—

Photo from the Keystone

HE TOOK SOME HARD KNOCKS IN CALIFORNIA.

Korekiyo Takahashi, former Minister of Finance in the Hara Cabinet and now Premier of Japan, is referred to as "a former American slave" in the Japanese press. He was practically sold into bondage here in his youth.

It is a career which will surprize many Americans who are accustomed to think of their country as the only land of opportunity. But Nippon, as conspicuously as the United States, is a country where poor boys may carve out great careers. This is so not only in the business world, but also in the Government service. Here, indeed, the opportunity is the greatest where Occidentals might imagine it to be least. For Nippon is not governed by hereditary rulers. Government service is open to all. Promotion goes neither by family nor by favor, but through the recognition of ability in minor offices. And this recognition is far less exposed to favoritism and political hazards than in America.

"Dharma" is one of the nicknames of the new Premier. The significance of the name lies in the fact that—

"Dharma" was in ancient Buddhist high priest, whose images are still made in Nippon and are seen as commonly as kewpies in America. I do not know how the nickname arose. Some Nipponese say it must have come from his outward appearance, but this seems to have supplied a far more vivid nickname in "Hotey." Hotey, one of the seven Nipponese lucky gods, was decidedly pot-bellied. The image of "Dharma," to be sure, is somewhat round, since it has neither arms nor legs; but its chief characteristic is that it always rights itself when it is knocked over. Thus it is possibly an illustration of the American expression "you can't keep a good man down."

I would like to believe that the new Premier was nicknamed "Dharma" on account of his marvelous career. If so, it is a title far more suitable than that of "Viscount," which he happens to hold by an irony of fate. Viscount Takahashi has been, is, and will be the living image of "Dharma," who could never be downed by any blow of circumstance.

In the northeastern part of Nippon, there is a city called Sendai. It is the Boston of Nippon, one of the greatest educational centers. Sendai was the capital of the Date clan, founded by an enlightened feudal lord named Masamune Date. It was this Masamune who about three centuries ago sent a special envoy to the Vatican to create friendly relations between the Papacy and his clans. Unfortunately his progressive policy was retarded by the closed-door policy of the Tokugawa Shogunate. But, as the Nipponese would put it in their language, so rich in nature images, the seeds sown by Masamune were all the time taking root under the snow of the three hundred years of the Tokugawa régime.

Then the spring breezes sent to the hermit land by Commodore Perry proved warm enough at last to melt the snow, and as the snow disappeared, many shoots and buds came up in that rich soil planted for modern civilization by the farsighted Masamune. One of them, still tender and with its first green, was transplanted to the land of the Commodore himself. Who could have foreseen then that about fifty years later it would bloom as Premier of one of the world's leading powers?

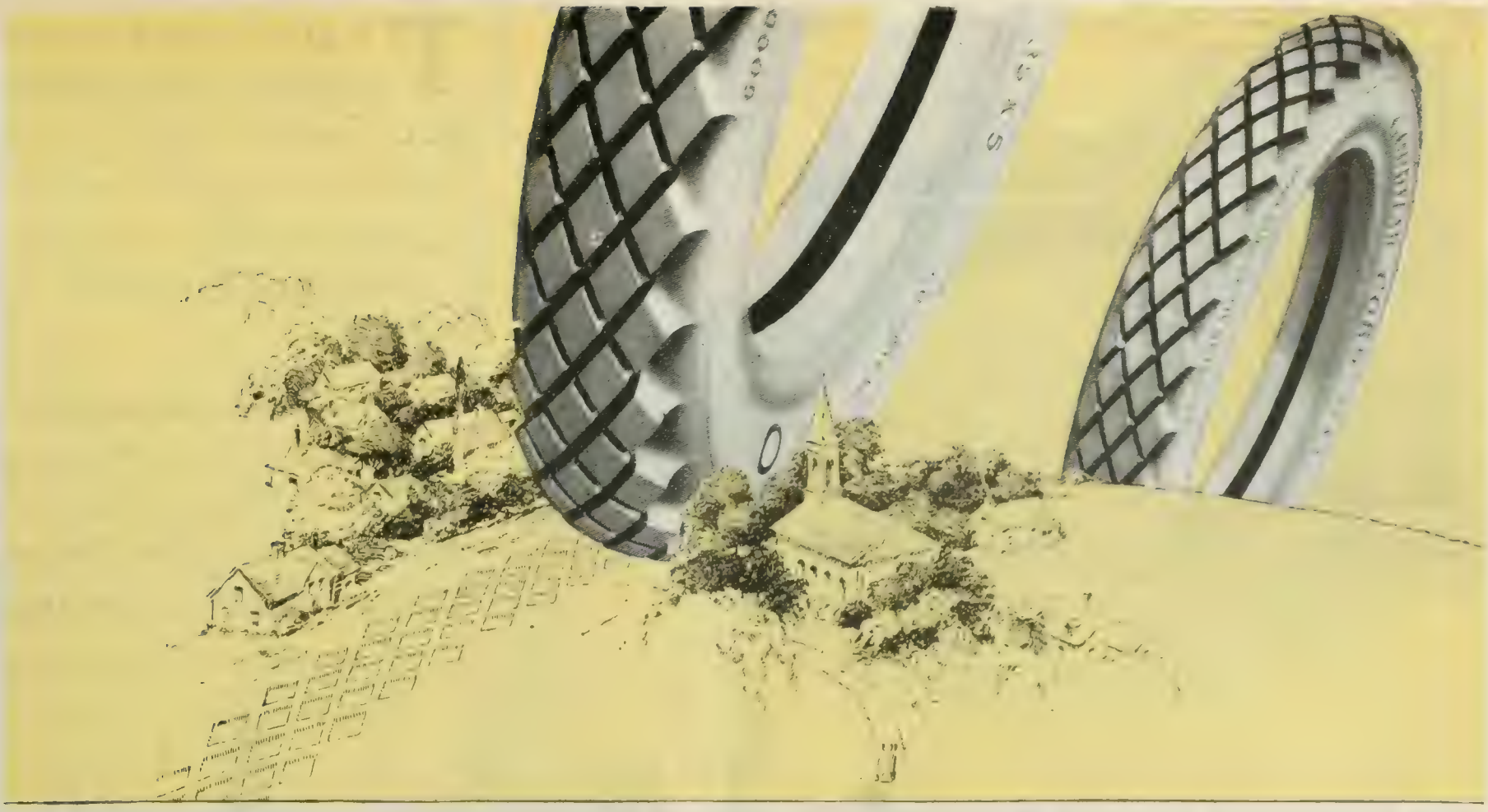
Born in 1854, the eldest son of a poor Samurai named Koretada (literally "faithfulness itself"), Korekiyo Takahashi began his career almost immediately as a student in the college of hard knocks. For, having proved himself an extraordinarily capable boy, he had earned a scholarship from the feudal lord. This sent him to Nagasaki to be trained in the new western sciences. Takahashi means "high bridge," and Korekiyo means "cleanliness itself." The youngster lived up to both of his names. He was too ambitious to be satisfied with any second-hand study if first-hand was obtainable.

About this time he fell in with an American, who kindly proposed to give him a chance to be a pioneer Nipponese student in America. The young Korekiyo "hailed with delight and gratitude any project which might be of so great aid to his future career." But alas, says his biographer:

No sooner was he found settled in California than he found all his hopes of the new land of knowledge a bitter delusion! He discovered that he was not to be a student in the home of a benefactor, but a servant in the house of the master. By accepting passage to America from the so-called friend, he found that he had virtually sold himself into a condition of slavery. It is to this American period of servitude that the first part of the Nipponese headline alludes. However, by patient service he gradually endeared himself to his master who, little by little, began to spare him time to conduct his studies.

In the meantime the Meiji Restoration had taken place in his Nippon country. For some years Korekiyo, with his newly acquired knowledge of America, looked in vain for an opportunity to return to Nippon and begin his public service.

In 1871 Prince Iwakura came to America as the first Nipponese Envoy, and with him arrived the opportunity Korekiyo had so long sought. He became an interpreter to the Prince, and soon made himself indispensable in this capacity. On account of his long residence in America, he was of more service in this capacity than the secretary to the envoy, the late Prince Ito, who afterward became famous as the maker of the



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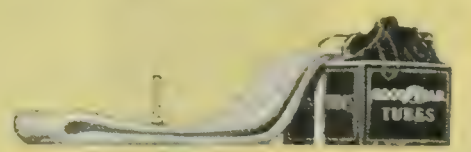

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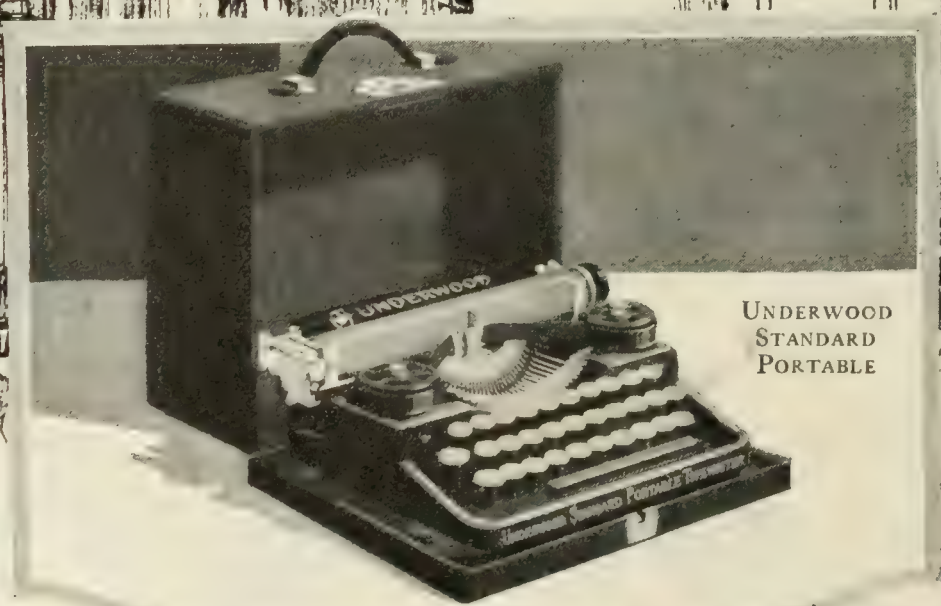

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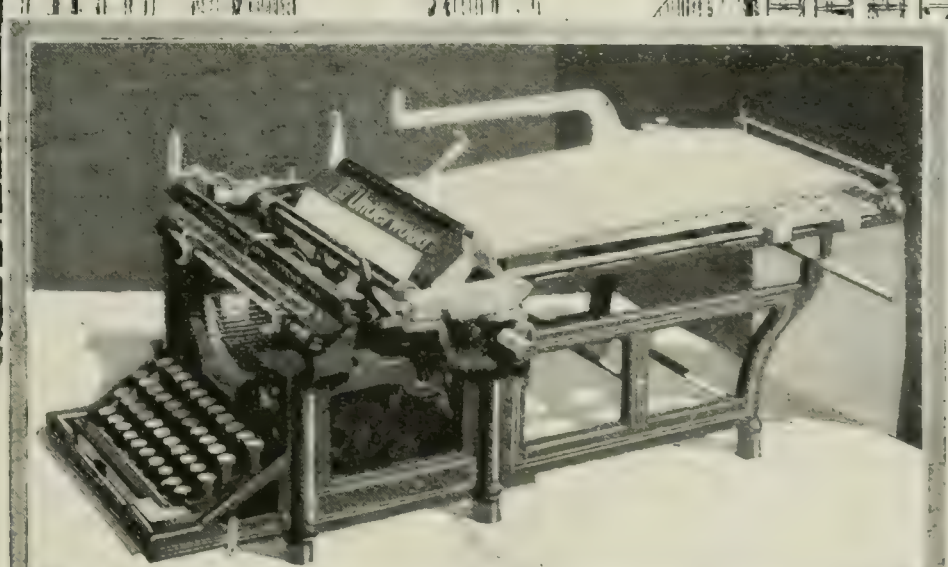

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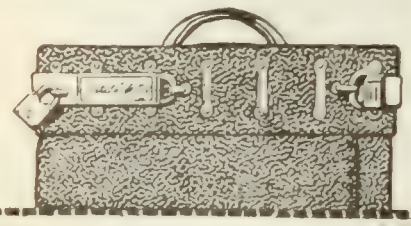

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

Nipponese Constitution, and the first President of the Seiyukai Party, to which he now belongs as the fourth President.

Encouraged by this success, the young Korekiyo at last found himself in a position to return to Nippon. But upon his arrival at Yokohama he learned that the country was in political turmoil, and that he could not land without the danger of being killed by the soldiers of the opposing clan.

Thanks to his long sojourn in America, he found it easy to pass himself off as a cowboy. "He pulled his slouch hat over on one side and sang in a loud voice a popular American song." Later:

When the customs officers began to examine him he rattled off his answers so glibly that, finding it impossible to understand what he was saying, they let him by without further examination. Thus he safely passed the Customs House.

After hiding himself for a while in the attic of a restaurant, he obtained work as a clerk in the Department of Education in Tokyo. But, having written an anonymous letter to a newspaper calling attention to a blunder made by a superior official, he was discharged.

Then he fled to Hakata, a port near Nagasaki, and became a teacher of the English Language School there. Unfortunately the school went bankrupt in a few years, and he was again without a job.

He went back to Tokyo and had many struggles with absolute poverty. But through them all he set himself to a study of the patent systems of America and England. Convinced of the necessity of establishing a Bureau of Patents, he addrest a proposal to the Government. When the proposal was at last adopted, he was made chief of the bureau. Had he remained there he would have been promoted rapidly. But for the "Dharma" of later years there was waiting still another knock-down blow.

Some German engineer, taking advantage of his honest nature, persuaded him to organize a company for the purpose of developing a silver mine in Peru. He resigned his post and organized a company backed by a large capital, for the Nipponese people were easily induced to subscribe heavily to any enterprise he lent his name to. Triumphantly he crossed the Pacific once more and settled in Peru. But his German exploiter proved as dishonest as his American one. This silver mine turned out to be a property deserted many years before.

Korekiyo, then about forty years old, returned to Nippon, and so far from seeing his way toward repaying his monstrous indebtedness, he found himself barely able to support his family. But even at this critical moment, he did not lose his courage.

One day the President of the Nippon Ginko (Central Bank of Japan) was dining at a restaurant and noticed in a secluded corner a man of extraordinary appearance. Something in his eyes told the President that there sat a man of great ability. He talked with him, and in the end placed him at the head of the workmen who were engaged in the construction of the new bank building. That man was Korekiyo Takahashi.

Not long after the building had been completed, all Nippon was startled to hear that he had been made Vice-President of the bank.

For his wonderful service as the first Financial Commissioner to the United States and Europe in raising loans for the purpose of financing the Russo-Nipponese War, he was created Baron, and became the President of the Nippon Ginko.

Korekiyo retired from the business world and entered the political field. His ability as Minister of Finance in the Seiyukai Cabinet under the second President of the party, Marquis Saionji (who later represented Nippon at the Peace Conference of Versailles,) proved him to be a real statesman.

For the second time, in the same party Cabinet as Premier Hara 's (the third President of the party), he became Minister of Finance. At the conclusion of the World War he was promoted to Viscount. In November, 1912, he was nominated Premier and elected the fourth President of the Seiyukai Party. He is still holding his former portfolio of Minister of Finance, and also temporarily Minister of the Navy.

FOR DEVILS AND SUPERSTITIONS, SEE THE PHILIPPINES

GHOSTS, devils, "h'ants," and superstitions literally too numerous to mention have been discovered in the Philippines by a principal of schools, from Jones City, Oklahoma, who spent seven years there as a teacher. The investigating principal, Mr. Charles H. Meeker, has made a collection of the popular superstitions, a fair summary of which fills two columns of newspaper space. As for the ghosts and spirits, he says in an introductory paragraph, in *The Oklahoma County News:*

Some of them are the aswang, the nonos, the duende, the pati-anak, and the tig-balang. The aswang seems to be the one most feared of all. He can spirit away people, especially naughty children, cause sickness and death, and do many other evil deeds. The nonos are little earth-people, who are thought to be the ancestors of the natives. The duende is a pigmy thief, with one eye in the middle of his forehead, and a huge nose with a single nostril. He lives in old churches, especially in the towers, and sallies forth at night on pilfering expeditions. The pati-anak is the spirit of a dead baby that has died without being baptized. You can hear its pitiful cries at night in the forests. The tig-balang is a sort of satyr. He lives in the jungle and takes a fiendish delight in misdirecting the traveler. He's a funny-looking creature, with hoofs like a goat, legs like a grasshopper's, and very long ears. When he sits on the ground his knees come up to the top of his head. If you wish to outwit a tig-balang all you have to do is to turn your coat wrongside out, and he'll scamper away stamping his hoofs on the ground as he runs.

Before eating your dinner in the forest, first sprinkle some salt over the food, else the little ground spirits, or nonos, will steal it away without your being able to detect them.

When the bottom of the pot burns or the fire "laughs" (sparkles), there will be some visitors.

If a cat licks the stairs or door it is a sign that one of the inhabitants is going to die,

because the cat is cleansing the passage through which the corpse is shortly going to pass.

Always move into a new house at the beginning of the new moon, so that your wealth may increase as the moon grows.

If any one sends you a present, such as meat or fruits, which is a very common custom, do not wash the vessel in which the gift was sent, because it might cause the giver to become your enemy.

A young lady should not sing while cooking or near the stove, else she will marry an old widower.

If you have started anywhere and see a snake, you will have good luck.

When transplanting banana trees act as if they were very heavy, and when they bear fruit the bunches will be so heavy that you will have difficulty in carrying them.

If you laugh while planting corn, the grains on the cob will be far apart.

When a person loses his life at sea his soul remains in the water, and may be seen at night in the form of phosphorescent light.

When a family is eating, no one should leave the table without first turning the plates, for failure to do so will bring bad luck.

Plates must not be taken away from the table while a young lady is eating or she will get an old and ugly man for a husband.

Holding the eggs of the lizard in your hand will cause you to break plates.

Before sitting upon the ground, or throwing anything out, such as slops, etc., one should always say, "Tabe, Po, nono!" (Respectable ancestors, take notice!), so that the little ground people may not be harmed.

Bathing a cat causes rain.

If you speak to an animal and it should answer you, you will die at once.

Should you carry a bone of a dead person away from the cemetery, the soul of that person will knock beneath your bed at night.

Dried monkey meat is an excellent remedy for removing smallpox scars.

Do not talk about aswangs on Friday, because they can hear you, no matter how far away they may be, and will come that night and trouble you.

When the light burns dimly, there is a ghost near.

If you wish it to rain, put a lighted candle in a new pot, tie a string around the pot and pull it on the river like a small boat, and a heavy rain will soon fall.

Should you dream of a black boat, make your will at once.

When a couple are kneeling on the pillows in the church during the marriage ceremony, the one whose candle burns the lowest will be the first to die.

When the new moon encloses a star it is a good time to make love to the ladies.

If you kill a cat, its soul will haunt you at night.

When a lady counts the ribs of a fan, it is a sure sign that she wishes you to speak to her.

If a hen cries at night between the hours of 8 and 12, it is a sign that a spinster has been stolen by an old bachelor.

When the lower part of the spine itches a Chinaman has died.

People who sharpen tools at night will become thieves.

Don't carry monkeys or cats with you on an ocean trip, because they will cause the wind to blow hard.

If you have many visitors and they stay too long, place a pinch of salt under each one's chair and they will soon leave.

People with big ears will live longer than those with small ones.

Don't laugh at a person who has done a misdeed, because to do so will cause you to commit the same act.

If you eat the rice in the middle of the pot you will marry young, but if you eat that at the top you will marry old.

You will not catch many fish if you carry money with you.

He who plants arreca palms will die as soon as the trees grow high enough to "see" the ocean.

Do not mend the garments while on the body, because it will cause you to be poor and forgetful.

Pulling the tail of the pig causes him to grow lean.

When a sea turtle comes ashore, it causes cool water.

He who plants oranges or tamarinds should first eat a little sugar so that the fruits will be sweet.

If a farmer has his hair cut often during the rice season, his crop will grow slowly.

When a farmer measures his rice-field he should throw away the measuring implement so that the land will become fertile.

Don't bathe before starting on a voyage, because it will cause you to be drowned.

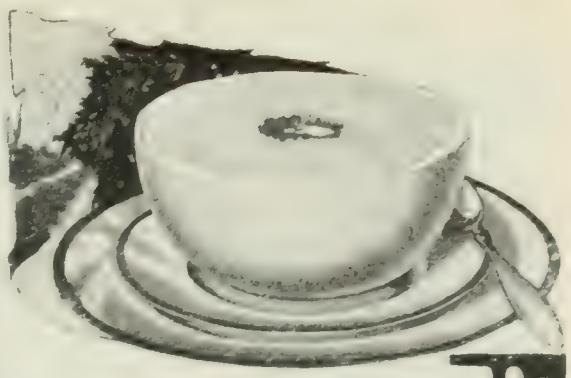
A GIRL FARMER WHO MAKES IT PAY

AN eighteen-year-old high-school girl, of Amherst, Mass., is flying in the face of New England traditions in a way that made the Boston *Globe* give her almost a full page of space in a recent Sunday edition. The particular tradition which the young lady "Down East" is credited with breaking is simply that she has made New England farming pay. "She has wrung so much money from her land and her stock," reports James H. Powers, a correspondent of the *Globe*, "that this year she will pay an income tax because her proceeds are above the $4,000 mark. Incidentally she has shattered another tradition that has long hung around the business of tilling the soil—"the tradition of a narrow life, cribbed and confined." She gets letters from Europe about her work—unsolicited letters. In the way of diversion, she finds time to go to dances whenever she wants to, and to attend to her school classes every day, and to assist the running of the school paper and to head a Girls' Club, and to prepare for her college entrance examinations. All this may sound like fiction, admits Mr. Powers, but it isn't. He asserts and deposes:

Miss Elizabeth Farley, daughter of Prof. G. L. Farley of the Extension Service of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, doesn't believe in any of the old ideas about New England farming or farmers. She says that she is in farming "for the fun that there is in it," and "if there wasn't any fun in it" she'd get out of it so quickly that you couldn't see her for dust.

Her idea of "the woman on the farm" doesn't agree with the picture of the farmer's wife and daughters as drawn by novelists and poets.

She apparently never gets tired, and she has made in her profession personal contacts that reach to Washington, D. C.—where the United States Commissioner of Agriculture, Dr. Gilbert, has displayed keen interest in her work, even to the extent of coming all the way to Massachusetts this past week to bestow upon her the only silver medal ever awarded by the State Department of Agriculture for "indi-



Sealdsweet

Grapefruit and Oranges

Good to eat.

Good for health.

Heavy with juice.

Ripened on the trees.

Sweet and finely-flavored.

High in content of calories—the fuel units of food.

Rich in vitamines, the food elements essential to perpetuation of life.

Uniformly excellent, whether bright, golden or russet in color.

Aid the digestion of other foods; supply energy and give "pep".

Picked, packed and shipped in sanitary ways, reaching consumers free from contamination.

From Florida's best groves, owned by growers who co-operate in marketing, to avoid speculation in their products.

Sold by discriminating dealers because of the satisfaction they give—your fruit man can furnish *Sealdsweet* grapefruit and oranges, and will if you insist.

Send for free copy of book, "Florida's Food-Fruits".

Florida Citrus Exchange

628 Citrus Exchange Building

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FLORIDA CITRUS EXCHANGE

FORTY THREE years ago Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone, wrote this inspired forecast: "It is conceivable that cables of telephone wires could be laid underground or suspended overhead, communication by branch wires with private dwellings, country houses, shops, manufacturers, etc., and a man in one part of the country may communicate by word of mouth with another in a distant place."
At the right, an old print of Bell lecturing on telephony, 1877

Foresight

More than forty years ago, when the telephone was still in its experimental stage, with but a few wires strung around Boston, the men back of the undertaking foresaw a universal system of communication that would have its influence upon all phases of our social and commercial life.

They had a plan of organization capable of expansion to meet the growth they foresaw; and their wisdom is borne out by the fact that that plan which they established when telephones were numbered by dozens is efficient now when telephones are numbered by millions.

This foresight has advanced the scientific development of the art of telephony to meet the multiplied public requirements. It has provided for funds essential to the construction of plant; for the purchase of the best materials on the most advantageous terms; for the training of employees to insure skilled operators; for the extension of service in anticipation of growth, with the purpose that no need which can be foreseen and met will find the Bell System unprepared.

The foresight of the early pioneers has been developed into a science during the years which have elapsed, so that the planning of future operations has become a function of the Bell System. This is why the people of the United States have the most efficient and most economical telephone service in the world.

"BELL SYSTEM"

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

One Policy, One System, Universal Service, and all directed toward Better Service

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

vidual accomplishment in establishing and maintaining a dairy herd."

Miss Farley is plain-spoken and without any furbelows or mannerism. One gathers the impression, as he talks with her, that she has imbibed the frankness and simplicity and downrightness of the soil.

Altho she is only a high-school girl, she is practical and businesslike and her comments are to the point, always, and she offers them with a smile. She gives orders to her help with that same smile on her face and she discusses the queer letters she receives with a smile and she comes stamping in from zero weather, home from school, wearing the same invariable hearty smile.

She is red haired and proud of it. "Red hair keeps people warm. I don't wear a hat, because I don't need one," is her comment.

Keen, dancing brown eyes, cheeks the color of a Mackintosh Red, plenty of freckles and a powerful, easy figure, this youthful devotee of Ceres impresses one with sincerity and vitality and tremendous interest in life.

"When did I begin?" (We sat in the living-room at her home, before a table over which were stacked volumes on dairy farming, hen raising, fruit growing and specialized treatises on many aspects of stock and produce.) "Well, it was nine years ago when I began to raise asters and keep hens, but I guess I became interested in farming before I was born."

That early experiment, she explained, was a very ordinary affair and her products from a dozen hens and a small vegetable garden in Brockton, where her father was then superintendent of schools—were all consumed by the family. It was when she entered high school and came to Amherst that the real stride was taken—three years ago.

She began with hens and cows, and Mr. Powers gives, in her own words, some account of her progress:

"Now I have eighty hens and twenty registered cattle—every cow registered. Thirteen of the cows are milking and the rest of them are young stock. I raised one of the cows myself from a calf which was given me by Ulysses G. Groff of Amherst.

"There are three calves out in the barn now," and I have a registered bull; 'Doree's Gallant Knight' is his name. Then there are the pigs and my two horses. One of the horses is a work-horse and the other is my saddle-horse.

"I love to ride," she went on, her frank grin becoming whimsically youthful and enthusiastic. "I go pounding over the country roads. But then, it's not very good riding now. The snow, you know. I haven't been out for three or four days."

"How many cattle do you hope to keep, finally?"

"About forty cows. No more. It's better to have a few and do things right than have many and half do your work." And she declared her intention of raising her own stock.

"I have a milk route and we deliver about one hundred quarts of milk a day to our customers about the town. I have two boys to help with the milk route and the stock, and when things are busier I employ another hand to aid us."

Miss Farley does a man's share of the work herself. She does her farm work

drest in bloomers. She is not afraid to wield a pitchfork or a shovel, and she rises every day at about 4:30 a. m., so as to get things cleaned up and to lay out the work for her two farm-hands, Thomas Melville and Hollis Bernard, during the hours when she is at school.

"I usually get done about 7:30 in the winter evenings, but of course the work lasts longer in summer," she explained.

This girl farmer keeps her own books, and she enters every item of profit and loss like a veteran bookkeeper. "I haven't a secretary—not yet," she announced with another of her contagious smiles, as she turned over the pages of her ledger.

"Oh, yes, I get all sorts of letters. They come from everywhere. Many of them are very nice letters and many of them are not. Good and bad, that's about it. Many men and women write me to express their interest and good wishes in my future and in the work which I am doing.

"I've had letters all the way from Europe. Some of them come from England and some of them from other countries. They've heard of my work and they write all sorts of things to me.

"I got a letter the other day from a foreigner who couldn't write in English. I get letters from people who want to know how I do this and what I think of that."

"Do you get any proposals for marriage?"

"A few. Some of the letter-writers have written to ask me to tell them what I look like. Talk about being subtle!"

We went out to the barn to see the stock. I wondered if she were exactly the thorough-going farmerette she seemed, from her direct and undecorated remarks. Her first utterance, when we reached the cow barn in company with her two hired helpers, clinched the question. She looked at the cows, sensed the chill air and turned.

"Have you bedded down the cows in the other side?" she asked of young Tom Melville, who thinks that she is the finest boss ever.

"Not yet. It's pretty early," he replied.

"Well, get some of that straw and bed them down early. It's going to be a cold night."

"Yas'm," said Thomas.

"It's cold up here sometimes," she explained. "We get frozen up every now and then. Things got frozen and burst this morning and dad had to get a plumber."

"How cold?"

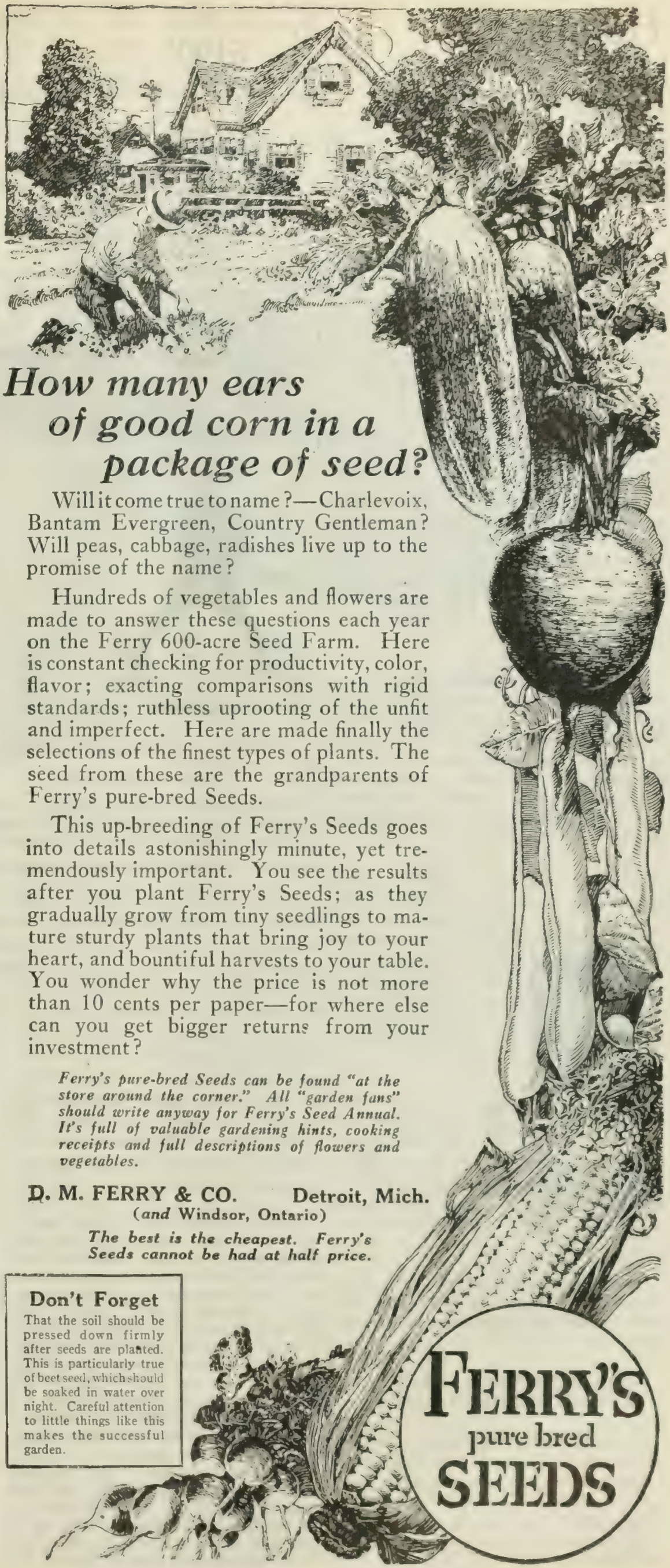
"Oh, about twenty below."

Tho the snow prevented a tour of inspection in the fields, it is a very safe wager that the fences of the farm at the foot of Amity Street, Amherst, don't either stagger or lurch, but stand right up as fences are supposed to do.

Miss Farley was born in Lynn. The present farm is the successor to her original field of operations in Amherst, a bungalow and small field on Dana Street. That place became too small immediately after the high-school girl farmer decided to upset New England tradition and make farming pay.

Elizabeth lives with her father, the professor at M. A. C., and her mother and grandmother, on Prospect Farm, Amity Street, Amherst. The home is a typical New England farmhouse, with large, rambling, sun-lit rooms.

Her parents are as keenly interested in her farming work as she, and she testified several times to the help which they have given her in getting started. It was her father who loaned her the $100 for capital in her initial step in dairy farming, and it is his advice to which she attributes much of her success.



How many ears of good corn in a package of seed?

Will it come true to name?—Charlevoix, Bantam Evergreen, Country Gentleman? Will peas, cabbage, radishes live up to the promise of the name?

Hundreds of vegetables and flowers are made to answer these questions each year on the Ferry 600-acre Seed Farm. Here is constant checking for productivity, color, flavor; exacting comparisons with rigid standards; ruthless uprooting of the unfit and imperfect. Here are made finally the selections of the finest types of plants. The seed from these are the grandparents of Ferry's pure-bred Seeds.

This up-breeding of Ferry's Seeds goes into details astonishingly minute, yet tremendously important. You see the results after you plant Ferry's Seeds; as they gradually grow from tiny seedlings to mature sturdy plants that bring joy to your heart, and bountiful harvests to your table. You wonder why the price is not more than 10 cents per paper—for where else can you get bigger returns from your investment?

Ferry's pure-bred Seeds can be found "at the store around the corner." All "garden fans" should write anyway for Ferry's Seed Annual. It's full of valuable gardening hints, cooking receipts and full descriptions of flowers and vegetables.

D. M. FERRY & CO. Detroit, Mich.
(and Windsor, Ontario)

The best is the cheapest. Ferry's Seeds cannot be had at half price.

Don't Forget

That the soil should be pressed down firmly after seeds are planted. This is particularly true of beet seed, which should be soaked in water over night. Careful attention to little things like this makes the successful garden.

FERRY'S pure bred SEEDS

Honestly, do you like a fancy pipe?

You know the kind we mean. It comes in a beautiful velvet-lined leather case and arrives on your birthday or Christmas. And when you have company, and they talk pipes, you go to the drawer, pull out your fancy pipe, polish it with the palm of your hand and perhaps fill it up and smoke with your best company manners.

And then, when all the folks have gone—or before they have gone, if they stay too long—you reach for your old favorite briar, fill her up just right, and then the world is pretty good again. The people who seemed terrible bores a few minutes ago look like regular human beings as you see them through a transparent blue haze of curling smoke. In the meantime, the fancy pipe has been relegated to its glorious case for another period of oblivion.

It's the same with tobacco, too. Somebody smoking a fancy brand offers you his pouch, and just to be a good fellow you take a pipeful (feeling a little pang of conscience as you push the unfamiliar tobacco into your pet pipe). And you smoke it. It may be very good tobacco. Perhaps you can't even decide what, if anything, is the matter with it.

But it isn't your brand, and when you get near the end, perhaps just a little hastily, you knock out the fancy tobacco and pull out your own, fearful lest the too-friendly pouch appear again and you may have to refuse gently but firmly.

We want every pipe smoker to try Edgeworth — to find out for himself if it isn't just the taste and strength to suit him.

Send us a postcard with your name and address, and we'll put the samples into the hands of Uncle Sam's messengers just as quick as we can.

Address your card Larus & Brother Co., 5 South 21st Street, Richmond, Virginia.

To Retail Tobacco Merchants: If your jobber cannot supply you with Edgeworth, Larus & Brother Company will gladly send you prepaid by parcel post a one- or two-dozen carton of any size of Plug Slice or Ready-Rubbed for the same price you would pay the jobber.

SPORTS - AND - ATHLETICS

THE SAFE AND SIMPLE JOYS OF SKIING

ANYBODY can ski. (You pronounce it "she," experts tell us, if you wish to be strictly *au fait.*) It is a man's sport, and woman's and a child's, and the difficulty is chiefly in appearance, for, we are assured, "it is fairly easy to learn." As in pronouncing the name of the sport, once you acquired the knack of it, it is simple. "Getting started right, and then following along with conscientious practise," says Elon Jessup, a veteran skier, who is responsible for these and other assurances that the sport is as safe and easy as it is pleasant, "makes one reasonably proficient in shorter time than you would believe." He gives in *The Outlook* (New York) an incident from his personal experience:

Courtesy of "The Outlook."

THE "SNOW-PLOW."

This is the best method of "putting on the brakes" when coasting down hill. The beginner is advised not to depend on ski-poles.

A few winters ago a friend and I visited Norway, and one of the first sights we saw in the snow-smothered streets of Christiania was a three-year-old mite, a youngster, toddling merrily along on a pair of skis. In days which followed we encountered numerous other skiers of the same tender age, and more than a few grandfathers and grandmothers well past the seventy mark gliding and coasting happily across the snow. For in Norway everybody skis, every member of the Norwegian household. There is no age limit.

My friend told me that he had never been on a pair of skis, and then loathfully admitted that the truth of the matter was that he had never quite had the courage to try the sport. The long, ungainly snow-boats looked so uncontrollable that he thought it best to leave them to the experts. The streets of Christiania, however, changed his attitude. He caught the infection of skiing, and remarked that if a three-year-old youngster could handle a pair of skis, he guessed he could; and, after the usual amount of awkwardness which is the share of the beginner, he did. Before leaving Norway he became a confirmed skiing "fan," and has remained so ever since. He lives in New York, and the only thing he has against this city is that there is not snow enough. When the white flakes are late in coming, he gets restless, hauls out his skis, and takes a train to the Adirondacks or to the White Mountains.

This incident, suggests Mr. Jessup, seems to be fairly significant of three well established facts:

First, that many people who have never tried skiing think they can't do it. Second, when they try it, they find they can. Third, when they find they can, they become lifelong enthusiasts.

The universal popularity of skiing in Norway is due partly to tradition and partly because it is such very good fun. Skiing originated in Norway more centuries ago than anybody knows anything about, and it is the national sport of the country. In the United States it has won its way to general popularity wherever snow flies, solely through its merits as a sport, and all this within the past ten years or so. Before that time a ski was a museum curiosity in this country. To-day, in New Hampshire, Michigan and Minnesota the ski is seen almost as frequently as our own traditional sleigh. And more than once in New England I have seen five- and six-year-old youngsters gliding

Courtesy of "The Outlook."

"FISHBONING" UP A HILL.

Your method is right if the prints of your skis leave a herringbone pattern in the snow.

along on skis just as tho they were in Norway.

Skiing of course, like other sports, is a game of skill, and, by the same token, its adherents are of varied grades of proficiency. In any sport one need not be a champion in order to have a whopping good time. In golf, for example, there is a vast army of golfers that can not go around a course in less than 115, but even this score means a reasonable amount of proficiency and gives keen enjoyment. It is a good deal the same way with skiing. There are comparatively few experts. The best of skiing is the straight running, coasting, and a few simple turns, and it is within the power of anybody to learn these.

Some skiers do not get along very well, even when they have been at the game for some time. The reason, as a rule, is that they have started wrong. Just as the golf beginner is fascinated by the full swing and wants to try that before mastering the fundamentals of the game, so is the skiing beginner thrilled by the thought of a speedy coast down a steep hill. Coasting on skis is mighty good fun and not at all difficult after one has begun to feel somewhat at home on the fleet wooden wings, but it is several stages along in the game.

Skiing and golf are comparable, says the writer, in a number of respects. For instance:

In each case there is a gradual building-up process. Each new movement during one's advancement is directly connected with some fundamental that has previously been learned. Which is the reason why it is wise for the skiing beginner to resist the temptation of a thrilling coast down hill (which he is certain to take with atrocious form) and, instead, stick for the time being to the less imaginative level ground. Let him first learn how to stand on skis without toppling over, feel at ease on the long snow-boats, learn how to balance himself, get into the habit of keeping the skis close together instead of sprawled apart. In short, let him first acquire the correct skiing glide. In doing so he can to advantage forego the help of ski-poles. Ski-poles add greatly to the speed and enjoyment of the sport, but the beginner will eventually become a better skier if he goes through the first stages without their help.

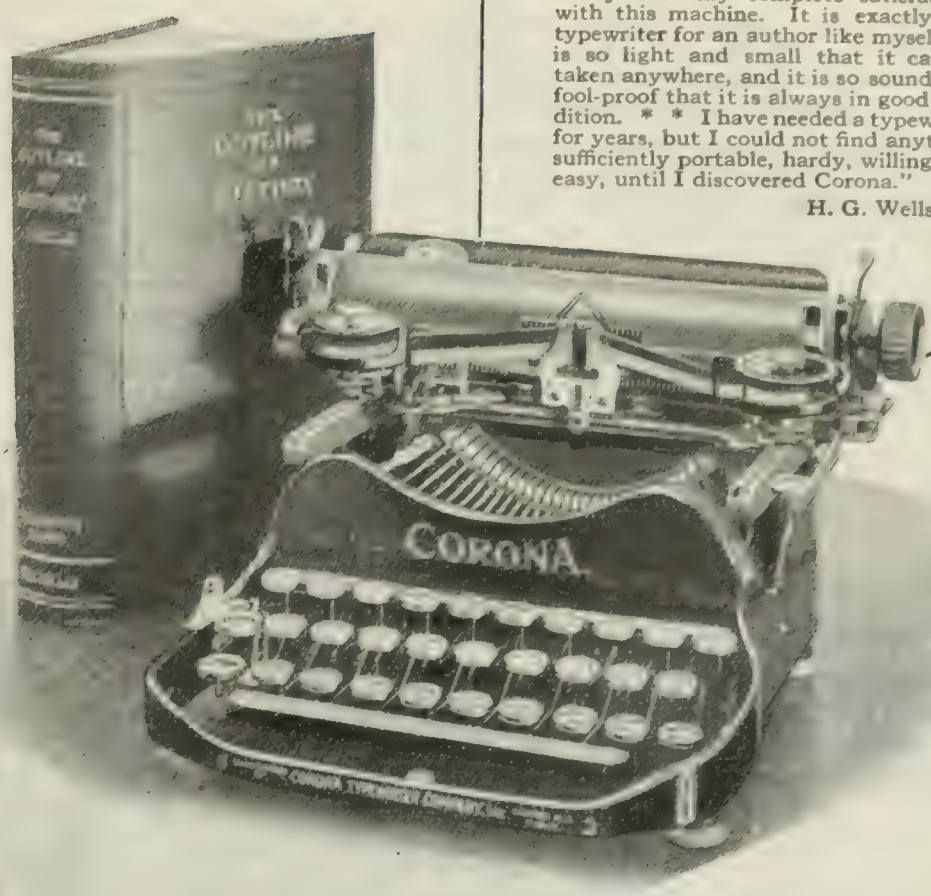
In skiing, as in most other sports, the right way is the easy and simple way. In the game of golf the unconscious, easy natural swing of the caddy boy is the despair of more than one perspiring, hard-working golfer. So, in skiing, the tendency of most beginners is toward work instead of ease. Skiing is essentially a game of skill, not muscle. The average skiing beginner seems to think that he has a pair of snowshoes attached to his feet. At any rate, one of the first movements he is likely to make preparatory to pushing the ski forward is that of lifting it completely off the ground. Upon which one is prompted to ask, why this unnecessary labor? Surely, it is much easier to push the ski ahead without raising it. During the skiing glide, the ski should never leave the snow.

The beginner presently sees the wisdom of this and lifts his skis no more. But the motion through which his legs and skis are going is not the skiing glide. It is more of a stiff-legged shuffle. Perhaps his skis, properly enough, are close together and maybe falls are becoming less frequent, but with the stiff-legged shuffle he is making slow

Mr. Wells writes: July 22, 1921.

"I am glad to take this opportunity to tell you of my complete satisfaction with this machine. It is exactly the typewriter for an author like myself. It is so light and small that it can be taken anywhere, and it is so sound and fool-proof that it is always in good condition. * * I have needed a typewriter for years, but I could not find anything sufficiently portable, hardy, willing and easy, until I discovered Corona."

H. G. Wells.



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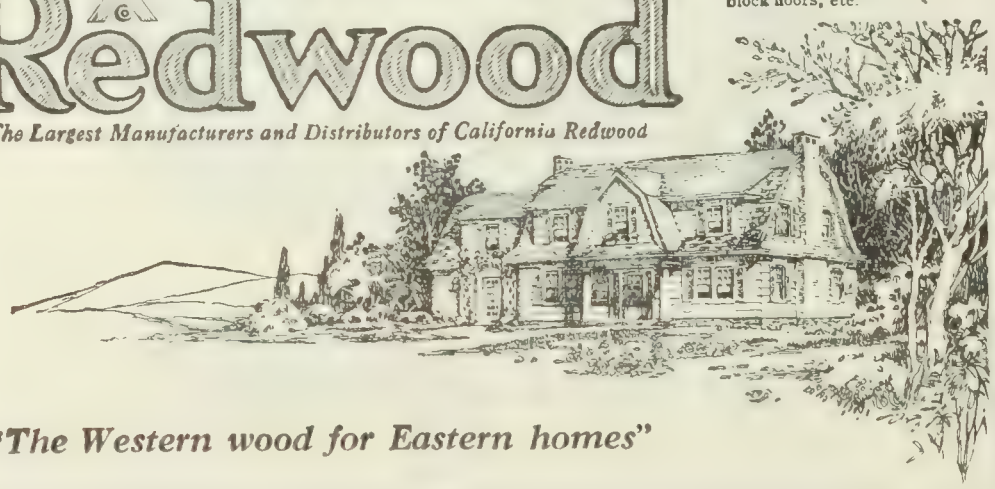

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progress; in fact, barely more than crawling along.

Perhaps quite by accident during this motion he happens to bend his forward knee and lunge his weight forward on the advanced ski. Something happens which has not occurred before. This ski glides ahead, seemingly without any added effort on his part. And thereby he has discovered the correct skiing glide.

With the nicety of balance and general sense of control which come from diligent practise of the skiing glide one can tackle hill coasting with reasonable assurance that he will make an uninterrupted, through trip from the top of the slope to the bottom. For coasting is essentially a matter of balance.

The skis should be kept close together, the point of one advanced about a foot beyond that of the other. The body should be inclined forward, so that it is at right angles to the slope. The knees may be slightly bent, but not the body. During the course of the coast one sways the body forward or backward as the contour of the slope dictates. All this, of course, is only the beginning of ski wisdom:

An open, unobstructed slope can be easily negotiated in this way. But it is a long hill that has no turning, and presently you will encounter obstacles, such as a tree or rock, which necessitate either an abrupt halt in your merry coast or a quick swerve to one side. Herein enter the elements of braking and steering, further stages in the education of the skier.

The most simple and obvious way of slowing down or coming to an abrupt stop when part way down hill is that of straddling the ski-pole. Altho this tactic may sometimes be used in an emergency, it is darkly frowned upon by all well brought up skiers, mainly because the skill of skiing plays no part in its operation. All sports have their unwritten laws, and some of these can be broken on occasion without any harm being done. One of the unwritten laws of skiing is that a man shall use other means of braking than that of straddling his ski-pole. But this law is occasionally broken.

When coasting straight down a slope, the best braking method is one known as the "snow-plow." This name fairly well indicates the operation. The points of the skis are brought together and the rear ends are prest outward so that the skis form a letter V. At the same time the outside edge of each ski is slightly raised so that it forms something of a wall against the snow, similar to that of the bow of a snow-plow. The wider apart the rear ends of the skis are and the more perpendicular the wall, the more abrupt will the stop be. A ski-pole dragged directly behind adds to the braking effect. Throughout the proceeding the body should lean forward.

When coasting down hill in a diagonal course, the favorite braking method is "stemming." This is sometimes known as the "half snow-plow." Here again the name happily indicates the operation. This differs from the full "snow-plow" in that only the ski on the down-hill side is prest outward. The other ski glides straight ahead in its usual course. The speed is regulated by the amount of snow-plowing

which the stemming ski performs. As before, the wider the angle and the straighter the wall of the stemming ski, the slower the speed. When a ski-pole is used with the "half-snow-plow" method, it should be dragged outside the ski which is gliding straight ahead, not between the skis, as in the case of the "snow-plow."

Some skiers get along in good shape as long as the skis run parallel in a straight line, but they are unable to manage coasting turns. Vivian Caulfield and Arnold Lunn, European skiing experts, point out that skis turn much the way a boat does. One ski may be regarded as the boat and the other the rudder. This is a good pointer to keep in mind. When the skis are running parallel, there is a complete absence of any braking or steering effect. But immediately the skis form an angle, you stop or turn to the right or left.

The knack of coasting down a long hill, making a series of graceful serpentine curves, is by no means difficult, provided one is entirely familiar with the "snow-plow" and "half-snow-plow" braking methods which I have just described.

ICE-YACHTS AS THRILL-PRODUCERS

THRILLS, in variety and number not to be experienced anywhere else, can be found aboard an ice-yacht, with enough breeze to give about sixty miles an hour on spurts where the going is good. So says a veteran American designer of ice-boats; and, he considerately adds, there is little or no danger in the sport, for "statistics show that accidents are negligible as compared with those of other sports." When you start an ice-boat, the speed momentarily increases. "You sit in a shallow, oval cockpit," the writer, H. Percy Ashley, explains. "Your right hand firmly grips the tiller, your sheet tender is beside you on your right. You are off to outsail the very wind. The shore that you have left recedes with the speed of an express train, and the opposite shore rushes toward you. A slight turn of the tiller brings you about in a long easy curve, and with lifted forerunner you shoot away on the other tack." As for the speed actually attained, Mr. Ashley writes in *The Open Road* (Boston):

A modern, up-to-date ice-yacht will make at least sixty miles an hour under favorable circumstances, but on short spurts only. Notwithstanding the wild yarns that appear in print the really official time for a straight course of twenty miles (to windward and return) was made by the big *Wolverine*, carrying 836 square feet of sail, at Kalamazoo, Michigan, in forty minutes flat. The actual distance sailed was about thirty-two miles.

An ice-boat has made nine miles in six and three-fourths minutes on one leg of the course on the Hudson River, and Captain Lash Price with the *Claril* made a mile in thirty-seven seconds during a gale at Long Branch, New Jersey, in 1909, but he says he does not wish to do it again, as he did not get over the sensation for a week. Altho these items were not taken under racing committees, and hence are not official, there is no doubt that they are correct.

If you wish to have every nerve thrilled, try a spin over the ice on one of those flyers of the frozen surface. I have con-

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

stantly been with racing ice-yachts for the past thirty years, yet I still retain that thrill in sailing them or in seeing a race.

We know nothing definite about the construction of the first ice-boat, says the writer. It is possible, he suggests, that one of the Pilgrim Fathers, to lessen the labor of shoving his loaded hand-sled over the ice, utilized an old square sail and a favorable breeze. It is said that sleighs propelled by sails were used on the Great Lakes in Canada during the French and Indian war to move English troops and provisions. We also know, he continued, that:

On the Hudson during the days of the old Dutch settlers a water sailboat on runners was used to carry sheep across the river to keep them from slipping on the ice and breaking their legs.

The first authentic ice-boat was built on the Hudson River at Poughkeepsie by Edward Southwick in 1833. She was in the form of a triangle, with sides about fifteen feet long. The two front runners were ordinary skates screwed to this frame; a flooring was nailed on the three boards that framed the triangle; and she carried a small spritsail.

In 1845 Simmon Wheeler, also of Poughkeepsie, made an ice-boat similar to Southwick's but more elaborate, and used runners with shoes made of pot-metal. These runners were preserved and I saw them a few years ago. In 1866 three ice-boats made the trip from Poughkeepsie to Albany on the ice, a distance of about sixty miles, which created much comment throughout the country. The boats were *Haze*, *Snowflake* and *Minnehaha*. The leading papers even in Europe and as far as Honolulu devoted much space to this exploit, and the skippers of the craft received letters from all parts of the world asking about the construction, speed and sailing of their boats.

This, of course, gave a great boom to ice-boats, and many were built along the Hudson and the Shrewsbury River of New Jersey. Well do I remember as a boy those old big boats (about three times the size of present racing ice-yachts) of the vintage of 1880. They were equipped with side-bars and all were sloop-rigged. They made as much noise as an old railroad train, and in a blow they scuttled sideways. A heavy puff of wind on a bit of smooth ice would set them spinning like a top. In those days we did not know the meaning of making the center of sail effort agree with the center of hull balance, a problem that must be applied to the design of every practical ice-boat to insure correct guidance.

As time progressed scientific drafting, coupled with practical experience, evolved the highly perfected racing ice-yacht that we now have. The old style of ice-boats, which were in the form of a cross with side timbers running from the stern to the runner plank, gave place to boats that are still built in the form of a cross, but with wire side-stays and oval cock-pits.

The great change in construction took place at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in 1880. Herman Relay, of that place, a pilot on one of the river steamers, had a 500-square-foot ice-yacht, called the *Robert Scott*. While he was sailing on the ice of the Hudson River, one of the side-bars broke. The accident happened near the railroad track, and the workmen offered him a coil of telegraph wire to repair his boat. He removed the broken bar and in its place laced several strands of wire from stern to runner-plank and, by inserting a stick and twisting the wire managed to make the construction solid. He was surprized, on the way home, to find that the boat sailed much faster when it was tacking in such a way that the mended side carried most of the strain. On reaching home, he rerigged his boat with wires on both sides instead of the former cross-beams, tightening the arrangement with turn-buckles. The boat thus rigged easily outsailed larger boats which had formerly been more speedy. In the end, the accident resulted in a revolution in the construction of ice-boats, with wire in the place of the heavy beams. Other improvements, most of them tending toward greater lightness of construction, followed. The writer was responsible for the making of the first hollow backbone for an ice-yacht, by which the weight of this important timber was reduced in a large ice-yacht, from 840 to 490 pounds. However, he tells us:

Very few large ice-yachts are now being built. Aside from the expense of building them, they require thick ice and are difficult to remove or unrig quickly. The smaller boats, carrying from 150 to 350 square feet of sail, can be put on and off the ice quickly and can sail on ice of half the thickness that the large ones need. An up-to-date racing ice-yacht, carrying 350 square feet of sail, with hollow backbone and spars, steel rigging and Tobin bronze fittings, all of the best, costs, say $1,250. A few years ago the price was just half what it is to-day. But of course you can build any kind of boat your pocket will allow. About twenty years ago I made a table of time allowance for a mixed class, which was adopted officially throughout the world, and a few years afterwards I classified ice-boats for racing as follows:

Class A 600 square feet of sail area and over.

Class B 500–600 square feet of sail.
Class C 450–500 square feet of sail.
Class D 400–450 square feet of sail.
Class E 350–400 square feet of sail.
Class F 300–350 square feet of sail.
Class G 250–300 square feet of sail.
Class H 200–250 square feet of sail.
Class I 150–200 square feet of sail.

The best all-around boats, in my opinion, belong to class F, of 300 square feet. But in New Jersey every racing boat is built to class E. Western boats are built to classes A, C and G. In Boston and vicinity boats are built to classes F and G.

In Russia, owing to the rough ice, a sail area of 600 to 1000 square feet is necessary, and ice-boats are heavily built with side-bars, and carry twenty people. But on the great expanses of ice smooth spots of about the size of an ordinary lake form and on these are used the lightly constructed racing craft of American design.

In Stockholm, Sweden, the preference is for the 250 square feet class. The Swedish style of boat has been discarded in favor of an American type. There is some ice-boating in Germany, but the boats are as yet very crude, and up-to-date American boats can outsail them with ease on every point.

To-day ice-boating is more popular than

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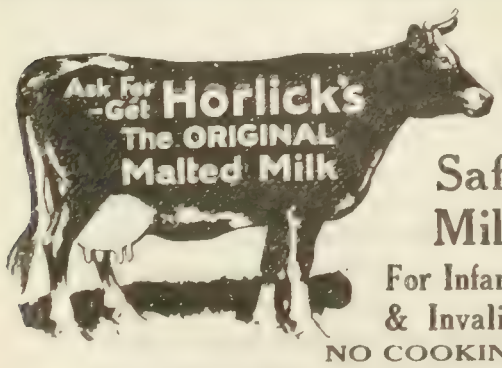

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

ever in America, especially in the Middle West. The great event there is the meet of the Northwest Racing Association, which is composed of the principal clubs in Michigan, Illinois and Minnesota. The races are sailed each year on a different lake in each State for valuable and numerous prizes, and all kinds of rigs are tried out. First came the spritsail. Then a jib was added, which gave way to a large jib and a gaff mainsail, which in turn was followed by the same rig with a reduced jib. Previous to this last change the mast was stept at the center of the runner-plank, which necessitated a large jib to balance the mainsail. But later the mast was stept three feet farther forward of the runner-plank so that a smaller jib could take the place of the large one. Then came the lateen rig, which was popular for a number of years, but was replaced by the present sloop rig, which is practically a cat rig with small balancing jib and a leg-of-mutton mainsail with a spitfire jib. At present all sails are hoisted with flexible steel rigging; the boats carry steel shrouds and runner-plank stays; the cockpit is oval and built to hold two men; the backbone and spars are hollow.

A race in a stiff breeze is a most inspiring sight. Numbers are drawn for the desirable windward position; the boats are smartly shoved up in line and headed into the eye of the wind with an intervening space of four or five feet between each boat. The chairman of the racing committee and the linekeeper are stationed aft of the line of boats. "All prepare," the official cries. "Gentlemen, you start at crack of the pistol." Three minutes later *bang!* goes the gun. The steersman and sheet tender grip the side of the cock-pit, dig their spur-shod shoes into the ice—shove the boat ahead and jump aboard. A slight twist is given the tiller to fill the sails, she jumps into increased momentum by seconds, and is off, as the boats go scooting over the ice like live things, all fighting for the windward position for the first leg of the course, which is a triangular one sailed over several times. (The length of course depends on the size of the boats. The smaller go ten miles; the larger, twenty; but sometimes, owing to faulty ice, the triangle has to be made smaller, hence it is necessary to sail over it more times.) The second leg is a free run and the boats fly before the breeze in a snakelike course, for an ice-boat can not sail to advantage dead before the wind, but must go in long curves, gybing at each turn of the curve. The third is a free run with the wind a-beam.

Around this triangle they rush with with windward runners high in the air and the lee runners shooting out sprays of fine ice to the accompaniment of the buzz of their cast-iron shoes, which is taken up and intensified by the hollow backbone, and the runner-plank, which acts as a sounding board. It is sweet music for a true ice yachtsman. Two or three boats are fighting for the lead as they come into the home turn; the others are strung out a short distance apart. On they come, with a rush and finish only ten or fifteen feet apart. They have fought it out, inch by inch, for twenty miles, but with an actual sailing distance of twenty-eight or thirty miles. Nowadays the class boats are built so nearly alike that the races are mostly won by the good judgment and superior ability of the crew.

Strange to say, it is more difficult to find a good sheet tender than helmsman. The former is born and not made. The mainsail must be manipulated with every puff to win a race.

The latest craze is for a leg-of-mutton mainsail rig, and of course this class will be greatly developed in the coming years; but at present, altho an able rig for working to windward, it is very slow in the leeward sailing. Whether it can equal a sloop rig with the gaff mainsail and small jib is yet to be learned.

FOOTBALL BROTHERS

SIMILAR POSITIONS on football teams have often been filled by brothers, we are told by R. E. Klingensmith, writing in *The Journal of Heredity* (Washington). He submits a list of 29 sets of brothers who are playing or previously have played college football under coaches who presumably knew the positions to which they were best fitted. This list shows that 24 pairs were fitted to play similar positions, and 5 pairs to play positions which are entirely different as to physical requirements and training. He continues:

In this connection, ends who had brothers playing in the back field were considered in the same class, because the requirements of the two positions are much the same. Ends and backs must be faster and possibly think more quickly than the heavy lineman.

Of the 24, two sets are listed as playing different positions, but they were made over from similar positions to fill the needs of their respective teams.

Some notable athletes who seem to run to type are the Poe boys of Princeton, of whom there were five, all backs or ends and all exceptional drop-kickers. Much of this ability probably came through training, for it is known that these boys spent hours at a time throughout their summer vacations, practising kicking.

The Nesser boys, who came from near Wheeling, play all positions. There are reported to be from five to nine of these brothers, and all of them weigh over 200 pounds each.

Outside of football, the field of sport shows few instances where brothers have inherited similar abilities. Two notable exceptions are the Shields boys of State and Penn, each of whom could run a mile under 4.25. Five Delehanty brothers have all played more than a year in big league baseball.

The reason for this is probably that sports other than football depend much more on specialized abilities. Football is based largely on physical strength.

The data here come only from the memories of a few men. If the records of brothers playing football were complete there would still be only a small percentage of the number of boys playing football who have brothers not playing at all.

If we could sift the qualities which make up a football player down to the most vital, they would probably be temperament and physique.

Both of these qualities depend upon a number of things, so that neither is often inherited intact. This is the probable reason that so many football players have brothers who do not play at all.

However, our records show that when brothers do play football, the proportion of those playing similar positions is too great to be mere coincidence.

CHAMPIONS WHO FACE THEIR "SECOND TESTS"

IT MAY be that you have observed "a certain earnest group," peering into the immediate future with anxious eyes. It may be that you have wondered what the strain and anxiety were all about. If so, on the expert authority of Grantland Rice, the sports writer, the answer is simple. This group is the patrol of champions, who, during the new year in sport, which opens with the spring campaign, "must face the most difficult tests any set of champions has ever known." As the case stands, according to Mr. Rice, writing in the current *Vanity Fair:*

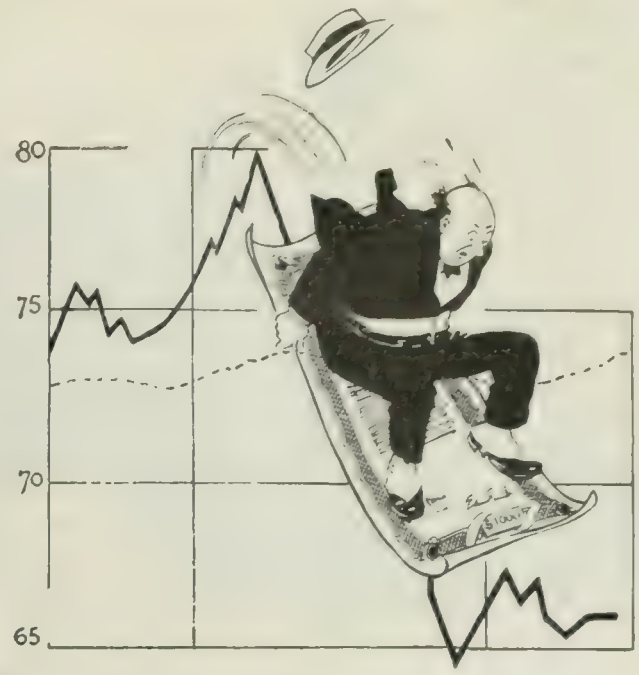
Nineteen twenty-one overthrew any number of stars, but the young year promises to be one of the hardest ever known for the established champion. As the patrol files along the highway into early tests, more than one will be sniped and more than one will be driven from the field by the charge of some new star with both fate and skill upon his side. Probably the most interesting feature of the new season is the speculation as to which will be the hardest championship to defend, and which leaders have a chance of retaining their places through the coming year.

The most difficult sector to defend will undoubtedly be golf.

Just a year ago, Chick Evans, Alex Stirling, Ted Ray and Jock Hutchison held the four main golf titles of the United States. To-day not one of these survives with his title intact. Guilford dethroned Evans, Miss Hollins eliminated Miss Stirling, Jim Barnes supplanted Ted Ray, and Walter Hagen took Jock Hutchison's place as Professional Champion. Jock retained his laurels by winning the British Open, but he was forced to leave one throne room to find lodging in another. The others were left with only an ex-prefix to their titles, thrust aside in one of the most uncertain of all competitive sports. The situation is quite different when such men as Jack Dempsey and Benny Leonard take charge of pugilistic heights. Boxing is far more of a fixt science than golf, tennis, baseball or football, depending far less upon the luck of the game or the fortunes of war. The better man, especially when he is champion, is usually much better and almost sure to win. With Dempsey and Leonard it is not so much a matter of defending their titles with the issue in doubt as it is in securing some challenger strong enough to arouse public interest, and so build up the gate.

At this writing there is no one in sight who, on form, looks worthy enough even to give Dempsey an interesting battle. Dempsey would be a 1-3 favorite against almost any challenger now outlined against the horizon, whereas Jim Barnes, or Jesse Guilford, Open and Amateur Golf Champions, would find odds of 7 to 1 laid against their defensive success. With Dempsey and Leonard looking for first-class opponents, who are still to be discovered, Guilford faces such competitors as Chick Evans, Francis Ouimet, Bobby Jones, Bob Gardner, Rudy Knepper, Harrison Johnston, and other fine players capable of playing golf just as brilliantly as the champion.

The odds against Guilford are extremely heavy. One only has to recall that eight years have passed since an amateur golf champion was strong enough to repeat. Jerry Travers won in 1912 and again in



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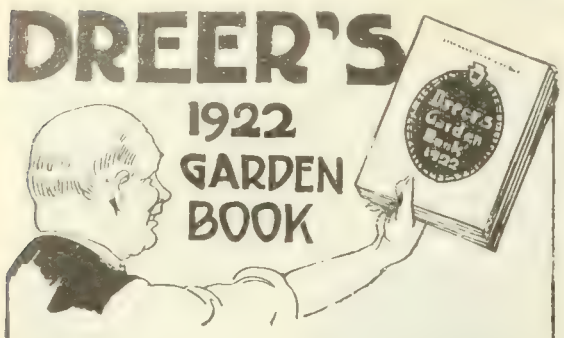

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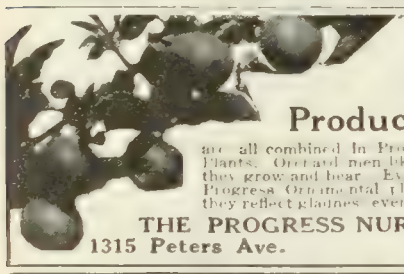

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

1913, but that was the last of the two-year reigns.

The same situation applies to Jim Barnes, who, this next summer, will find the big field presenting such opponents as Walter Hagen, Jock Hutchison, Emmett French, Eddie Loos, Cyril Walker, Bob McDonald, Chick Evans, Bobby Jones, Freddie McLeod, Alex Smith and other stars, including at least two or three ranking British entries. Barnes may repeat, but if he does he will be the first to win two years in a row since Jack McDermott turned the trick in 1911 and 1912. With golf it is not only a matter of superior skill, but also the good fortune of being on top of one's game at the right time that counts.

Tennis is credited with a place somewhere in between golf and boxing, so far as the durability of champions goes. In Mr. Rice's view:

Winning form isn't as elusive as it is in golf, but more so than one finds in the ring. Years ago, when the defending champion was not forced to play through, W. A. Larned was good enough to win a string of tennis crowns in unbroken order. But times have changed, and about two years seems to be the period allotted by the fates. Bill Tilden won top honors in 1920 and 1921. The Philadelphian still stands supreme as the champion tennis player of the world. He will be favored again in the next national championship, but his position is uncertain, compared to Dempsey's, who should be safe for at least another year.

Tilden is the strongest individual player in the game, but it may happen that by next summer Bill Johnston or Vincent Richards may give him a strenuous time of it.

Tilden seems to be good enough to beat any player in the game three matches out of four. But he may be due for an off day at the wrong moment. The odds, however, will walk by his side throughout the year, and he will be ruling favorite when the big test comes.

In the same way Mrs. Molla Mallory, women's tennis champion, will be extremely hard to displace. She has been the ruling figure in women's tennis for the better part of the last six years, and at present there is no American rival strong enough to take her place in a championship test, where stamina counts almost as much as skill.

Tilden and Mrs. Mallory are an exceptionally strong pair of champions in their respective fields and, when the roll call is sounded at the end of the season, it will be something of an upset if either is displaced, despite the skill and power of many first-class challengers.

Those who are quite confident that neither will be beaten might turn to the case of Willie Hoppe, one of the most enduring champions of all time. Yet, even Hoppe fell in the last big engagement of the old year when young Jake Schaefer stept forward and coyly plucked the veteran's scepter from his grasp.

Schaefer, in turn, will find his stoutest billiard opponent to be the ex-champion, who is far from being a has-been in any turn or twist of the word. Billiards, like boxing, gives its champion a better chance to hold the royal toga for a few years. The shift doesn't come as often as it does in golf or

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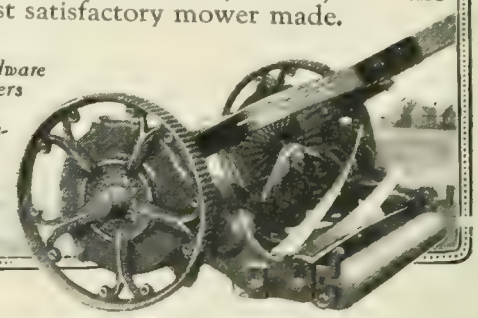

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even in tennis. Part of this is due to the fact that both are safe from the elements, neither wind nor rain entering into account. Neither do breaks of good and bad luck figure so heavily. In golf, for example, one stroke may find a heel print in a bunker, resting in the pit of disaster. Whereas, an even worse stroke may stop just short and leave an easy approach to the green. The element of chance must always be a factor in golf. The same thing, to a lesser degree, may frequently apply to a world series, or to a single football game. In football this element of chance is almost as large as it is in golf. An unlucky fumble, a bad bound, any one of five or six things may turn a game completely over.

One rarely comes across any such upset in boxing, court tennis or billiards. As brilliant as Willie Hoppe and Jay Gould have been, neither could have survived for so many years if there had been anything approaching the chance element of golf. This is fairly well proved in boxing by the fact that a beaten champion is rarely able to come back and overwhelm his conqueror. "They never come back," was written on the prize ring.

Careless of Him.—A lank, disconsolate looking person stood on the steps of the town hall during a political meeting. "Do you know who's talking in there now?" demanded a stranger briskly, pausing for a moment beside him. "Or are you just going in?"

"No, sir; I've come out," said the man decidedly. "Congressman Sniffkins is talking in there."

"What about?" asked the stranger.

"Well," continued the man, passing his hand across his forehead in a puzzled manner, "he didn't say."—*The Argonaut.*

Saving His Wind.—Dugald M'Tavish, the all-round athlete and sportsman in the village, entered his name for all events in the local Highland games. The first event on the program was the half-mile, and of eight runners Dugald finished eighth. "Dugald, Dugald," said a fellow Scot, "why do you not run faster?"

"Run faster!" he said scornfully, "an me reservin' mysel' for the bagpipe competition."—*Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph.*

A Word for Chicago.—"I consider New York to be the most wonderful city in the world, and I hope that its prosperity, uninterrupted, may be forever continued by Providence. In this connection I also express the earnest hope that God may take care of Chicago in the future, so as to enable it to live down its miserable past and wretched present."—*From the will of the late A. Toxen Worm, as quoted in the New York Herald.*

A Slogan

Bite off more than you can chew,
Then chew it.
Plan for more than you can do,
Then do it.
Hitch your wagon to a star,
Keep your seat, and there you are!
—*Pittsburgh Christian Advocate.*

Rare.—During the absence of our pastor we enjoyed the rare privilege of hearing a good sermon, when Mr. J. A. McM——— supplied our pulpit. We hope he will come again.—*The Presbyterian League Leader.*

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High up, in the mountains of Tibet, is the forbidden city of Lhasa, where the Christian is excluded and where decay stalks in the streets, past the white-washed buildings. The past—with its mystery, its customs, its stand-still civilization, lifts its ugly head and leers at the modern and uplifting. Dogs and pigs roam at will. The rough lanes are rutted with the traffic of ages. Every house is shared by humans and yaks, the common beast of burden.

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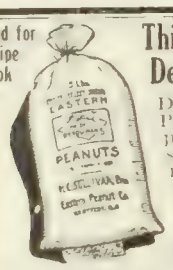

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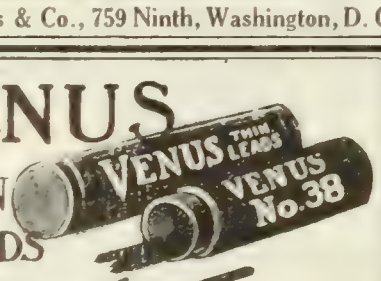

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION
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IN INDUSTRIAL RUSSIA

"STAGNATION" is the word that describes present industrial conditions in Russia, says Royal B. Keely, writing in *The American Machinist* (New York). Mr Keely was imprisoned by the Bolshevik government, and for some time did compulsory work in various industrial plants. According to him, even Russians trained in America fail when returned to their native country, owing to the intolerable economic conditions. He tells an instructive tale of inefficiency and inability to cope with the handicaps placed upon industry under existing conditions. Nearly all the liquid wealth of Russia has been destroyed, Mr. Keely tells us. Fortunately, the greatest wealth is in the farms, forests and minerals, which are still there waiting development. The great problem is to find a means of stopping the destruction and arriving at the stage where reconstruction can begin. He goes on:

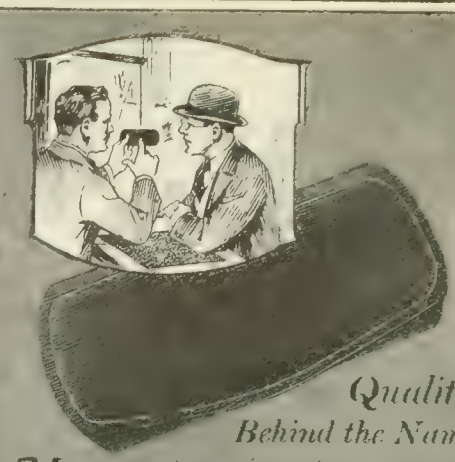
Personally, I am convinced that the rate of destruction is now greater than ever before. Since the revolution, there have been no exports. Imports have been infinitesimal. All of the wealth that was confiscated, the leaders have spent in riotous living and in enriching themselves.

Shortly after the blockade was raised the Bolsheviki placed some rather large orders with German firms for railway material. Twenty-five per cent. of the contract price was paid with the order. Most of the contracts have been cancelled and the deposit lost.

One is surprized by the almost complete absence of traffic from the railroads, both passenger and freight. All the business houses of the cities are closed except the very small ones that have opened recently. The pavements and sidewalks are in painfully bad repair. Roofs are leaking. Machinery and equipment are getting worse daily. And what is especially discouraging is that no one has any interest in anything but seizing as best he can the daily necessities.

Consider the big Amo Automobile factory in Moscow, built by private capital under special encouragement from the old government. For full operation the factory would require about 6,000 men. At the time of my first acquaintance with it, it had about 1,000 men, but only two or three skilled mechanics. There was no raw material and very little fuel; little repair work was being done. They decided to build a motor, and worked all winter trying to get one good motor cylinder casting. They failed every time, partly because of lack of skill and partly because of absence of proper material. The manager at that time was a rather able Russian engineer, who was hindered by a management committee of ignorant workmen who had authority over him.

I saw the same factory again in June of this year. It has about the same number of men, but no sign of improvement. There is no basis on which to build—no fuel, no material, no trained workmen, no adequate transport. There is no incentive to work, and pay is independent of production.



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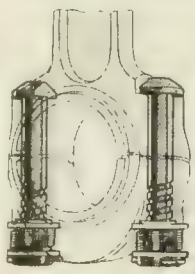

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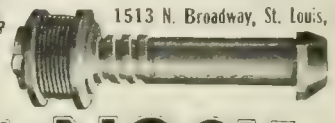

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The Bromly Brothers factory in Moscow, founded by an Englishman, is also worthy of notice. It possest good and modern manufacturing methods before the revolution, and never stopt work during the revolution, therefore having a chance to retain its old working force. It is not surprizing then that it is still one of the best. In the fall of 1919, the entire supply of wood fuel, collected during the summer, was confiscated by the war department. It is such methods that have absolutely killed all initiative and thrift.

Another comparatively "good" plant in Russia is that of the International Harvester Co., near Moscow. It is the only plant of which I have heard that has not been "nationalized." Because of the Bolshevik control of the labor, the material, the fuel, the transport and the product, it is practically no better off than other factories. The chief difference is that the old management has succeeded in retaining some measure of control of the production. Their "Soviet" has meddled in housing, in food, in social affairs, health, etc., but the old manager has insisted that technical matters of plant operation belong strictly to the technical staff.

All over Russia the oil-, coke-, coal- and gas-burning furnaces, as well as locomotives, have been converted for wood burning. In the International Harvester plant the change would have completely upset the system. The management insisted upon having coal and coke. So in the spring of 1920 the manager's men made up a train and went south to the Donetz coal basin. It returned several weeks later with fuel enough to keep the furnaces running a few weeks longer.

One day I suggested to Lenin that better transport would mean better food and raw material; more food and material would mean better workmen; better workmen would mean better production. An order was issued that locomotives requiring repair should be taken into all factories, and that for every locomotive repaired the crew of workmen should receive a bonus in soviet cash and be permitted to take the locomotive for a trip into the country and bring food for themselves.

As a result we had the strange spectacle of locomotive repairing shoved into all kinds of plants. At the same time, all the locomotive building and repair plants of Russia were standing practically idle. The order was that locomotive repairing should be taken only where it did not interfere with regular production. As there was no regular production worth mentioning, that was not a serious consideration, but if there had been it would have been destroyed by the upheaval.

The proposal to take the locomotive repair into the International Harvester plant caused the manager and his superintendent three weeks of the hardest kind of fighting, for it would have destroyed the little nucleus he has preserved. He finally won.

The production of the factory is painfully low. Fine large expensive automatic machines developed in the United States were standing idle for the want of competent workmen. Russian workmen can not read drawings, therefore models have to be maintained for the worker.

I dwell at length on the International Harvester factory, for conditions were such that if, anywhere in Russia, success or production were possible, it was there. It only proves that factory production and success under Bolshevism are unthinkable and impossible at present.

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WHERE NEGROES ARE IMMUNE

MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER and diphtheria seem to avoid the negro. The colored race is relatively free from these and other epidemic diseases, despite the fact that its general death rate is higher than that of the whites, we are told by the author of an article in the *Statistical Bulletin* of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company (New York). He thinks that the study of the facts may throw light on the nature of these diseases, on the processes of immunization and on the racial traits and tendencies of the colored people. He continues:

"Negroes are relatively free from such important epidemic diseases as measles, scarlet fever and diphtheria. In the case of each, environmental conditions among negroes would lead us to expect them to have higher case and death rates than do the whites. But, as a matter of fact, the reverse is the rule. Negro children, wherever the facts have been studied, have fewer cases of these diseases and fewer deaths in proportion to the population exposed. The most reliable data are those for deaths. Among white children insured in the Industrial Department of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, for example, the death-rate for measles for the ten-year period, 1911 to 1920, was 8.9 per 100,000; for colored children the rate was only 4.8. For diphtheria, the figures for the same period are: white, 25.1; colored, 8.4. For scarlet fever, the death-rates are: white, 7.6 and colored, 1.6. The experience for the death Registration Area of the United States corresponds closely with these figures as does also that for a number of cities with large colored populations.

"The report of Drs. Love and Davenport on the incidence of disease among white and colored troops, during the late war, shows very clearly that these diseases were much more frequently reported among white troops than among colored. In addition to these three diseases, we find a record of relative immunity among the negroes for such conditions as yellow fever, erysipelas and cancer of the skin. These diseases share with the above the characteristic of having definite skin manifestations."

Just what part the peculiarities of the negro skin play in bringing this immunity about is still an unsolved question, the writer admits. It has been suggested that the heavier pigmentation and more pronounced secretory activities of the sweat glands offer greater protection against these diseases than is found among the whites. This is a problem which will require further study. He proceeds:

"With reference to the epidemic diseases noted above, it should be remembered that even tho colored people have fewer cases of these conditions, they are prone to suffer more severely when they are attacked. In other words, the case fatality rates for some of these conditions, at least, are higher for the colored than they are for the whites. Their immunity consists in their racial capacity to resist infection rather than in a superior resistance to the ravages of these diseases when once attacked.

"In addition to these diseases with skin manifestations, negroes appear to have greater immunity from attack from diseases which reflect metabolic disturbances. Diabetes is an example. In the ten-year period, 1911 to 1920, the death-rate among Industrial policy-holders of the Metropolitan was 14.8 for whites and 11.1 for colored. Metabolic diseases are very definitely related to the stability of the nervous system, and it is interesting in this connection to find Drs. Love and Davenport reporting that 'The nervous system of uninfected negroes shows fewer cases of instability than that of the whites.' In their investigations they recorded only about one-third as many cases of neurasthenia and constitutional psychopathic state; they recorded only one-half as much alcoholism in colored as in white troops. Functional defects of the heart of nervous origin were only about one-half as common in the camps among colored as among white troops. They conclude that the negro has more stable nerves and metabolizes better. With reference to their observations about nervous conditions, it is interesting to study the death-rates for locomotor ataxia. This disease is now generally recognized as a condition of syphilitic origin. Yet, the negro, who suffers with a death-rate from syphilis at least three times that of the whites, actually has a lower mortality from this nervous manifestation of syphilis.

"The racial differences of disease afford a very fruitful field for further investigation which should be cultivated by those who are located in those parts of the country where comparisons between the two races can best be made."

ARGENTINA'S INVASION OF TEXAS

AN INVADING ARMY from Argentina is marching on the capital of Texas, according to reports from Austin. Its soldiers are not humans, however, but ants, and its repulse will be an item in that unending conflict of man with the insect world, recently described in these pages. Officials of the State Department of Agriculture report a plan for extending warfare against the westward advance of this persistent and costly pest, we are told in Science Service's *Science News Bulletin* (Washington). Entomologists declare that the Argentine ant is in a class by itself, a menace not only to horticultural interests because it destroys buds, blossoms and fruit, but also a source of great damage to certain field crops, and even a menace to human life. Even infants have been reported killed by hordes of these ants. Federal investigators have found localities overrun until homes and fields were deserted, human tenants driven out by insect invaders. We read:

"Introduced into the United States probably at New Orleans, by ships from South America, this highly undesirable immigrant, a native of Brazil and Argentina, now infests other sections of the country. The federal Department of Agriculture recently placed its northern limit of invasion at Nashville, Tenn., the eastern advance armies at Wilmington, N. C., and a western group in California. Freight shipments originating in infested areas are responsible for the wide-spread appearance of the insect, which has a story that reads like fiction.

"Building everywhere, beneath houses or between the walls, in trees, under stones, in compost heaps and many other places, the ant increases with great rapidity. Most persistent of all, it destroys or drives out the native species and penetrates to every crack and cranny of a dwelling.

"The worker ants are dark brown, small in size, and almost omnivorous. They will even enter ice-boxes and refrigerators in search of food, deterred not at all by low temperatures. Poultry raising is attended by great difficulties in localities they infest because the ants eat young chicks.

"The worker ants are fond of sweet stuff. For this reason the orchard destroying aphids and scale insects which excrete honey-dew are given tender protection. Frequently the ants build protecting shelters over the fruit-destroying pests, and often the workers carry the aphids and scale insects to the young tender growth of fruit-trees so that they may more easily get the fruit juices.

"Millions of dollars have been spent in Louisiana combating this ant. In the orange belt of Texas a systematic campaign was waged effectively by the State in cooperation with citizens of Orange and Port Arthur. The towns were laid off in districts and the ant armies routed a district at a time.

"Corn, sugar-cane, and cotton are among the field crops suffering from the ravages of the pest. The workers are said to attend constantly the aphids and mealy-bugs attacking these crops.

"Trapping with a mixture of sugar, syrup and arsenic; a tree-banding mixture of one part of flowers of sulfur to six parts of commercial tree-banding sticky material; and tape soaked in a saturated solution of bichloride of mercury and hung up to dry, are some of the weapons recommended in the warfare against the ant armies."

A PRIZE FOR THE STRAIGHTEST SPINE—Fifteen hundred dollars is offered in two prizes for the best human spines in North America, by the National League for the Prevention of Spinal Curvature, an Osteopathic organization. Women over eighteen years of age may compete for a prize of $1000, and girls or boys under twelve for one of $500. The contest closes on May 25 and the prizes will be awarded on June 15. A circular sent out by the League makes the following statements:

"One object of the League is to see that every school child is examined by an osteopath for spinal irregularities. Many a back that appears on superficial inspection to be normal is found, when properly examined, to have slight misplacements of vertebræ. Fully 75 per cent. of all school children possess some degree of curvature.

"The contestants for the prizes must be examined in each instance by a graduate of osteopathy, who has received his degree from one of the associated colleges under the American Osteopathic Association.

"While we appreciate the fact that no perfect spine is in

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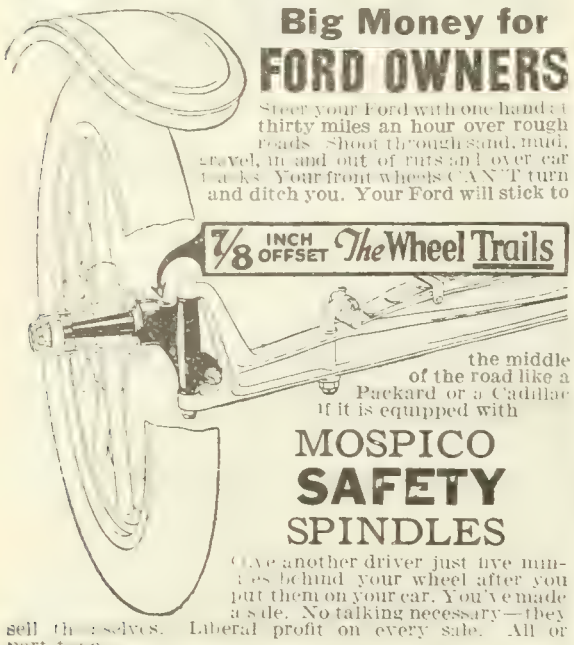

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existence, we want, in this contest, to select the spine that is most nearly perfect both as to physiological curves, from side-view, and straightness of outline when applied to back view."

CREDULOCHEMISTRY: A NEW BRANCH

WE have so many kinds of chemistry—inorganic, organic, physical, colloid, photo, and such a lot more—that it will scarcely do harm if we add still another division, and for this the term Credulochemistry is proposed editorially by *Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering* (New York). It is published almost exclusively in daily newspapers, and is, in effect, chemistry that isn't so. A few years ago, we are told, it flourished more actively, but we still have remarkable manifestations. A curious feature is that contributors to this field of research are almost invariably ignorant of science. They do not have to reason or think; they just make "experiments." The writer goes on:

The latest step in credulochemistry we gather from the New York *Herald*, but it was also published as a news item in several other leading journals. This "special dispatch" was dated Laporte, Ind., and it set forth the news that Walter Bunton, twenty-eight years old, a war veteran with a wound stripe, employed by the New York Blower Co., had discovered the "lost art" of hardening copper. This is a favorite stunt, and has been discovered so many times that it seems a pity that, after all the inventions, copper isn't really any harder than it is.

Mr. Bunton of the Blower company seems, according to the report, to have had better luck. First he found an ash-can in which were some leaves of an encyclopedia which told of "an ancient metallurgist, incidentally a murderer, with whose death the secret of hardening copper was lost." Then he proceeded to experiment, and, presto! there was his metal which, according to the *Herald*, "is said to be the hardest metal known, except for one called 'Steelite' (*sic.*) It means cutting tools for lathes that will not strike sparks . . . electric motors and generators that will not burn out"—it means, in other words, an awful lot. Then he went to Gary, Ind., and saw Judge Gary, showing him his discovery, and he, as soon as Bunton finished talking, said: "Name your terms."

(Now isn't that just like Judge Gary?)

Bunton replied: "One million dollars . . . and two cents a pound royalty."

"We will let you know. Good day," answered the chairman of the board of the U. S. Steel Corporation, and on Friday, the paper says, "a letter came accepting the terms." The account closes with, "Bunton is to be married in October." That gives it "the heart interest."

Now the people at the Steel Corporation do not know anything about this great find and strategic purchase, and neither does anybody else as far as we can find out. It is merely an eruption of credulochemistry. A study of its origins would be interesting. But we wish they would stop hardening copper.

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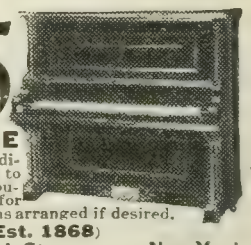

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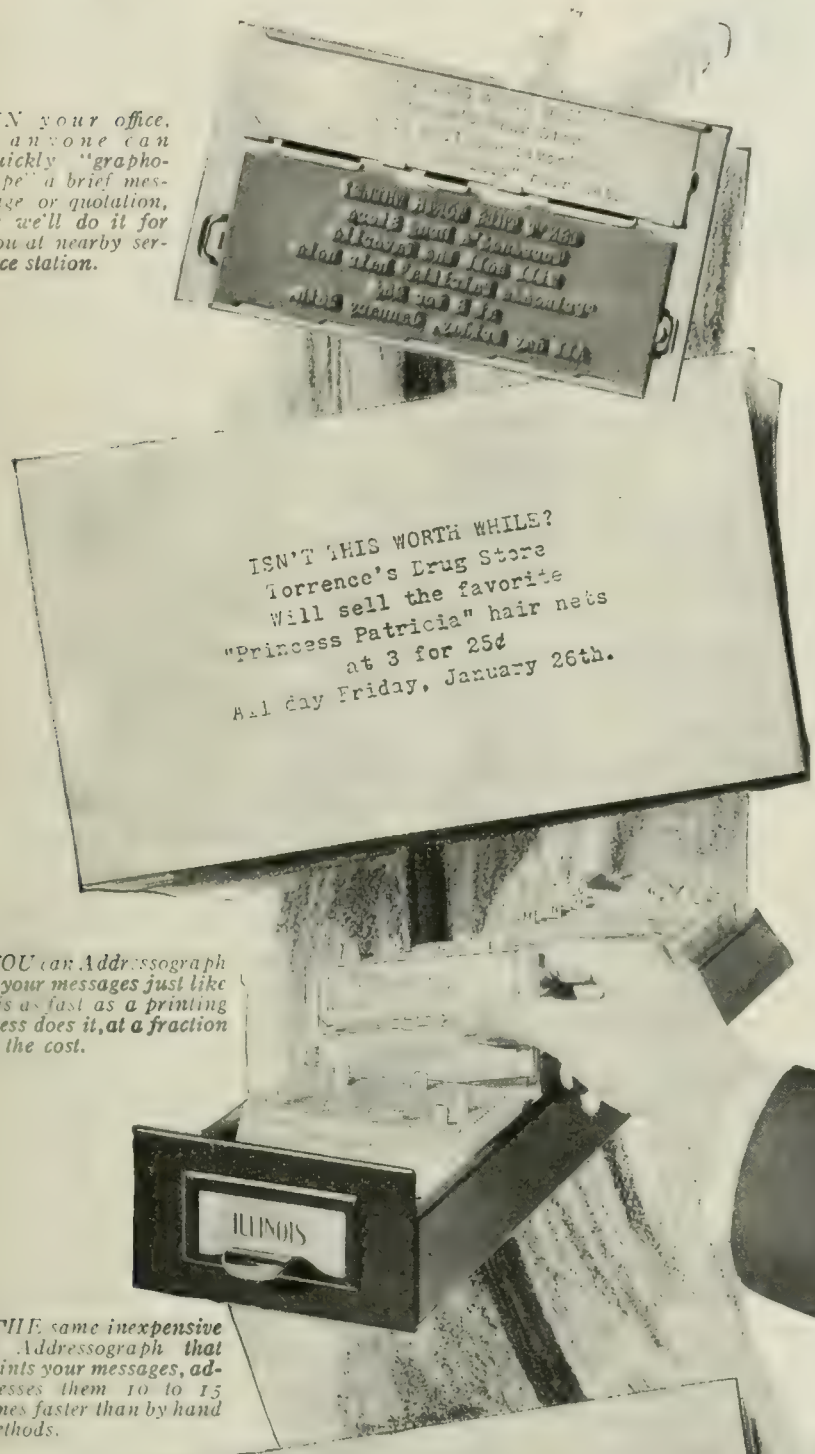

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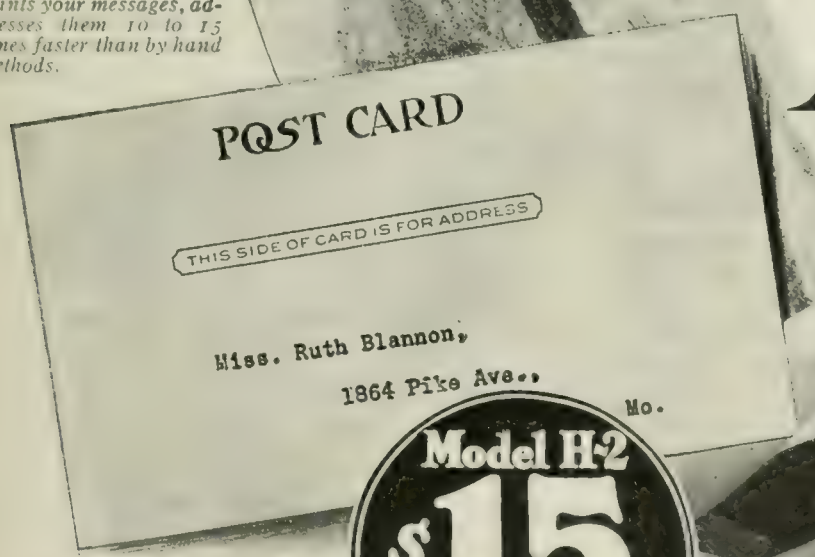

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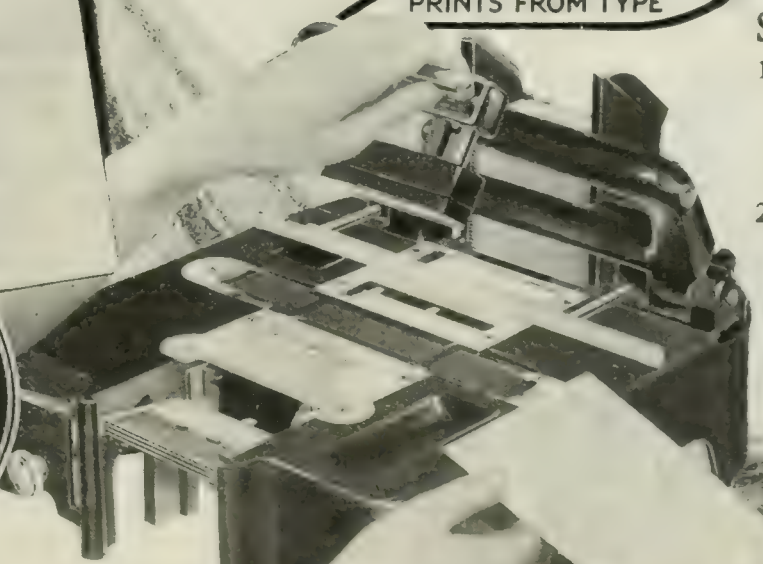

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

WHY RAILROAD RATE REDUCTION WILL COME SLOWLY

IN VIEW of the wide-spread belief that high railroad rates are largely responsible for the continuance of the business depression, and of the loud demand for immediate and sweeping reductions, it is interesting to notice that rejoinder from the roads is virtually—"we'd like to, but we can't."

Some freight rates have been reduced, to correct disarrangements as to localities and for economic reasons, but such an authority as President Daniel Willard of the Baltimore and Ohio holds that the roads can not wisely do more at present. And even if the Interstate Commerce Commission insists on reduction, we read on the financial page of the New York *Evening Post*, no effects are likely to be felt before the beginning of summer. "It will require some time for the Commission to finish taking testimony and hearing arguments on this question. Then, if reductions are ordered, at least a month more will be necessary for the carriers to put the decision into effect." Returning to the railroad point of view, as exprest by Mr. Willard, we find him stating that "certainly the carriers in the Eastern region can not make a general reduction now which would be definitely helpful, and it is doubtful if any substantial reduction could be justified with reference to any one commodity or class of traffic." As this railroad man continues:

American railroads have furnished the cheapest transportation service in the world; they will do so again, and in fact they are doing so now. High as railroad charges are, they are not relatively higher than other prices are or were, and it is important to remember that they were the very last to go up, and in the nature of things can not be first to go down; they can and will participate in the downward movement of all prices. In my opinion, to accelerate this downward movement artificially at this time would injure the roads and not benefit the public. Railroad rates are and always were subject to economic laws, against which they can not prevail, and the mere operation of such laws and influences will tend constantly to bring about lower rates, just as has been the case, not only during the past year, but during all years of railway operation.

Any further forced rate reduction would, in Mr. Willard's opinion, tend to make the carriers unequal to caring for the present volume of traffic, which he considers not much over 75 per cent. of normal. While there may be some difference of opinion about the severity of the case as Mr. Willard puts it, *The Commercial and Financial Chronicle* believes "that he is right in the general statement and that any attempt to force conclusions would tend to disaster instead of relief."

HOW LONDON AND PARIS EXPLAIN THE RISE OF POUND AND FRANC

THE gradual character of the upward movement in the principal European exchanges is less spectacular but, in the opinion of foreign observers, it is more significant than any spasmodic sudden rise would be. Last week the pound went up to $4.36, which is within sight of the par value of $4.8665.[1] The previous week it had been $4.25, as compared with $3.79 a year before. Likewise, the franc which has been slowly climbing during the last three weeks from .082 to .0841, and on to .0858, shows a marked improvement over the figure of .0683, of January 1921. Similar improvement is shown in the Belgian franc and the Italian lira. In Paris, says a New York *Times* correspondent, it is felt that the most important influence on foreign exchange rates is the apparent ability of the new French Minister of Finance to effect the great economies in the budget which he promises. And we are assured that "no apprehension is felt in financial circles here as to the maintenance of satisfactory foreign relations by the Poincaré Cabinet." In explaining the recent rise of sterling in New York, the London financial correspondent of the New York *Times* gives first place "to the great alteration in favor of Great Britain of the trade balance between England and America":

As American business men are well aware, the shrinkage in merchandise business between the two countries, both in quantity and value, has been almost sensational, and its result has been immense reduction of the excess of imports. Without this solid basis of improvement in England's economic position, the other factors alone could not have accomplished the restoration of sterling to the highest rate quoted for two and a half years.

In redeeming such of its external loans as are falling due in America, Great Britain has, we are told, "put one peg in the ladder by which sterling has been climbing." But the final and most powerful touch has been given by the achievement of the Naval Disarmament Conference. This "has provided a lifting power for international exchange which would be difficult to exaggerate." The London writer says further:

Nor must one overlook the importance of the progress made toward helping the position of European nations indebted to the United States Treasury through the medium of funding their obligations. This is recognized as a great step forward, inasmuch as it converts what is now a debt payable on demand to long-term obligations, thus definitely removing from the political arena the question in its most awkward form. It is doubtful whether sterling could possibly have risen to its present level but for the naval agreement and the passing of the refunding bill.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS ASKED TO "HELP GERMANY COME BACK"

AN apparent attempt, in the words of the New York *Herald*, "to arrange for the bodily transfer of American industries to Germany where articles would be manufactured at cheap labor costs to be resold in the United States," has been revealed by correspondence published by the New York papers between a New York manufacturer and the Secretary of Labor. The manufacturer in question, who makes electrical machinery, received a letter from a concern called the Inter-Ocean Holding Company, with the letterhead indicating that it is "organized at the instance of various German, Hungarian, Austrian and Czecho-Slovakian interests." The words "Department of Propaganda and Statistics" could also be read despite an attempt to ink them out. The letter received by Mr. Waring, the manufacturer mentioned, is quoted as follows by the New York *Herald:*

> You have recently received from us a card in reference to "Helping Germany to Come Back."
>
> In this connection you realize that labor conditions in Central Europe make it obvious that it might be advantageous to have some of your products manufactured there.
>
> Be that as it may, we know that you are interested in at least securing quotations on tentative quantities.
>
> The writer personally is more or less familiar with your product, and inasmuch as he is booked to sail for Europe on February 4, in company with others of this organization, he suggests that you permit us to secure manufacturing figures for reproducing your article in Germany for resale in America. For that purpose we suggest that you provide us with a sample, and in addition thereto specifications and plans that would help us in quickly securing the information.

Mr. Waring is quoted by the New York *Times* as saying:

> The real plan is to get the best of our products in the United States and manufacture them in Germany on a contract. Then, when the contract has been filled, to manufacture the articles themselves, enter into competition with us, and later flood the world with their goods.

In reply to Mr. Waring's letter, Secretary Davis denounced the suggestion for setting up plants in Germany as "despicable and pernicious activity," declaring that the scheme would, if successful, intensify unemployment in this country. The New York *Times* says that:

> In December the "Department of Propaganda and Statistics" of the Inter-Ocean Holding Company, Inc., then located at 347 Madison Avenue, began sending out an appeal to American business men headed, "Do you want to help Germany come back?" Bespeaking the interest and cooperation of those to whom he wrote "in a quiet, confidential way," E. M. Elliot, self-styled Vice-President of the company, set forth that he was head of "a very, very large enterprise," formed here to place in Germany some $20,000,000 in money to be used in bringing back German merchandise.

"He tells me confidentially..."

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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

February 1.—Field Marshal Prince Aritomo Yamagata, known as the "Moltke of Japan," dies at Odawara, Japan, in his 84th year. He was regarded as one of the greatest poets and theologists in Japan, and was founder of Japan's modern army.

February 2.—The conclave of fifty-three Cardinals goes into session in the Vatican to choose a successor to Pope Benedict XV.

Tho condemned by the German Railway Federation, thousands of railroad engineers, trainmen and conductors in Germany go on strike for a 75 per cent. wage increase, and tie up communications in the northern part of the country.

Efforts of Premier Craig, of Ulster, and Michael Collins, Chairman of the Irish Free State Provisional Government, to settle the Ulster boundary dispute end in failure.

February 3.—The International Court of Justice elects as President Dr. B. T. C. Loder, a former member of the Dutch Supreme Court.

February 4. Deaths in England and Wales from the present epidemic of influenza have totaled 13,000, according to figures issued in London.

February 5.—Employees of Berlin's public utilities go on strike, and the city's light, water and trolley service, except at hospitals and zoological gardens, is cut off.

Christian Rudolph De Wet, commander-in-chief of the Boer forces in the War of 1899, dies at Dewetsdorp, South Africa, in his sixty-eighth year.

February 6.—Cardinal Achille Ratti, Archbishop of Milan, is elected successor to Pope Benedict XV, and takes the title of Pius XI.

Rioting in several parts of India during the week-end results in the killing of seventeen police officials and four members of attacking parties, in addition to the wounding of a number of persons, according to a dispatch from London.

Premier Craig, of Ulster, writes to Premier Lloyd George that the Ulster government will refuse to accept any considerable alteration in the frontier of the province.

February 7.—At the reassembly of the British Parliament King George and Premier Lloyd George praise the initiative of President Harding in calling the Arms Conference and express gratification at the closer link which the conference has forged between Great Britain and the United States.

The India Office in London issues a statement saying it is the intention of the Government to adopt stern measures to suppress the campaign of civil disobedience in India, and denying that it has embarked on a policy of lawless repression.

DOMESTIC

February 1.—Great Britain, through Arthur J. Balfour, British delegate to the Washington Arms Conference, formally returns Wei-hai-wei, its naval base in Shantung, to China.

The Conference on the Limitation of Armament adopts the five-Power naval treaty establishing a ten-year naval holiday, the five-Power treaty binding

America, Great Britain, Japan, France, and Italy to refrain from the use of submarines as commerce destroyers, and certain resolutions freeing China from foreign control.

February 2.—Secretary Mellon of the Treasury Department tells the House Ways and Means Committee that the proposed soldiers' bonus will have to be raised from increased first and second-class postage, higher taxes on tobacco and documents, and levies on automobiles and gasoline.

Edward H. Shaughnessy, of Chicago, second Assistant Postmaster-General, dies from injuries suffered in the Knickerbocker Theater disaster in Washington.

February 3.—Secretary of State Hughes serves notice in the Washington Arms Conference that the United States can not consent to the holding by Japanese nationals of any special trade privileges in Manchuria and Mongolia not enjoyed by other nations.

Director of the Budget Dawes announces in his report to the President that the government expenditures have been reduced from a scale based on $4,550,000,000 to a scale of $3,974,000,000.

The House of Representatives passes the foreign debt funding bill which now goes to the President.

February 4.—The Washington Arms Conference adopts a resolution providing for another conference to consider rules of warfare, exclusive of submarine and chemical warfare, to be called in three months, and approves two treaties pledging the eight Powers to respect China's sovereignty, and other treaties relating to settlement of problems in the Far East.

The Chinese and Japanese delegates to the Washington Arms Conference sign the treaty by which Shantung is returned to China.

February 5.—President Hsu Hsih-Chang, of the Republic of China, cables the Chinese Government's thanks to President Harding for his aid in settling the Shantung problem.

Unemployment in the United States decreased in January, reports the Department of Labor, forty out of sixty-five cities and industrial centers having 4.2 per cent. more workers on payrolls on January 31, than on December 31. The calculation is made from the actual reports of 1,428 concerns normally employing 500 persons each.

February 6.—The Conference on the Limitation of Armament ends after the signing of five treaties resulting from its work. In a farewell address President Harding says that the Conference has written "the first deliberate and effective expression of war's utter futility."

February 7.—President Harding orders immediate suspension of work on ships to be scrapped under the five-power naval treaty and discontinuance of fortification work at Guam, the Philippines and other Pacific islands. Rough estimates of the savings to be effected in the next naval appropriation bill alone are placed at $200,000,000.

Chairman Lodge, of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, introduces a resolution to extend by twenty-five years the time in which Austria shall pay her debts to the United States Grain Corporation, on condition that other nations grant similar extensions.

Six known dead, thirty reported missing or unaccounted for and twenty-eight injured is the toll of a fire which destroys the Lexington Hotel in Richmond, Virginia.

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Ignorance or Worse.—A writer says nine-tenths of the people know how to drive a car. Evidently he has not studied the police court records.—*Mansfield News.*

Salvaging the Wreck.—"So you loved and lost?"

"Well, no, I didn't lose exactly. You see, when she returned my presents, she accidentally put in some of the other fellow's."—*St. Louis Christian Advocate.*

Necessary Safeguard.—"There is no chance of my ever adjudging the wrong man insane," says a Topeka alienist. "Whenever I am called in on an insanity case I always have some one point the patient out to me before I make the examination."—*The Topeka Capital.*

New Memory System.—"How is it you have such a good memory, Norah?" her mistress inquired.

"Well, mum, I'll tell ye. Since me childhood never a lie have I told, and when ye don't have to be taxin' yer memory to be rememberin' what ye told this one or that, or how ye explained this or that, shure ye don't overwork it an' it lasts ye, good as new, till ye die."—*Christian Advocate.*

Bearilously Near.—"I've been in camp," said one of a group in the local grocer's who were exchanging stories of adventure, "and only came down yesterday. One morning last week I struck the trail of a bear and followed it till about half-past four that afternoon before giving it up."

"What made you quit after putting in a whole day's work?" asked one of his listeners.

"Well, to tell the truth," replied the first speaker, shifting his weight ponderously from one leg to the other, "it seemed to me the trail was getting altogether too fresh."—*Harper's Magazine.*

Harsh Sentence. Abe Cory brought the following story over from New York the other day:

A negro charged with stealing a watch had been arraigned before the court. The judge was not convinced that he was guilty and said:

"You are acquitted, Sam."

"Acquitted," repeated Sam doubtfully. "What do you mean, judge?"

"That's the sentence; you are acquitted."

Still looking somewhat confused, Sam said: "Judge, does dat mean I have to give the watch back?"—*Christian Evangelist.*

Fitting Text.—A colored preacher in Alabama had at one time served a short jail sentence and was fearful lest his congregation discover the fact, as in his later years he had been a model of rectitude. One Sunday, rising to begin his sermon, his heart sank to see a former cellmate sitting in the front row. Quick thinking was necessary. Fixing his eye on the unwelcome guest, the preacher announced solemnly: "Ah takes mah text dis mo'nin' from de sixty-fo'th chaptah and fo' hundredth verse of de book of Job, which says: 'Dem as sees and knows me, and says nothin', dem will Ah see later.'"—*The Argonaut.*

Pathetic.—"How do you feel about reforming the movies?"

"Most of the pictures I've seen are more to be pitied than censored."—*Judge.*

Motherly Tokens.—"Been having another mothers' club meeting here to-day, Mary?"

"How did you guess?"

"By the empty cigaret box."—*Judge.*

No Use.—"Can I be of any assistance?" asked the sympathetic motorist of a man who was looking unutterable thoughts at a disabled car.

"How is your vocabulary?"

"I'm a minister, sir."

"Drive on."—*Birmingham Age-Herald.*

Where Bernard Beats Margot.—Bernard Shaw says he doesn't care to visit the United States. He doesn't have to. The show managers and publishers send his money over to him. Some less fortunate people in England have to come after theirs.—*Evening Mail.*

Ready for the Penalty.—LANDLORD—"You didn't pay the rent for last month."

TENANT—"No? Well, I suppose you'll hold me to your agreement."

LANDLORD—"Agreement! What agreement?"

TENANT—"Why, when I rented, you said I must pay in advance or not at all."—*Detroit Free Press.*

An Oyster Stew.—They used to say of the late Louis James that he was one of the greatest humorists and practical jokers in stage history. It is recounted of him that on a certain occasion, in one of the Shakespearean tragedies, having to shake hands with a brother tragedian, he left clutched inescapably in the latter's fist a fat, raw oyster, which the unfortunate individual was obliged to keep by him through the remainder of the scene.—*The Argonaut.*

The Wicked Worm.—Cuthbert had been listening for half an hour to a lecture from his father on the evils of late nights and late risings in the morning.

"You will never amount to anything," said the father, "unless you turn over a new leaf. Remember, it's the early bird that catches the worm."

"Ha, ha!" laughed Cuthbert. "How about the worm? What did he get for turning out so early?"

"My son," replied the father, "that worm hadn't been to bed all night; he was on his way home."—*Pittsburgh Christian Advocate.*

"Wet" but Firm.—"Yes, sir, he says Henry were making $200 ev'y week, and he didn't pay but $40 protection.

"Las' Monday a federal prohibition officer came and say: 'You has got to move out, 'cause I gwine ter raid you on Wednesday, and I don't want to find no ev-i-dence here.'

"Henry say, 'I pay $40 a week for protection, and protection I'se gwine to git and don't you touch nothin' in dis here house.'

"And Henry say didn't nobody raid him!"

—*From the report of a liquor case in a Richmond (Va.) paper.*

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"H. W. J.," Montclair, N. J.—"Please give the meaning and origin of the expression 'Freedom of the seas.'"

Freedom of the seas, as proposed at The Hague in 1907, is exemption from seizure at sea by the armed vessels of a belligerent of all private property of neutrals except contraband of war.

"M. P.," Tulsa, Okla.—"Please tell me if the following sentences are grammatically correct: (1) 'These results are shown in Table No. 2.' (2) 'The data shows that a considerable amount of gasoline is at present escaping in the residue gas of the absorption plant.'"

The first is, the second is not. The word *data* is a plural and requires a verb to agree with it. "The data *show* that a considerable amount of gasoline . . ."

"M. B. T.," Knox City, Mo.—"Where does the expression, 'Cleanliness is next to godliness,' come from?"

John Wesley's "Sermon xciii. *On Dress.*"—"Certainly this is a duty, not a sin. Cleanliness is indeed next to godliness."

"J. K. M.," Norfolk, Va.—The plural of the word *magneto* is *magnetos.*

"Z. D. McC.," Kennebec, S. D.—"Is it correct for a married woman, when signing a check, to write her title as, 'Mrs. C. C. Smith'? What is the rule governing her signature in this and in business letters?"

On legal documents, checks, etc., a married woman always signs her name in full—*Mary Ellen Smith*—without regard to her status and, therefore, omits "Mrs." In a business letter a married woman signs her name as—*Mary Ellen Smith*—and below, if she be not known to her correspondent, *Mrs. Arthur Smith*, the latter being for use in directing the envelop to her.

"L. S.," Dallas, Tex.—"I have noticed the word *censor* frequently used as a verb, and will thank you to advise me if same is correct when so used."

To *censor* is (1) To examine, as books, letters, manuscripts, etc., for the purpose of determining the character of their contents, as by an especially appointed government official. (2) To expurgate before granting license to publish, as a play. (3) In military usage, to sanction after examination the forwarding of (correspondence, news, etc.) during war."

"V. V.," New York, N. Y.—"Please advise me whether it is incorrect at all times to end a sentence with a preposition. My understanding is that the sentence, 'To make the world a decent place to live in,' should be, 'To make the world a decent place in which to live,' yet in many high-class magazines I have repeatedly seen sentences similar to the former."

Dr. JAMES C. FERNALD in his "English Grammar Simplified" gives the following:—"In English the preposition ordinarily precedes, but may at times appropriately, and very forcibly, follow its object, even when the preposition thus ends a clause or sentence.

> The soil out of which such men as he are made is good to be born *on*, good to live *on*, good to die *for* and to be buried *in*.—LOWELL, *Among My Books, Second Series, Garfield.*

"This usage may be supported by numberless quotations from the best authors."

"C. B.," St. Boniface, Man., Can.—"Please give the meaning of the following Irish words—*Alannah, Asthore, Machree, Mavourneen.*"

Alannah, "Literally, 'my child'; used as a sign of endearment." *Asthore*, "My treasure: an epithet of endearment." *Machree*, "My heart: a term of endearment." *Mavourneen*, "My darling: an expression of affection, used as an affix to a proper name, as Kathleen *mavourneen.*"

"A. L. G.," White Sulphur Springs, Mont.—"What is the correct pronunciation of *Nazimova?*"

The name *Nazimova* is correctly pronounced *na-zi'mo-va* or *na-zim'-o-va*—*a's* as in *artistic*, *i* as in *police*, *o* as in *obey.*

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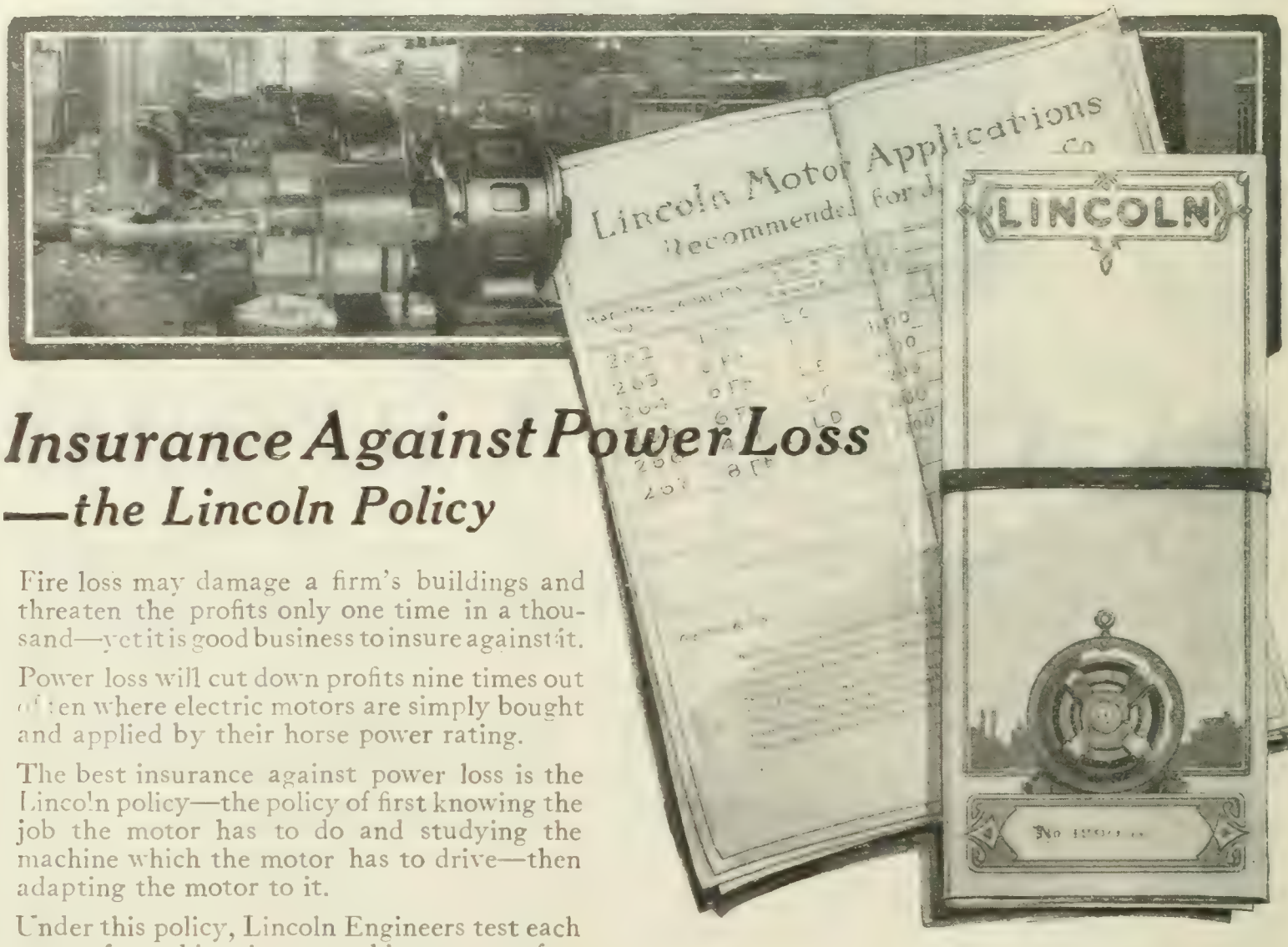

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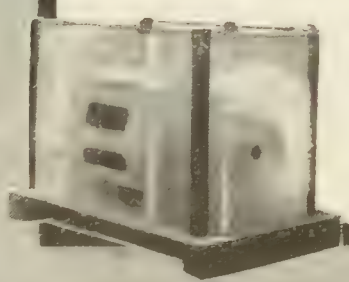

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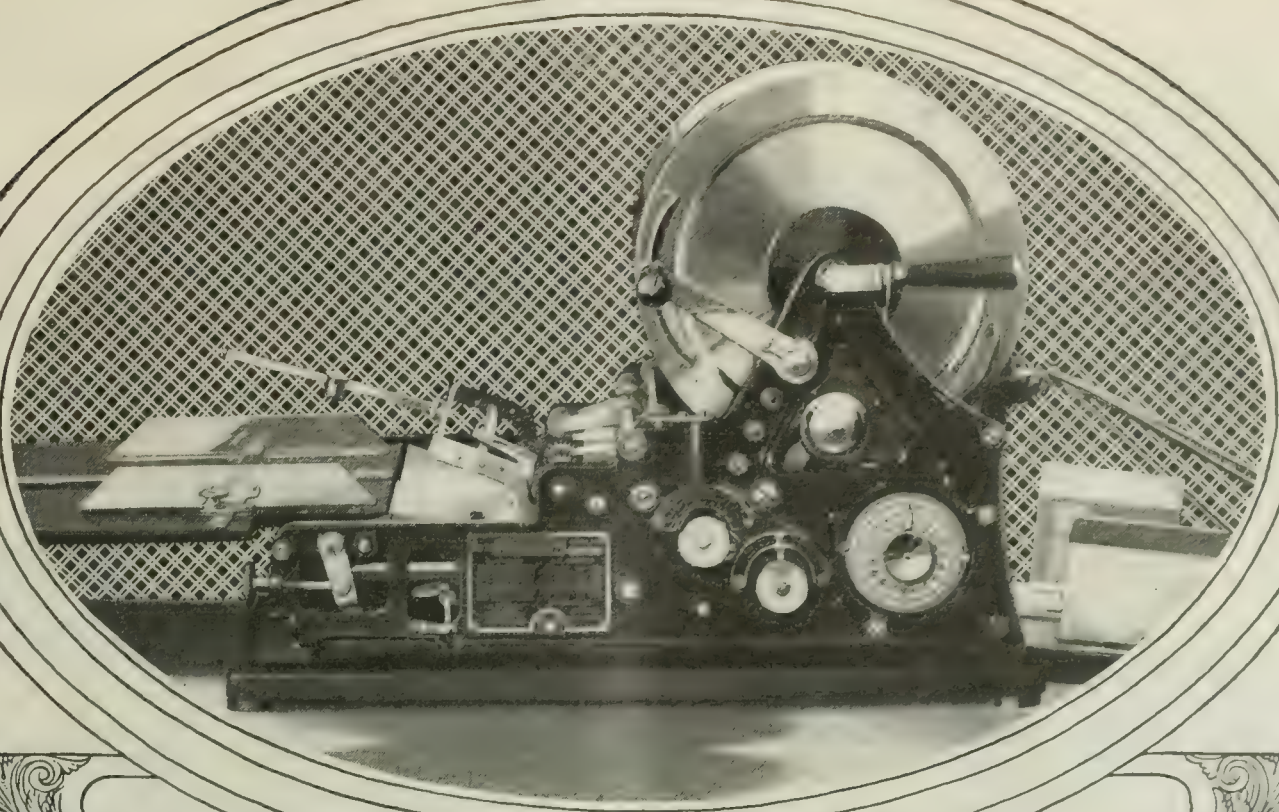

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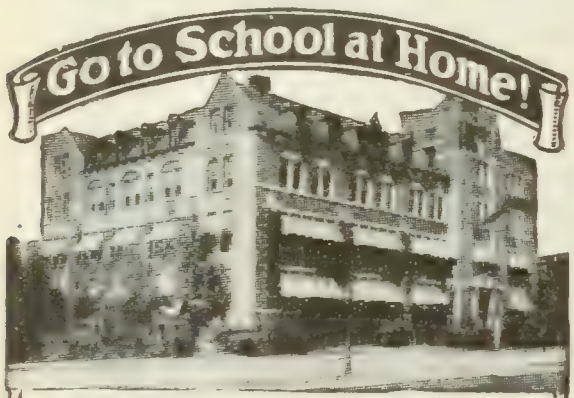

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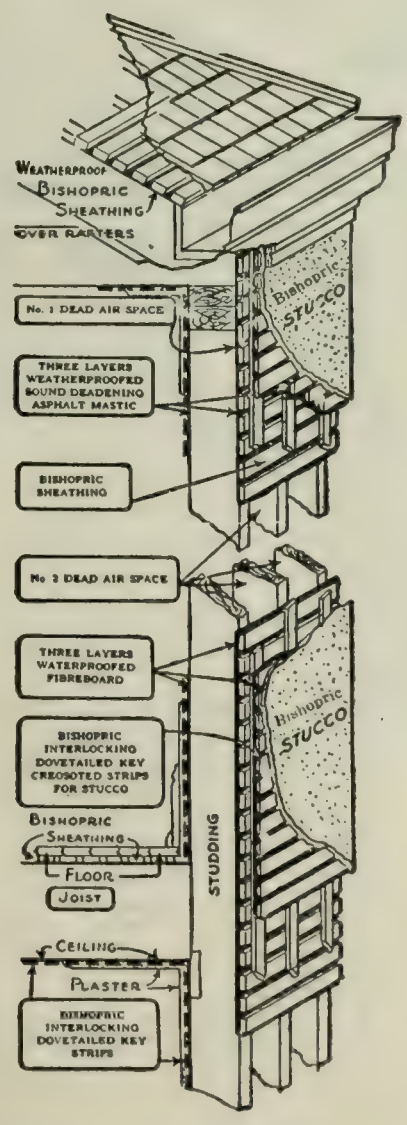

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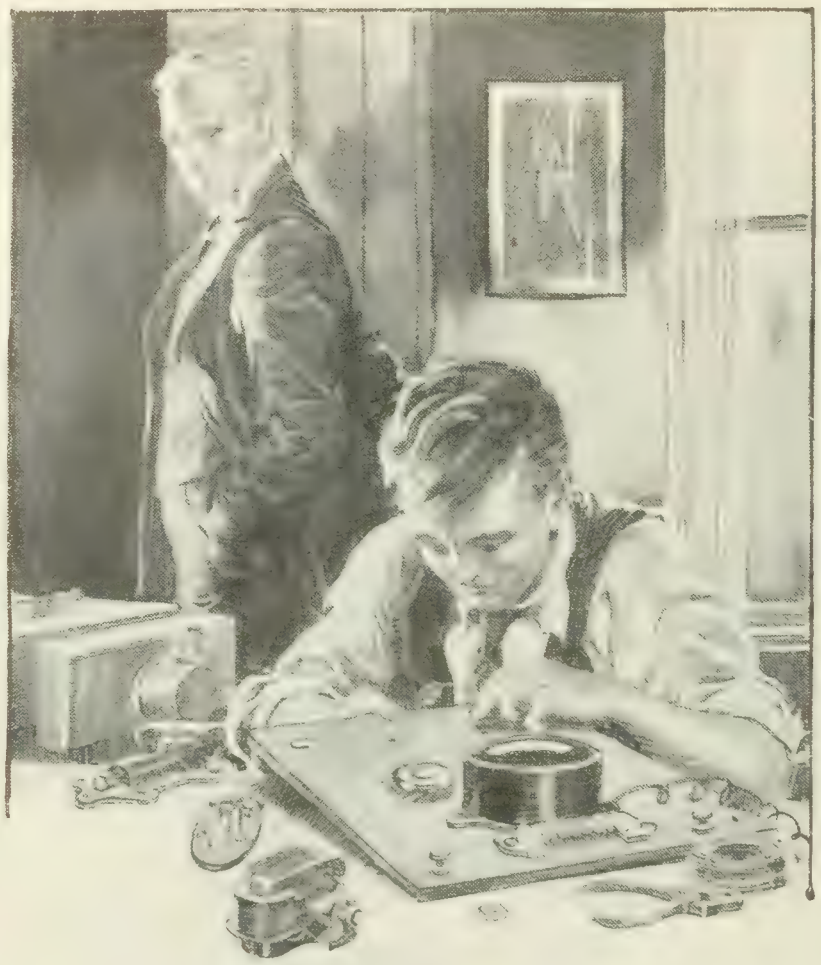

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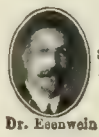

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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Vol. LXXII, No. 8 New York, February 25, 1922 Whole Number 1662

TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

(Title registered in U S Patent Office for use in this publication and on moving picture films)

THE BONUS BECOMING A BIG POLITICAL ISSUE

TO THE JOBLESS EX-FIGHTER who needs cash, to the Congressman who needs votes in November, to the taxpayer who must eventually foot the bill, the question whether a bonus shall be paid to our soldiers of the Great War, and how the money is to be raised to pay it, is of increasing interest. Public opinion is becoming more vocal; it is taking sides; it is being heard in newspaper editorials, in the speeches of Senators and Representatives, in statements issued by organized bodies of citizens and in the truckloads of letters and telegrams being sent to the Capitol and White House. Press correspondents play up the bonus controversy as a leading political factor, which may be the turning point of the Harding Administration and which may furnish a big issue for next fall's elections. In Congress, as the Washington *Post* notes, the bonus discussion "continues with increasing gravity as the time approaches for meeting this problem face to face." In *The Post's* opinion, which is thought to reflect that of the White House, "a long debate that may become most controversial would not be unexpected nor can a thorough airing of the subject do any harm." To help make the "airing" thorough, and to enable the reader to judge for himself which side is winning the debate, it may be useful to gather together the chief arguments of leading spokesmen on both sides and to outline from the Washington dispatches the story of the evolution of the bonus as a storm-center of politics.

CAN'T DODGE IT.
—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger*.

The bonus became a live political issue, it may be remembered, when an "adjusted compensation" bill was adopted by the House of Representatives last year and then failed to pass the Senate only because President Harding came in person to plead against such action. When the subject came up again at the present session of Congress, President Harding was reported by the correspondents to have joined the Congressional majority favoring the bonus, but on the distinct understanding that any bill must carry a provision for raising the needed funds. In a letter quoted in these pages two weeks ago, Secretary Mellon explained to Congressman Fordney that the Treasury could not stand any bonus borrowings, and that the taxpayer would find it most difficult to pay new or increased levies. Legislators began to devise plans for raising the money, but as David Lawrence observes in one of his dispatches, "no comprehensive plan has yet been offered by anybody whereby the funds can be raised without adding to the cost of living and the already numerous burdens under which American business is struggling." As the weeks go on, another correspondent, Mark Sullivan, finds Congressmen imprest by opposition to the bonus from Chambers of Commerce and organized trade bodies, and from farmers in the West and South. Louis Seibold writes in the New York *Herald* that members of Congress are being overwhelmed with protests against the bonus and that in the letters of protest "the most general reason urged against the bonus is that it would compel the Government to impose more taxes instead of responding to the universal demand for less taxes." Secretary Mellon comes before the Ways and Means Committee to repeat that present taxes can not be increased to pay for the bonus, and new ones must be raised. Army experts put the cost of a bonus at $2,500,000,000, about half the maximum sum hitherto mentioned. To raise this money various new taxes are suggested. The idea of legalizing and taxing the sale of light wines and beers wins the enthusiastic advocacy of the New York *World*. The National Grange comes out for an excess profits tax. Some Congressmen suggest that taxation might be avoided by paying the bonus out of savings realized by reductions in the Navy and in Army and Navy personnel. Why tax anybody, asks Arthur Brisbane in the New York *American*, "why not simply print the currency and pay the soldiers with perfectly good money manufactured by the Government at the cost of paper and printing without taxing any one or disturbing any business?" Senator Watson of Indiana spoke for many of his colleagues when he predicted that it would "come to a bond issue." Secretary Fall suggested that the bonus could be paid without burdening any one, simply by making use of the vast resources of Alaska. Secretary Hoover, in his turn, advocated

substituting for the bonus a blanket insurance covering unemployment, sickness, accident and old age. Finally the House Ways and Means Committee recommended to the Senate Finance Committee this specific schedule of new taxes:

GIVE HIM THE BOTTLE!
—Baer in *Labor* (Washington, D. C.).

"A tax of 50 cents per 1,000 on cigarets to yield $25,000,000.

"A tax of 1 per cent. per gallon on gasoline to raise $70,000,000.

'Doubling the present theater admission tax to yield $75,000,000.

"A tax of $2 per $1,000 valuation on real estate transfers to yield $20,000,000.

"A tax on chewing and smoking tobacco of 2 cents a pound to yield $5,000,000.

"A tax of 2½ per cent. on undivided profits of corporations to yield $20,000,000.

"A tax of 25 cents a horse power on automobiles to yield $50,000,000.

"A tax on stock and bond transfers to raise $60,000,000.

"Increase of the parcel post rates to their former level, or an addition of 1 cent for every 25 cents, to yield $20,000,000."

But the publication of this program brought protests from automobile owners, theatrical managers, financial houses, real estate concerns and organizations of farmers and business men. It met with jeers from individual Senators and with disapproval from the President. In three or four days after it was made public, said one press correspondent, "the storm of protest from farmers, commercial, financial and industrial interests, large and small, and even some former service men themselves, had reached such proportions that the Congressional leaders were dismayed by the situation they had created." When a definite expression from President Harding was sought, he replied with a letter in which he declared himself unable to suggest any commendable plan other than that of a general sales tax which would distribute the cost of rewarding the ex-service men. And he said, "if Congress will not adopt such a plan, it would be wise to let the legislation go over until there is a situation which will justify the large outlay." A sales-tax measure now under consideration provides for a levy of one-half of one per cent. on virtually all commodities in general use, except agricultural products sold by farmers, and is expected to raise as much as $350,000,000 a year. One House leader is quoted in the New York papers as saying that sentiment is so strong for a bonus that Congress will pass the bill no matter what kind of tax is imposed. Some correspondents, however, regard the feeling against the sales tax as so dominant that the President's pronouncement means the rejection or indefinite delay of the whole bonus proposition. We are reminded by the New York *Evening Post* that "farmers through both their conservative and radical organizations, the Farm Bureau Federation and the Farmers' National Council, have served notice that they will not endure a sales tax." *The New Republic* does not see how any sales or consumption tax can be so administered as not to raise greatly the cost of living and this is "something the public would not take kindly to at the present juncture." But in view of the "injustice and the absurdity" of the other taxes which have been suggested, the only form of tax which the President could have acceded to has been "that from which the Congressional stalwarts have shied in trepidation—a sales tax," and, continues the Boston *News Bureau:*

"So we see Senator Smoot again encouraged to present his sales-tax bill. The 'bloc' and other elements in Congress have been averse to accepting such a measure. Now it apparently becomes the one bitter expedient."

While the party leaders in the White House and in Congress have thus been trying to settle upon some means for raising the bonus money, the debate over the justifiability of any bonus has been waxing more heated and more loud. A definite anti-bonus group of eleven Senators has appeared,

"AW, LEMME DO IT!"
—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger.*

notes the New York *Times*, which thinks they will be joined by several others. Senator Borah's vigorous attack on the bonus idea in his speech of February 13 is accepted by the press as a final statement of the position of these Senators and also

of editors who share their views. Senator Borah's main argument is that the country's welfare must be placed even ahead of the ex-soldier's:

"The young men throughout the country who came back unimpaired in body and mind can not recover until the country

WHAT'S ONE MORE TWIST TO THE TAXPAYER?
—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

recovers. What avail will it be to the soldiers of the country if they receive their five or six hundred dollars and impose an additional burden upon the country so as to continue to prostrate business, and prevent a recovery?

"If we are going to recover in this country at all, we can not recover along the road over which we are now traveling. We have $24,000,000,000 of indebtedness. We have from four to five billion dollars of annual expenses. We have confronting us the task of taking care of the wounded soldiers, at an expense of some $75,000,000,000 in the next forty or fifty years.

"The interest on our public debt amounts to almost a billion a year. Our obligation to the soldier will take over a billion five hundred million a year. How can we recover if we continue to increase these obligations and this burden of taxation? What shall it profit these young men with their five or six hundred dollars if their country continues in distress?"

On the other hand, the argument of those who favor adjusted compensation is well summed up by Senator Jones of New Mexico in a brief reply made to Senator Borah's speech:

"The legislation which provided for the recruiting of men for service in time of war embraced something over 24,000,000 men, each one of whom was subject to the call of his country and to be put in the ranks of the country's Army. Out of the 24,000,000 we selected only 4,000,000. The other 20,000,000 remained at home, remained in private employment, many of them, the great majority of them in private employment of their own choosing. They slept under comfortable roofs; they slept in good beds at night; they had their meals regularly. They were subject to the call of their country just the same as the 4,000,000, but they remained here in civil life, receiving the highest wages ever known in the history of the country.

"I ask the Senator if he does not realize that that puts upon this Government some sort of a special obligation to the 4,000,000 men who were called, as compared with the 20,000,000 who were subject to call, but who were not called, who remained in civil life and worked for the highest wages ever known in the country, who remained in the ordinary walks of activity, keeping in the channels of business and industry and commerce, retaining their jobs, their employment, and building up for the future, whereas the 4,000,000 were taken away and deprived of those opportunities and those privileges?"

The reasoning of these Senators is reflected in the editorials of the papers which take sides over the bonus. To quote first from dailies which share the belief of Senator Jones in the justifiability of the bonus, we read in Mr. Hearst's New York *Evening Journal*:

"There is real public opinion behind the soldiers' bonus. The nation feels that men taken from their jobs, added first to the army in Europe, and then brought home here to be added to the army of the idle and the temporarily 'down and out,' should have some consideration."

Another New York paper, *The Daily News*, defends the bonus as "simple justice to the nation's defenders" and "an investment in good-will." The financial objections to the bonus do not greatly impress the Seattle *Times*, which "ventures the modest prediction that bonus legislation will be enacted at this session and that money will be found with which to finance the payments to former service men. It also believes this end will be accomplished without breaking the back of the taxpayer or rifling the Treasury."

Turning in conclusion to the newspaper opposition to the bonus we find the daily press of New York almost a unit against it except for the papers already mentioned. The bonus fight is characterized by the New York *Globe* as "the most tragic, the most sordid, and in certain ways, the most ridiculous issue which ever divided the American people." The legislation, it says, "has been sordidly advocated and meanly opposed":

"The only important argument against the bonus is that it would defeat its own ends. It is inherently impracticable. The reason is simply that raising of the sums sufficient to pay the bonus would cost the veterans as well as their fellow citizens more than it would give them. Prices, wages, employment, and general economic conditions would be adversely affected.

"Still it is insincere to pretend that the country can not afford to meet an obligation of the magnitude of the bonus. Some of the very men who are against the bonus approve loans to railroads, and others favor subsidies to ship owners. If the nation can afford to lend money and give money to transportation interests, it can without bankruptcy pay the bonus."

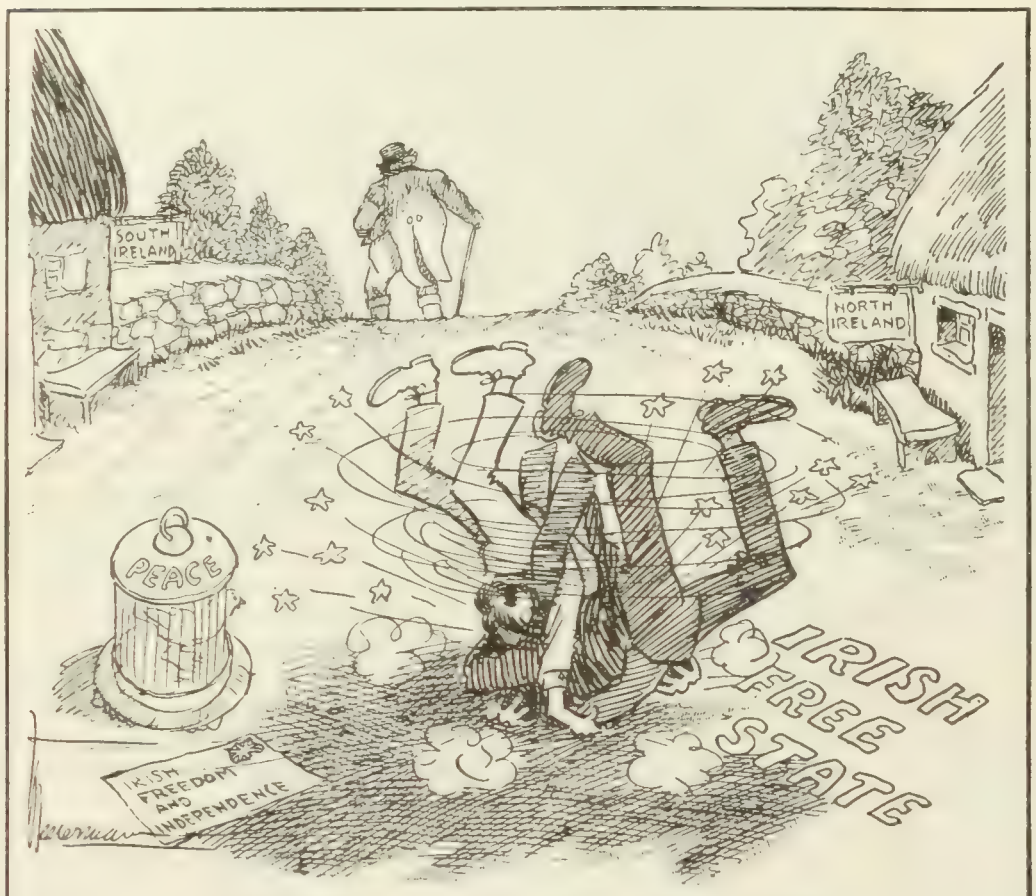
But the opposition to the bonus is by no means confined to

IS THIS WHAT HE DIED FOR?
—Halladay in the Providence *Journal*.

New York, being vigorously voiced by such widely scattered dailies as the New Haven *Journal-Courier*, Newark *News*, Syracuse *Herald*, Buffalo *Commercial*, Philadelphia *Inquirer*, Dallas *News* and Louisville *Courier-Journal*.

STORMY DAWN OF THE IRISH FREE STATE

THE DESPONDENT IRISHMAN who feared that a period of stagnation would follow the ending of the war with England seems to have had his worry for nothing. As an American editor remarks, recent events prove that "there is still as much old factionalism as new freedom" in Ireland. "If struggle is the sign and accompaniment of life, the Irish Free State can proudly challenge any one to deny its existence," notes the New York *Times*, reviewing the series of crises recorded in the Irish news dispatches of the last few weeks. First, the wholehearted but premature rejoicing among friends of Ireland everywhere over the alleged agreement between Collins and Craig on the difficult question of the Ulster boundary was jarred by the news that the "agreement" was all a mistake, and that the two leaders had entirely misunderstood each other's position. In the meantime, to celebrate this illusory agreement, Southern Ireland lifted its boycott of Ulster goods, and Ulster firms agreed to reemploy Catholic workmen. The first of these, however, to return to his job in a Belfast shipyard, dispatches tell us, was shot dead before he could enter the yard. Later came news of the murder of a number of Catholic citizens in Belfast by "Orange gunmen," and of murderous raids across a hundred miles of the Ulster frontier by Irish Republicans, who kidnapped scores of Ulstermen. By the middle of February the casualties in Belfast had mounted to about thirty killed and a hundred wounded. At the same time friction in Southern Ireland between Republican extremists and supporters of the Irish Free State necessitated the declaration of martial law by the Provisional Government in several districts about Cork and Tipperary. Add to this situation an extremely radical and communistic labor movement, the correspondents tell us, and we get some slight idea of the difficulties confronting the new Irish Free State.



AND THEY LIVED HAPPILY EVER AFTER.
—Westerman in the Columbus *Ohio State Journal*.

Yet through all this confusion in Ireland, avers the New York *World*, "the line-up of the main forces remains clear":

"On one side is the Provisional Government of the Irish Free State working in harmony with the Government of Great Britain. On the other are the De Valera rebels against the Dail and the Carsonite rebels against Parliament. Between the two stands a very considerable body of moderate Ulstermen who want no more war and no more boycotts, and would sooner or later adjust themselves to the Irish Free State."

As to the outcome, *The World* goes on to say:

"So long as Mr. Michael Collins and Mr. Lloyd George keep faith on the agreement as made, there can be little question as to the success, in the end, of the Irish Free State. Each has a dangerous minority of die-hards to deal with. Behind the Tory die-hards there are many of the most powerful vested interests in the British Isles who care little for Ulster and less about Ireland but a very great deal about defeating so great an advance of British liberalism. Behind the De Valera die-hards is a certain amount of fanaticism, and a very considerable vested interest by some Irishmen living outside of Ireland in keeping the Irish question alive.

"They are the ultimate hope of all the die-hards, British and Irish. Their money and their encouragement will decide the fate of De Valera. The amount of disorder he can create will determine the amount of sabotage the British Tories can practise. Irishmen in America take upon themselves a very grave responsibility in supporting rebellion against the Irish Free State."

"Ultimately," remarks the New York *Evening Post*, "the conflict between Michael Collins and De Valera within the new Free State, and the menace of war between extremists in Southern Ireland and in Ulster resolve themselves into the single problem of Irish unity." "If Collins and James Craig can come to terms and the prospect of Irish unification thereby be brought nearer," adds *The Evening Post*, "De Valera's power for mischief will be reduced, and Ireland will be relieved of the menace of a double civil war, within the Free State and across the Ulster border." And in the New York *Herald* we read:

"It is evident that the British are relying upon the Provisional Government of the Irish Free State to hold its own in Southern Ireland. The announcement that the British troops held in Ireland are kept only for possible use in Ulster is an indication of London's policy. Ulster, which has not come into the Free State, is entitled to British protection against the irreconcilable snipers, and it doubtless will get it.

"The Griffith-Collins Government has no easy job of it in the South. Four years of guerrilla warfare has put its mark on some Sinn Feiners. They can not get used to peace in a hurry. De Valera is taking advantage of this element and of the unrest that is caused by labor troubles. But now that his hand is exposed and he is seen to be a chronic mischief-maker, it will be easier for the Free State leaders to combat him."

The charge that the followers of Eamon de Valera are taking advantage of all these elements of unrest to embarrass the Free State's Provisional Government is echoed by Michael Collins himself. In a cablegram to the American Association for the Recognition of the Irish Republic Mr. Collins warns this organization "not to assist or countenance the *coup d'état* being planned against the new government, as witness the affair of Cork, where the departing British police had their arms seized by De Valera's supporters." "The only object of such action," he says, "can be to destroy the Provisional Government and hamper the evacuation of the British forces." On the question of the ultimate acceptance, by a vote of the Irish people, of the treaty which establishes the Irish Free State, Mr. Collins says:

"You know well that the alternative to the treaty, sooner or later, is a reversion to war conditions. That is the issue I want the people to decide. If they decide for war, none of you need doubt where I shall stand.

"Meanwhile do not torpedo us."

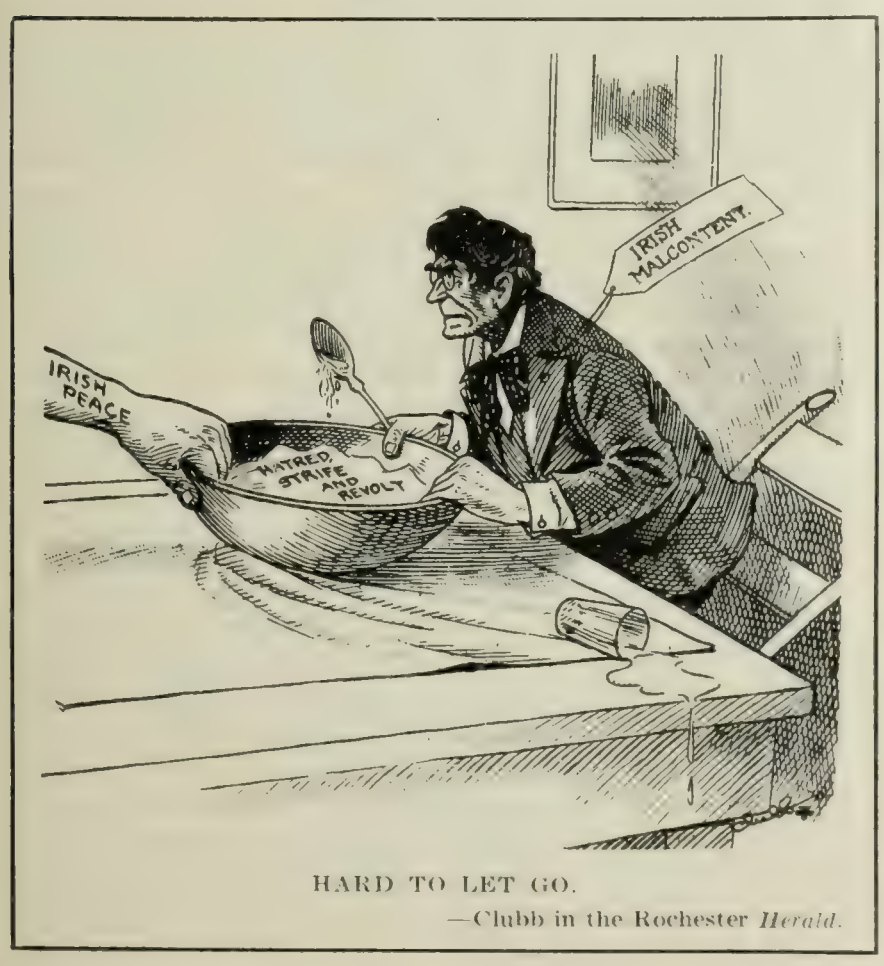
Many American papers take up and indorse this appeal of Ireland's hard-prest Provisional Government—"don't

torpedo us." Sir Horace Plunkett, leader of the Irish moderates, said recently that De Valera has many followers, and added: "I devoutly hope he will see the harm in separating them from the majority." "Strange," exclaims the New York *Evening World*, "that De Valera, the most fanatical friend of Irish freedom, should be the worst foe of practical Irish peace!" He is proving himself "a poor loser," remarks the New York *Herald;* and in a New York *Globe* editorial headed "Ireland's Choice," we read:

"Mr. De Valera asked a Dublin crowd if it wanted 'King George of England' as its monarch, and got the obvious 'No' as an answer. His question forecasts the kind of campaign the die-hard Irish republicans will make, and indicates the strength of its appeal. The Irish respect and love Mr. De Valera for much that he has done. They will listen to him. Probably they would like to get what he holds up before them. But their decision will be made with the consciousness that his program seeks to bargain a wild hope for a desirable certainty. They have seen British soldiers march out of Dublin Castle. They are living now under an Irish Government. These are realities. The king, so distasteful to Mr. De Valera, and the republic, so alluring to him, are, under the circumstances, both no more than phantoms."

The situation, notes the Cincinnati *Times-Star*, is one to test to the utmost the diplomatic resources of Lloyd George, Sir James Craig, Arthur Griffith and Michael Collins. "Griffith and Collins," says the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "are striving, amid serious handicaps, to prove that Ireland is really fit for self-government." A cablegram from Dr. Patrick M. Donovan, of New York, to Michael Collins, states that "eighty-five per cent. of the membership of the American Association for Recognition of the Irish Republic is firmly behind yourself and Griffith"; and in a statement made to the New York *Times* by Edward L. Doheny, president of that organization and a liberal contributor to Irish causes, we read:

"I am in favor of the treaty, and I think the vast majority of Irishmen are. Give the new arrangement a chance. In



HARD TO LET GO.
—Clubb in the Rochester *Herald*.

twenty or thirty years from now, after a neighborly relation has developed between Great Britain and Ireland, then it will be time to strike out for the republic—if the people want it. . . .

"I regard the election which is soon to take place in Ireland, at which the people will indicate their willingness or refusal to accept the treaty signed last Fall, as an extremely important step and one upon the result of which the fate of Ireland depends. I do not believe there is much doubt as to what the expression of the Irish people will be on that occasion. I believe that when the treaty is submitted for the approval of the

GROWING PAINS.
—Kirby in the New York *World*.

people, that approval will be given by an overwhelming majority. I hold to the view that no one who supports the present treaty need abandon his hope nor the support of the hope that Ireland may yet become a republic.

"The effort now being made, as evidenced by the campaign started by Mr. De Valera and his supporters, I regard as merely a political attempt to have his views adopted by a majority of the people. I believe that when Griffith and Collins start their counter-action it will amount to nothing more than a measuring of strength, as our own parties do every four years.

"I can see in the Irish Free State as at present provided for and constituted the most wonderful opportunities for our kin to work out their destiny.

"It must be remembered that all of the Irish sympathizers who do not live in Ireland are not included among the inhabitants of the United States. Many hundreds of thousands of the children of Irish forbears live in Canada, New Zealand, Australia and the Union of South Africa, under the influence of the same flag which floats over England and Scotland and Wales —a part of the same commonwealth to which the Irish Free State would belong. It is not reasonable to think that those people of Irish origin, who by choice live under British influence, should be very much out of sympathy with the desire to separate themselves completely by the establishment of an independent republic.

"The Irish people of all the world, outside the United States, therefore may be looked upon as fairly well satisfied with the results obtained by Griffith, Collins and his associates."

In estimating the possible results of the present unrest in Ireland, some of our papers remind us, we must not forget that our own nation had its "teething troubles" too. As the New York *World* says:

"The Constitution was framed to a running accompaniment of musketry practise for Shays's rebellion in staid old Massachusetts. Vermont remained an Ulster of discontent, entirely independent, for four years because of her quarrel with New York, before joining the Union. Seven years after the Constitution was framed, and five years after government under it was begun, a farm bloc in Western Pennsylvania staged an armed revolt known in the histories as the Whisky Insurrection. Nor was that the end of political strife. De Valera is perhaps no more outspoken than was the Hartford Convention."

THE NEW CROP OF SWINDLERS

WHEN AN ATHLETIC PRIEST, the other day, pummeled into unconsciousness a thief caught robbing the church poor-box, he was regarded much in the same way as the press view the efforts of Federal, State and city officials to bring to justice the various kinds of swindlers who "deliberately seek to rob the poor and the ignorant." During the last five years the American people have been swindled out of $140,000,000, by "wildcat" promoters, and crooked stock "brokers." And what makes it worse, we are told, is that the victims are largely among the poor, who can least afford to lose their savings. We read, for instance, of a New York widow, frantic over the loss of all her little savings in a "bucket-shop," who planned suicide and was only dissuaded by the oldest of her three children. A Chicago Lithuanian slaves twelve years to save money to bring his family here and give them a home. He sends $500 to pay transportation to New York but "invests" the remainder of his small fortune with a smooth-tongued gentleman who promises to double it in three months, and when the family arrive at Ellis Island the promoter is in jail, the money has vanished, and wife and children must be sent back to Europe. "Chicago is honeycombed with sharks," says the city Chief of Police. One has just "failed," with $100,000 in assets to balance against $7,000,000 taken from would-be investors. This man, as the papers note, made his prospects seem so alluring "that his patrons were glad to take promissory notes for interest as well as principal." Another operating along the same lines is thought to have cleaned up $2,000,000. Practically the entire foreign colony in the Chicago stockyards district has lost everything, it is said, in the collapse of these two promoters, now under arrest. The Attorney-General of the United States announces that there are now 480 swindling cases before the United States courts, most of them concerned with fake oil companies, altho all sorts of fraudulent bucket-shops, mining ventures, patent promotions, and real estate schemes appear. These are now to be rushed to trial. Mr. Daugherty is also trying to bring about unified action among State authorities, and is being backed by the Treasury Department, the Federal Trade Commission and the Post-office Department.

In New York City the District Attorney's office is concentrating on bucket-shop prosecutions. More than thirty firms are under investigation, and total losses are estimated at from $25,000,000 to $50,000,000. The District Attorney is being besieged with complaints in person, by letter and by telegram, from thousands of victims. Bills for penalizing bucket-shop operators are being prepared in the New York State Legislature, and the New York Stock Exchange is carrying on its own campaign to curb the activities of irresponsible dealers who evade existing laws but whose methods "are abhorrent morally and directly in contravention of the spirit of fair dealing." Grand larceny is the commonest charge against these operators who, according to articles in the New York *Herald*, cajole their victims into parting with hard cash or Liberty bonds, buy stocks to set the records straight, sell again quietly, pocket margins and deposits, keep demanding more margins and finally, when the market turns or when customers grow too suspicious, "fail" or decamp with the customers' funds.

The word "bucket-shop" appears so often in the newspapers that it may be well to call attention to the dictionary definition of it as "an office where people may gamble in fractional lots of stocks, grain, or other things which are bought and sold on the exchanges. The bucket-shop uses the terms and outward forms of the exchanges, but differs from exchanges in that there is no delivery, and no expectation or intention to deliver or receive securities or commodities said to be sold or purchased." The New York *World* further explains that:

"The average bucket-shop is a brokerage establishment having little or no capital and frequented by the $10 margin followers of the stock market who are usually bulls and bet 'on the old United States.' As their orders to buy are ordinarily never placed, the shop's operations become mere wagers on price fluctuations. When those fluctuations vary on a steadily rising market the bull patron more often wins than not and the bucket-shops begin to 'fail.' When the reverse tendency prevails the shoe-string margin crowd become cleaned out very closely after the manner of their $100 brethren in the regular establishments. Then there is a great outcry and a movement starts to clean up the byways of the Street in the interest of honest and responsible Stock Exchange dealings."

There is nothing especially new about this, remarks *The World*, and we read in the Philadelphia *Record* that "the bucket-shop has been exposed as often as wood alcohol has been, but men crave financial and alcoholic stimulation and if the genuine thing is out of reach or is beyond their means, a good many people are reckless enough to take their chances with fatal imitations." In commenting on the recent call of the President of the New York Stock Exchange for action against bucket-shops, the *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* admits that here is "a great and growing evil, more rife now than ever":

"The line of gullible persons who believe true what they would like to have true and persuade themselves that there is a short and sure crosscut for quickly getting rich seems inexhaustible.

"It is estimated that these bucket-shops, which are scattered through the financial district of the city, despoil the people of this country of at least 100 millions a year. This must remain an estimate, for while thousands of victims make piteous complaint, many others perceive good reasons for suffering in silence."

This financial authority agrees with President Cromwell that "the war created an army of small and inexperienced investors who need some kind of protection":

"Thousands of them took Liberty bonds, and were afterwards gulled out of them; vendors of paper mining stocks and of oil concerns, which may not have owned even a hole in the ground, used to respond with a prompt and cheerful affirmative to letters asking if they would 'take' Liberty bonds; they took them unhesitatingly, and 'allowed' par for them!"

While "no fair-minded person will charge that the Stock Exchanges are directly to blame for the existence of swindlers who infest the Wall Street district," there is no doubt in the New York *Tribune's* mind that "indirectly they are to some extent responsible." In this way:

"Reputable firms, for example, accept orders from houses which they know to be disreputable. Men known to be bucket-shop proprietors and suspected, at least, of being crooked, are countenanced by members of firms whose own standards are high. There is far too much tolerance among brokers of shady institutions and shady individuals. . . .

"If every brokerage firm whose transactions are bona fide and whose methods are honorable would treat the bucket-shop men as outcasts, refusing either to trade with them or to tolerate them, the bucket-shop evil would be very largely mitigated."

And the law can not be too severe upon these swindlers who "deliberately seek to rob the poor and the ignorant," *The Tribune* goes on; "the more of them caught and punished, the more others of the same scoundrelly inclinations will be discouraged." But this will not entirely cure the evil, it admits, and the Rochester *Post-Express* is inclined to think that if the "easy marks" are protected from these swindlers, "they will give their money away to other swindlers." Yes, comments the Brooklyn *Eagle*, there have been other anti-bucket-shop campaigns, with their "fan-fare of trumpets" and sensational disclosures, but "nothing was done to prevent the sowing of a new crop of dragon's teeth." "This must not happen again," it insists:

"Regulation, bonding and control from above are threatened. Every house affiliated with the Stock Exchange can and must know who is using its quotations. Its authority over its own members is unlimited. For the rest, the State must act."

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GETTING MAD AT HER BECAUSE SHE DOESN'T GIVE AS MUCH MILK AS SHE DID TWO YEARS AGO ISN'T GOING TO HELP THE SUPPLY ANY.

—Darling in the New York *Tribune*.

THE WAY IT WORKS.

—Churchill in the *United Mine Workers' Journal*.

TWO VIEWS OF WHO DOES THE KICKING.

A BIG STRIKE AGAINST WAGE CUTS

NEW ENGLAND'S GREATEST TEXTILE STRIKE, called in protest against wage cuts of 20 per cent. and increases in working hours from 48 to 54 per week, affected, in the month between January 15 and February 15 approximately 100,000 men and women—half the number employed in the cotton manufacturing industry of the section. In Rhode Island alone, reports the Boston *Post*, 27 mills were closed in the first four weeks of the strike. The complaint of the union workers is that their wages have been cut 42 per cent. in sixteen months; the manufacturers reply that, with hours and wages at their present notch it is impossible further to reduce the prices of goods, and that with goods at their present prices there is little or no demand. Southern competition, with its less expensive labor cost, is also said by some correspondents to be a factor in causing a reduction of wages and an increase in working hours, but this is doubted by the Springfield *Republican*. "A determined effort by manufacturers to stimulate buying by reducing the cost of production—and incidentally the price—of their goods," is the reason given by this New England paper. In Manchester, N. H., which is witnessing its first strike in 25 years, and where the largest cotton mill in the world is located, the Manchester *Union* admits that "costs must come down. The trouble is that all of us have been perfectly willing to have the other fellow liquidate." As the Lowell *Courier-Citizen*, with its wealth of local knowledge, tells us in detail:

"During the war textile wages went up by leaps and bounds to meet the necessities of the war conditions. The result of it all was a textile wage scale here that was something like 150 per cent. of increase over pre-war conditions. Since the war ended the 'deflation' of wage scales has proceeded but slowly.

"The wage scale obviously can not continue at its highest levels if the local textile mills expect to be able to compete with other textile centers, particularly those in the South. It seems the part of better judgment to get orders, keep the mills running, and have more and more people employed even at lower pay, instead of forcing short hours, limited employment and steady loss of business by holding up the wage scale at a prohibitive figure.

"The wage-earner is entitled to his proper proportion in the costs, but he also is interested just as any business man is interested, in doing business at as good a price as he can—and still get the business. That appears to be the whole matter in a nutshell."

"High wages," agrees the Springfield *Republican*, "can not be maintained, with foreign markets half dead and agriculture prostrated. For the farming population of the United States accounts for a large share of the industrial output." Besides, points out the neighboring Springfield *Union*, "our textile manufacturers have suffered a shrinkage of value of output of more than $250,000,000 during the past year." According to the Brooklyn *Citizen*, therefore—

"Economic conditions furnish a good warrant to the textile mill owners for their action. It is impossible for them to keep wages and hours of labor up to the level of prosperous times in the most severe trade crisis the country, perhaps, has ever experienced."

The contention of the New England textile workers, however, as reported by a special correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, is that their individual output per working day is greater, and of a better quality, than that of the Southern mill worker. Therefore, they declare, their wages should not be reduced. In the South, they point out, wages are lower, conditions are poorer in general, and children are employed in the mills—all of which go to make costs of production cheaper. The Socialist New York *Call* also objects to what it terms "this campaign of deflation, which has continued with the precision of an organized plan." As the workers' side is argued by the Boston *Post*:

"There will be a good deal of public sympathy for the thousands of cotton-factory workers now out on strike. They may be pardoned if they feel that their pay has been cut out of proportion to that of other laboring men and women since the war, and that the reduction of living expenses has not kept pace with the reductions of their wages. And as they see huge dividends paid by the companies, they can hardly be blamed for feeling that they are not getting a rightful share."

TO TRUST THE FARMER WITH TRUST METHODS

A SERIOUS EFFORT to give the farmer a chance to sell his products at higher prices, without extra costs to the consumer, is seen by the Philadelphia *Inquirer* in the passage by the House and the Senate of the bill providing for the cooperative marketing of farm, dairy, orchard and ranch products. The bill provides that whatever associations are formed must be operated for the mutual benefit of the members; that no member be allowed more than one vote, no matter how great his financial interest in the association, and that dividends on stock or membership must not exceed eight per cent. per annum. In the opinion of the New York *Globe*, "the enactment of the Cooperative Marketing Bill by Congress is a milestone in the history of the business organization of the country; it testifies that the era of pretense in economic life is drawing to an end, and that the nation is beginning to consider present realities, rather than historic fictions, in the drafting of laws."

The bill was passed by a vote of 58 to 1 in the Senate, and some editors hail it as a great victory for the so-called agricultural bloc. But there seems to be little cavil on this score: "To sensible legislation, whether promoted by a party, or bloc, or by individual Congressmen, there is no objection," asserts the New York *Tribune*. That there is no danger of a wheat, corn, fruit, or live-stock monopoly resulting from the enactment of the bill is agreed by such well-known and widely separated papers as the Springfield *Republican*, the Kansas City *Star*, the Newark *News*, and the New York *Evening Post*, among others. As *The Post* puts it:

"It is clearly impossible for any cooperative agency ever to obtain a monopoly of wheat, corn, or any other great staple. Prices of most such crops are fixt in the world markets. Even were they fixt in America, it would be impossible to enroll and hold millions of farmers in a monopoly. Powerful as is the Dairymen's League, the prices it charges here are regulated by competition and by the world price of butter, cheese and condensed milk. The California Fruit Growers' Exchange, the most successful of American cooperative bodies, has never approached the ability to control prices. By cost marketing, widening the field of sale, improved auction methods, standardization and advertisement of product, and improvement of fruit culture, it has given the fruit-growers rich profits where once they sold at a loss. But at the same time it has benefited the consumers by giving them ten times as much fruit as they formerly took, of a far higher quality, and at prices much lower."

According to the last Census figures, the products of less than eight per cent. of the farms of the United States were sold through cooperative organizations, we are told by the *Pennsylvania Farmer* (Philadelphia). Of the rest, writes Richard Spillane in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, "the middleman got a very large toll." According to the figures of the New York *Evening Mail*, out of every dollar "the farmer gets on an average only about 30 cents of what the consumer pays; the remaining 70 cents goes for marketing the product." At the same time that the farmer is receiving low prices for what he sells, points out the Fargo *Courier-News*, freight rates, interest rates, taxes, and the manufactured goods which the farmer must buy "remain almost as high as ever." "It takes much more wheat to pay for a wagon or a suit of clothes than it used to," remarks this paper, "and the farmer is disgusted with the old system of marketing. He believes there is too much speculation in grain and other farm products, and that the route from producer to consumer is too roundabout. He objects to taking what is offered for his wheat, and to paying what the other fellow asks for manufactured goods. He therefore favors cooperative marketing."

Of the new plan, which authorizes the formation of associations to establish common marketing agencies, we are told by the Philadelphia *Inquirer:*

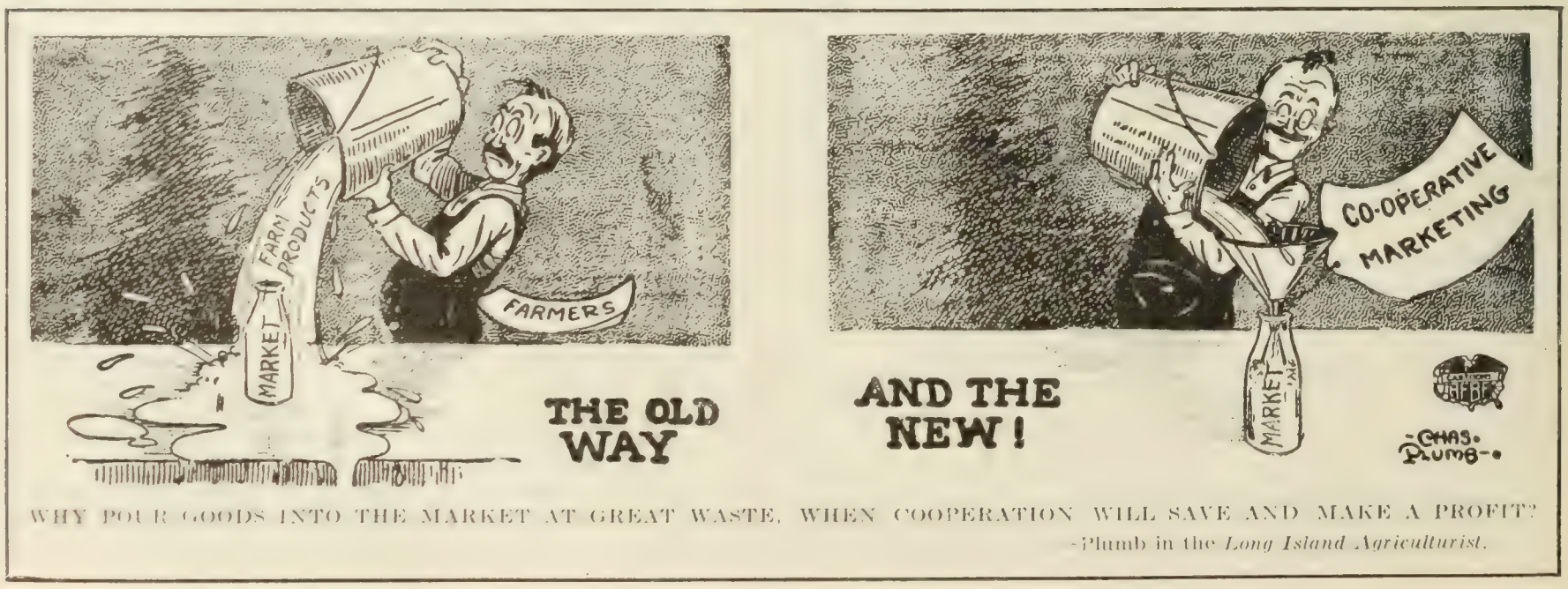
"These associations are to be wholly outside of the anti-trust laws, except that the Secretary of Agriculture may interfere to prevent monopoly, should occasion require. As this plan is new to this country, grave doubts have been exprest as to its workings. That is something for the future to determine, but back of the scheme are said to be able organizers with a large amount of capital.

"In Europe, notably in Denmark and Holland, such cooperative societies have been in existence for many years and with great success. It can be seen that in small countries it might be impossible to carry out such a plan more easily than in the United States, but certainly it is worth trying. It is hoped that Mr. Hoover, with his experience in dealing with large subjects, will be a prominent factor in establishing the association.

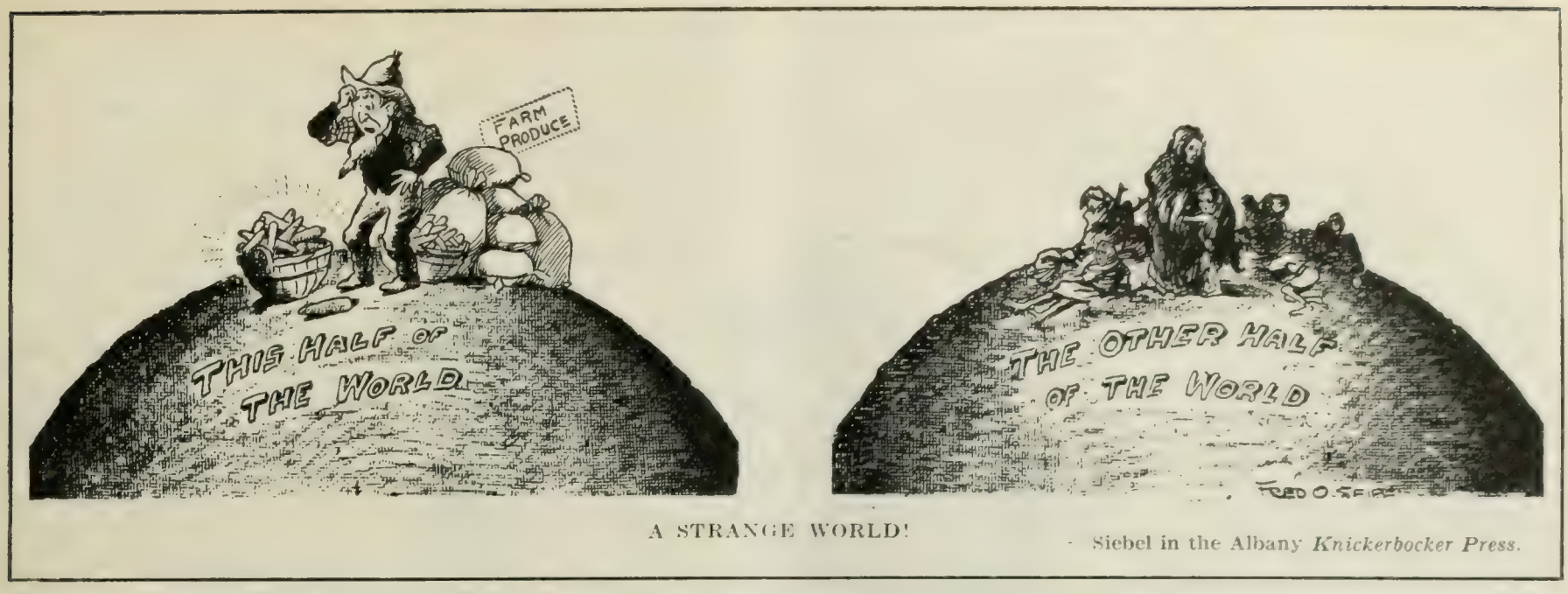
"It is unfortunate that at present the farmer is obliged to sell all his products at the lowest prices soon after they mature, while he is obliged to buy everything he needs at the highest prices. If the new system can hold for sale all agricultural products to meet the best market and yet give the consumers the same prices as at present, it means the elimination of a large number of middlemen, and that is the precise object of the measure. It should be thoroughly tested, and every one should hope for its success."

"What manufacturers are forbidden to do by the anti-trust law is to conspire to throttle competition and impose exorbitant prices on the public," notes the Duluth *Herald*. "What farmers are permitted to do by the new law is to cooperate in their marketing in the hope of getting living prices for their products." As the New York *Tribune* explains:

"Farmers, because of their number, find it difficult to combine to sell their products and to stabilize their markets. They are scattered, small producers, with poor facilities for carrying crops over for a season or a part of a season. On the other hand, the big, highly organized industries have systematized production, distribution, and sales and can easily protect themselves



WHY POUR GOODS INTO THE MARKET AT GREAT WASTE, WHEN COOPERATION WILL SAVE AND MAKE A PROFIT?
—Plumb in the *Long Island Agriculturist*.



A STRANGE WORLD!

Siebel in the Albany *Knickerbocker Press.*

from sharp price fluctuations. They can live within the anti-trust laws and yet achieve the purposes of cooperative marketing."

The Cooperative Marketing Bill, thinks the New York *World*, "will tend to put the farmer on equal terms with the business interests of the country, and as such is an excellent thing." Moreover, points out the New York *Evening Mail*—

"It is not merely that the farmer gets less than he ought of what the consumer pays for the food actually reaching the market. The farmer also loses every year on produce he is unable to market. With proper organization there should be no such waste of good food on the farms in times when people are starving in the city.

"All the benefits of organized business will come the farmer's way through properly organized and operated cooperative societies. And the townsman will gain not only from the opportunity to buy food cheaper through the elimination of brokers who perform no real economic service; he will gain also from the fact that the farmer will have more money to spend on what the town produces."

Even before the bill had gone to the President for signature the American farmer had begun to arrange for the erection of great cooperative grain elevators and commission houses at strategic points throughout the country. The United States Grain Growers, Inc., composed of 45,000 farmers, arranged, for instance, for the erection of many elevators in order to compete against the professional trader in grain, we are told by the New York *News Record.*

A warning against allowing the farmer such wide latitude in the conduct of his business, however, while the manufacturer, the coal operator, and others are restrained by the Sherman Anti-trust Law, is issued by the New Haven *Journal-Courier*, in an editorial headed "Legislative Madness." As this paper sees it:

"The agricultural interests may resent the suggestion that they would never act in restraint of trade and hold up the general public with exorbitant prices for their products, but they can not deny that under the terms of the proposed law the opportunity is given them to do so. There have been too many examples of temptation following in the path of opportunity to warrant the confidence that any particular group is free from danger in that connection."

The New York *Journal of Commerce* also points out what it considers a danger:

"It would be an intolerable condition in this or any other country were we to establish a closed market for foodstuffs by the imposition of fabulously high tariff duties and were we then to proceed to authorize the absolute establishment of prices by farm combinations, yet that is what we are doing. Meantime the foundation is being laid for a dangerous agrarianism of the most offensive type. The farmer can be a tyrannous master, as the methods at Washington now show."

RED RIVALRY IN RUSSIAN RELIEF

ARE FUNDS BEING COLLECTED in the United States for the Russian Soviet Government by organizations thinly camouflaged as relief agencies? Or are these bodies only supplementing, unofficially, the work of the American Relief Administration? And, even if the latter is the case, why waste a portion of the funds collected in additional overhead expenses? Such are a few of the questions prompted by the recent report to President Harding by Secretary of Commerce Hoover, who is also head of the American Relief Administration. Under the pretext of the collection of funds for Russian famine sufferers, we are told by the Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*, "the sympathizers with Bolshevism now in this country are being gathered into a vast nation-wide organization, to which Senators, Governors, Bishops, a Cardinal, and many other eminent persons have lent their names." "The Russian Red Cross, which is the agency through which funds raised by these bodies are sent to Russia, is virtually a semi-official agency of the Soviet Government," further charges the Department of Justice, and "the organizations that are collecting funds are under the direction of men who were connected more or less closely with Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, the unrecognized 'Ambassador' of the Bolshevist Government, who was deported from America some time ago." According to the Department of Justice, which is investigating their activities in behalf of Russian relief, the funds and supplies which they collect "are shipped to Russian Soviet officials for distribution by them." Hence the suspicion that these so-called relief committees throughout the United States are in reality Soviet bureaus collecting funds for the Bolshevist Government.

There are more than two hundred such organizations in the United States, and they are "frankly Communistic," according to Secretary Hoover. "Of the money raised by the different committees, which is said to run into the hundreds of thousands of dollars, very little seems to have gotten to Russia as yet," notes *The Times.* Four relief committees are said by the Department of Justice to be officered and managed by well-known Communists or sympathizers, one of whom, Dr. Dubrowsky, is the successor to Ludwig C. A. K. Martens. It was Dr. Dubrowsky, we are told by *The Times*, who authorized Walter Liggett and A. W. Riker, of Chicago, to organize the American Committee for Russian Famine Relief, and who advanced an underwriting fund of $3,500 to start the organization. Another organization, the Red Cross of Soviet Russia, is said to have collected $500,000 since its New York City offices were opened last September. In a letter to Governor Davis, of Idaho, and in his report to the President, Secretary Hoover wrote:

"I understand Dr. Dubrowsky states that all supplies collected through the Russian Red Cross are dispatched to the

Soviet authorities for distribution; in fact, that all supplies so far shipped have been sent to these authorities. I have not the slightest criticism to any one of any faith recruiting supplies for the famine sufferers, but I doubt whether all of the eminent men who have joined your committee are aware of the above facts. They might prefer to direct their support to such organizations as the Friends' Service Committee and others, who are represented in Russia by Americans and whose distribution is directly in the hands of Americans. I feel that aid by Americans should be distributed by well-known American organizations in Russia as a matter of national pride, if for no other reason.

"The American Relief Administration operates under agreement with the Soviet authorities. . . . Under this agreement the Soviet authorities furnish free all transportation, warehousing, buildings and currency required for payment of Russian staff. American personnel is largely voluntary and the whole overhead is borne by its own special funds so that the entire Congressional authorization is devoted to purchase and transportation without other charges."

THE LITTLE END OF THE HORN OF PLENTY.
—Shafer in the Cincinnati *Post*.

The Secretary then reports that the total resources at the command of the American Relief Administration since beginning its work in Russia amounted to $52,599,700. The famine is proving larger than anticipated, and there is congestion and delay at Russian ports and on Russian railways. The free use of Finnish and Polish railways, however, has been offered, and in this way the distribution of grain will be facilitated. Nineteen million persons was the estimate made in January by Dr. Nansen of the men, women, and children suffering for want of food, and the total population affected is 33,000,000. It is the greatest famine the world ever saw, declares the Buffalo *Commercial*. The drought of last year, it seems, left twelve Russian states with only 69,000 tons of grain to feed the 15,000,000 who normally consumed 938,000 tons.

"The obvious thing for Americans to do," thinks the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, "is to help the Russian people through organizations in the hands of Americans whose motives are beyond suspicion." "To help the Soviets separately," points out the Rochester *Post-Express*, "is to help continue them in power; to aid them to keep up the work of oppressing and starving the Russian people." Moreover, declares the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, "Russia should help by disbanding, or at least reducing, its vast Red Army." As the New York *Tribune* puts Mr. Hoover's case:

"When Martens, the Soviet Ambassador, was sent home, he left behind several of his assistants. These have suddenly become interested in alms, and have organized two hundred collecting societies. Martens baited his hook with offers of contracts, hoping to enlist American cupidity; his successors are fishing with appeals to the humanitarian spirit of America.

"The American Relief Association has been recognized by the Government as the proper agency for distributing food in the Russian famine districts. Yet for some time in various publications of radical tendency have been appearing suspicious advertisements asking for funds. What is the idea? If any one would give to Russia's famine victims, why not contribute to the American Relief Administration? Why confide money to a branch of the Government which stript the Russian peasants of their grain and left them to starve? Why a desire to duplicate managerial expense or to send money to Lenine and Trotzky?

"The public thinks it understands for whose benefit the hat is being passed—that solicitude for the starving is the thinnest of camouflage.

"Exposure has come none too soon."

Mr. Liggett, of Chicago, however, declares that "the American Committee for Russian Famine Relief has not distributed funds through the Soviet Government, and does not intend to do so." In a telegram to the editor of the New York *Times* Mr. Liggett goes on:

"We have not the remotest connection with the American Federated Russian Famine Committee, on whose letterhead you say our members' names appear, nor any of its subsidiary organizations.

"The American Committee for Russian Famine Relief decided to distribute its aid largely through the Russian Red Cross, because that organization has the same international standing as the American Red Cross. The Russian Red Cross, moreover, has field workers all over the famine area in districts untouched by other relief organizations. Supplies consigned to the Russian Red Cross have priority of shipment to the famine region. Supplies are not subject to Government control or inspection.

"The American Committee for Russian Famine Relief recognized, too, that the Russian Red Cross, organized in 1863, is no more controlled by the Russian Government than is the American Red Cross controlled by the Republican Administration."

The attack upon the relief organizations is characterized by the New York *Globe* as "silly." The Departments of State, Justice and Commerce, says this paper, are merely "carrying on a private war with the Bolshevist Government." We read on:

"It has been discovered that men and women in sympathy with the Bolshevists are raising funds for Russian relief. That is not a wholly amazing discovery. Famine is not political. People who have nothing but contempt for Communist theories are willing to feed starving Russians. It certainly is not surprizing, therefore, that those who approve of the Messrs. Lenine, Trotzky and company should also be sending food to Russia.

"It is conceivable that some of the Bolshevist partizans in this country may have said foolish or prejudiced things. But what difference does that make? The anti-Bolshevist partizans are not less mad. The vast majority of the men and women concerned in Russian relief are thinking about the hunger of women, of little children, of simple farmers who are wasting to death, and not about Bolshevist politics. The attack made upon these organizations is consequently as infamous as it is absurd."

The New York *World* takes a similar view:

"It is now charged that a few of the organizations are manned by Communist sympathizers. No doubt they are. It is charged that the Russian Red Cross, affiliated with the International Red Cross at Geneva, is related to the Soviet Government. No doubt it is. But just where, how, and why this constitutes a plot, it is hard to see. For it is not charged that the money is used for anything but the relief of needy Russians, and until that charge is made and proved, it is no use hinting that the American Republic is in danger because there are Russian Bolsheviks here who are collecting money for stricken compatriots in Russia."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

THE doldrums invariably succeed the war drums.—*Columbia Record.*

IDLE talk won't put the men to work.—*Newspaper Enterprise Association.*

THE idea is that the bonus will put the "vet" in velvet.—*Greenville Piedmont.*

ABOUT everything has been deflated except the national government.—*Columbia Record.*

WELL, trusts may solve the world problems if trust in God is one of them.—*Fresno Republican.*

SENATOR NEWBERRY has his $eat. So much for the $anctity of $uffrage.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

THE only two who can live as cheaply as one are a flea and a dog.—*Newspaper Enterprise Association.*

LITTLE brown jug and little town jug are never empty the same day.—*Newspaper Enterprise Association.*

SOME one says that the year 1921 was a blessing in disguise. There is no question about the disguise, all right.—*Charleston Gazette.*

IF you chance to meet a sneezer, swat him promptly on the veezer; thus you stifle his cadenza and avoid the influenza.—*Louisville Times.*

THE California climate may be full of octogenarians, but at any rate the movie folks out there don't seem to go in for longevity.—*New York Evening Post.*

WELL, maybe the ten-year period of peace guaranteed by the Four-Power treaty will pass while the Senate is debating its ratification.—*New York Tribune.*

IN the past six years 94 peers, 235 baronets, and 2,016 knights have been created in Great Britain, which is said to be a record. And they all have to acknowledge a plain mister as their political leader.—*Springfield Republican.*

THE United States appears to be placing chief stress on the "no" in Genoa.—*Indianapolis Star.*

IF ever we get ambitious and start out to break a record, it will be the one the neighbor plays about 11 P. M.—*Kingston Whig.*

Now that the armament race is stopt, the only remaining obstacle to universal peace is the human race.—*San Diego Tribune.*

OPPORTUNITY knocks but once, and that may be the reason it has a better reputation than other knockers.—*Pasadena Evening Post.*

IT is really encouraging the way diplomats turn at last to the sensible thing after every darn-fool scheme has failed.—*Winnipeg Free Press.*

As we understand it, the wreck of civilization will follow immediately if any European nation is denied whatever she is demanding.—*Kitchener Record.*

A JUDGE rules that a wife is worth $8,000. At that rate, the doughboy on the Rhine will soon collect our share of the indemnity.—*Sherbrooke Record.*

THE dry waive shows signs of becoming permanent.—*Columbia Record.*

THE real crime wave is the failure of juries to convict.—*Greenville Piedmont.*

WILL the Senate O. K. the treaties or give them the K. O.?—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

WHAT the tax experts should do is to devise a method of painless extraction.—*Columbia Record.*

THERE are exceptions to all rules—especially the British rule.—*Newspaper Enterprise Association.*

IF you drink enough moonshine, you won't see the sunshine.—*Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

MEXICO is discussing a prohibition law; but not as much as we are.—*Newspaper Enterprise Association.*

THERE are three-year-old children in Mexico now who have never seen a war.—*New York Tribune.*

AND so the earth is losing speed. Well, that sounds hopeful. Perhaps it is on the up-grade.—*Birmingham News.*

AN eye-specialist says green quiets the nerves. This is especially true of green backs.—*Fort Smith Southwest American.*

THE only difference between stumbling-blocks and stepping-stones is in the way you use them.—*Newspaper Enterprise Association.*

TWO-CENT stamps are now being counterfeited, but marks, crowns and rubles are apparently still out of danger.—*Springfield Republican.*

PROFESSOR FISHER admits now that Germany isn't making ersatz gold. She is still making ersatz promises, however.—*New York Tribune.*

THE new income tax blanks are easier to fill out than the old ones, but it is still as hard as ever to fill out the checks to accompany them.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

NEXT war might not impose such heavy burdens on us. We might have the luck to lose it.—*Wall Street Journal.*

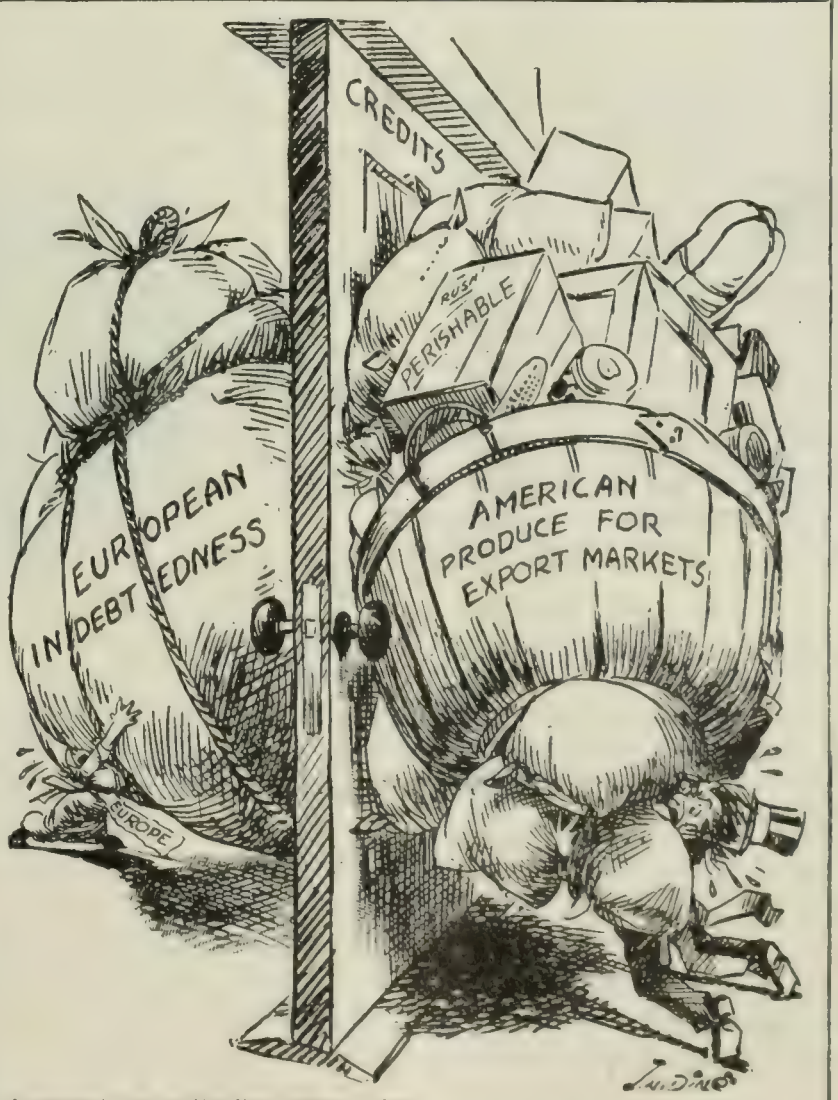
THE Government has adopted a new design on the dollar. Every tax law it's passed has done that.—*Manila Bulletin.*

MAYBE after ten years Japan will have everything nailed down, and then we won't need a naval base in the Pacific, anyway.—*Edmonton Journal.*

HORSE-POWER has been sufficiently developed in the motor. What we need now is the development of a little horse sense in the driver.—*Baltimore Sun.*

A VERY marked difference between the Harding treaties and the Wilson treaties lies in the fact that Mr. Harding knows his Senate.—*New York Telegraph.*

GERMANY was militaristic because she called a treaty a scrap of paper; France is militaristic because she wishes to keep another treaty from being a scrap of paper.—*Long Beach Telegram.*



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SOMEBODY'S GOT TO LAY DOWN THE BUNDLE LONG ENOUGH TO OPEN THE DOOR.

Darling in the New York *Tribune.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

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STRIKE DUTY AT THE CARNATIC MILL IN MADRAS

Troopers guarding the entrance to a big manufacturing plant in Madras, where labor troubles are part of the general disturbances in India, and where the situation is "regarded as so menacing that all Europeans are being enrolled as special constables by order of the Government." Madras dispatches say also that the constables are armed with military rifles and ammunition.

BRITAIN'S PERIL IN INDIA

THE HORROR OF AN INDIA left by the cowardice of Great Britain to its own bitter dissensions must be averted at any cost, say some English writers in approving the policy of stern repression inaugurated to cope with the Non-Co-operative leader Gandhi, who it is said is working hand in glove with the Moslem rebels. His work must be stopt at once, for he can "no longer plead that he does not intend bloodshed," writes one British correspondent in India, and the Government of that country is "right at least in dealing with him as an avowed and dangerous rebel committed to a policy of forcible expulsion of the English from this land." The first sign of Britain's strong arm, we are told, was the order of the Indian Government for the arrest of Mahatma K. Gandhi, because, as the India Office stated in an official communication to the London press, of his "campaign of civil disobedience" and his recent manifesto which "no government could discuss, much less accept." Yet India is gradually to take her place as a partner in the British commonwealth of nations, probably as a federation of provinces, we read in cabled reports of a speech by the Secretary for India, E. S. Montagu, who is quoted further as saying:

"We are in favor of 'swaraj,' as they call it, within the Empire. We will lead them there in the only way we believe they can be successfully led there. It is pathetic that those disturbing the peace in India to-day bear on the forefront of their banner the demand for precisely the same 'swaraj,' or self-government, but they think they can get it faster by revolution.

"It is by evolution, not revolution, that progress is possible; therefore there is no way of dealing with their efforts except by the rigorous enforcement of the law and the severe repression of those seeking to disturb it."

Meanwhile, American newspapers publish a statement issued by Dr. Sarat Mukerji, National Executive Secretary of the Friends of Freedom for India (New York), in which we read:

"Indian Nationalists are enrolling themselves by thousands as volunteers as a challenge to the British Government's threat of stern repression. Mr. Gandhi's terms of peace, which include the evacuation of Syria by the French, and of Egypt by the British, and of the immediate departure of the entire British Army from India, were considered impossible by the British Government. As a result the entire program of Non-Co-operation, including boycott of British goods, civil disobedience and nonpayment of taxes is put into force among the masses."

Additional evidence of the gravity of the situation in India appears in a speech delivered by the British Governor of Bengal, and reported in an Indian dispatch to the London *Daily Chronicle*, in which he said:

"It would be the height of unwisdom to close one's eyes to the gravity of the situation with which not the Government only but society in the widest meaning of that term is now faced. It seems desirable to call attention to this because there still appear to be quite a number of people who in spite of all that has happened, in spite of the resort to violence which has characterized the Non-Co-operation movement in Malabar, Nalegaon, Giridih, Aligarh, Bombay, and many other places, have not yet grasped the seriousness or nearness of the danger with which the country is threatened."

The Daily Chronicle's correspondent, who writes from the Prince of Wales's camp, at Gwalior, India, declares it is unfortunate that "up to the present the terms employed by both sides in this contest of law against anarchy have been either cumbersome or misleading." Nothing has helped the cause of Gandhi more in England, this correspondent avers, than the apparently innocuous air of such words as "volunteers," and "Non-Co-operators." We are told that "mass civil disobedience" would be better understood throughout the English-speaking world had the homely word "rebellion" been used from the beginning, and this informant adds: "In future let us call a spade a spade, for only by abandonment of these pernicious euphemisms can the reality of the situation here find its right place among the many crises which now threaten our work and well-being in the new constitutions of our imperial life." But this writer's dispatch becomes most interesting when he suggests that "only by a final and honorable settlement with Turkey can sedition in India be crusht out"; everything he has witnessed during

the past year in India tends to confirm this view, and he continues:

"But as that settlement still suffers postponement after postponement, a second and equally vital need has forced its way to the front—the need so to handle the Indian situation that when at last friendly relations are established with the chief Moslem Government the opportunity for reaping the benefits of the settlement shall not have passed. . . .

"In some respects India is as far away from home as in the days of the East India Company. In spite of cables and steamships it takes almost as long as then for those in England to realize the processes which from month to month are changing the nature of sedition here.

"It was true a year ago that Hindu and Moslem agitators were equally pressing their methods of rebellion upon the population of India, and it was true that the particular grievances of each—the Khalifat question and Punjab memories respectively—still bulked largely among the real causes of discontent. To-day, however, from end to end of the peninsula it is to the influence of the Moslems that the authorities look for the prime cause of each succeeding trouble, and it is no longer either guardianship of the holy places or vengeance for Amritsar that stir deepest antagonism among our enemies.

Gandhi to-day is merely an instrument in the hands of the Mohammedan rebels whom nothing but express disavowal of their objects and methods by their coreligionists friendly to Britain can convert, or at least dishearten.

"Above all, the blind confidence at home that in the long run the present unholy alliance between Hindu and Moslem must break down needs to be disturbed. It will break down, but without strong action now it will break down too late."

THE GREAT QUESTION ABOUT INDIA.

"Will he be able to lift it?"

—*The Looker-On* (Calcutta).

This writer goes on to relate that one of Gandhi's most notorious Moslem colleagues confessed to him in person that what the Mohammedan agitators aim at is nothing less than "a sovereign State of India," and he proceeds:

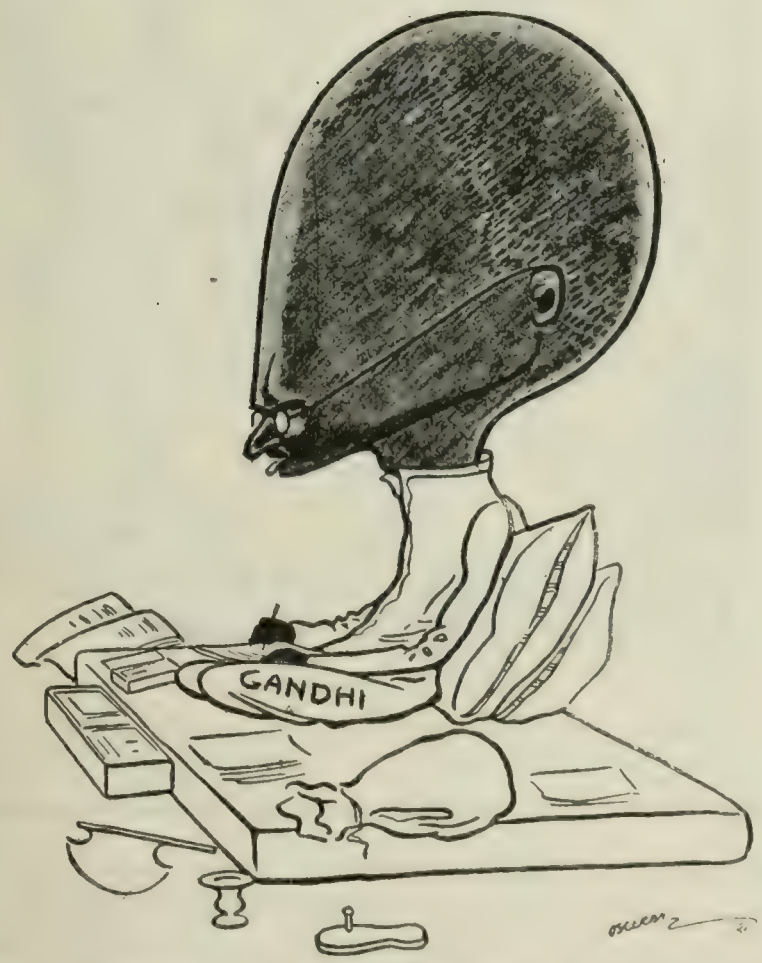
"'A Mohammedan State of India?' I queried. 'Of course,' said he.

"I suggested that under any principle of self-determination the Hindus enormously outnumbered the Moslems.

"'The Hindus!' he burst out. 'You leave us to deal with the Hindus. We are a fighting race. We have the tradition of empire. We have behind us the whole strength of Islam outside India. You leave the Hindus to us.'

"No comment is necessary except that there is not a Moslem in India in whose heart this grandiose scheme, should British rule be removed, does not find an echo.

"Perhaps it should be added that, tho Gandhi can not be ignorant of this aspiration, he continues to work with the Mohammedan agitators. The truth is that each side is firmly convinced that it is making use of the other to pull chestnuts out of the fire, and than this there can be no more certain cause of a fearful clash between the two faiths and an ultimate internecine catastrophe which more, perhaps, than any other imperial disaster we are in honor bound to prevent."



A BRITISH CARTOONIST'S VIEW OF GANDHI.

—*The Looker-On* (Calcutta)

A special correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* says that authoritative information shows every effort on the part of the Government in India to meet Moderate opinion, and "where there is any reason for thinking that action has been unnecessarily severe, steps have been taken to remove the cause of complaint, and care is used to differentiate between those who are merely tools in the hands of the Extremists and those who are prime movers in any disturbance." To some extent this policy of "greater discrimination" has had a good effect, we are told, but "it has not evoked as yet all the support that might have been expected from the Moderates." Somewhat different is the view of the Bombay correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian*, who writes:

"The Moderates were triumphantly aware of the extent to which the Indian Legislatures had already justified the first instalment of self-government, and frankly jubilant because they had chosen the better part. The abler and more reasonable Extremists were watching the Moderates' growing power with a mixture of chagrin and envy. The Kemalist victories and Franco-Turkish Treaty foreshadowed redress of the Khalifat wrongs and a change of temper in the British Cabinet. The Non-Cooperators had no more cards to throw on the table. Their exchequer, moral and monetary, was bankrupt and a serious schism at the annual Congress imminent.

"All these dangers to the movement were averted by the arrests. Suddenly the Executive, without consulting any party leaders, or the councilors themselves, embarked on a policy of drastic, if legitimate, repression, using as its instrument the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1908 and Seditious Meetings Act, two measures already condemned by the Repressive Measures Commission, tho actually still on the statute-book. . . . Yet Indians of every shade of opinion rushed into one camp to attack the Government."

AMERICA'S "MORTGAGE" ON EUROPE

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS is considered too brief a period for complete repayment of the Allied debt even by certain British financial experts, while in France the feeling is wide-spread that Uncle Sam as a money-lender is entirely too severe in the terms of his "mortgage on Europe." A British argument that, it is said, must be plain to American bankers, is recorded by Mr. Arthur W. Kiddy, Financial Editor of the London *Morning Post*, and it maintains that "even under ordinary conditions any Government raising large foreign loans would require a longer period for amortization, let alone transactions running into almost thousands of millions." Yet the London financial district, he writes in his cable letter to the New York *Evening Post*, recognizes the old-time propensity of our Government for making out rosy pictures of the future, instead of facing facts; and it believes that the best tonic for all sections of our community is a clear and stern recognition of our war losses and the necessity for economy and hard work." The idea behind the Genoa Conference may be excellent, this British expert remarks, "but nine-tenths of the remedies suggested could be applied by each individual government without moving a mile from its own domains." He tells us further that British financiers would like the scheme for repayment to take some form through which "bonds could be marketed in England from time to time, thereby giving British investors an opportunity of converting external into internal obligations."

ALL EUROPE WANTS HIM IN THIS RÔLE.

UNCLE SAM: "What part can I play in your production?"
MARIANNE: "Why—you play the American billionaire, of course."
—*La Victoire* (Paris).

To the French view, as indicated by the semi-official Paris *Temps*, the settlement of the American debt in capital and interest, is inseparably bound up with the settlement of the reparations debt. Consequently a choice between several methods has to be made, and the principal of these are two, namely:

"Either arrangements for settling the American debt must be adjourned until it is definitely known how the reparations debt will be recovered, or else if the United States maintain her decision to collect interest and demand full repayment of the capital in twenty-five years all measures must be taken as soon as possible to secure payment of the German debt in the same conditions with interest on the total and full acquittal in twenty-five years.

"The measures which will probably have to be taken against Germany to do this may be contrary to the more tolerant policy which we have supported. But we hope that if the attitude of the American Government makes it necessary the United States Army will contribute to their enforcement, and that it will contribute in proportion as the money recovered from Germany is destined to pay the United States."

To this influential Paris paper the moment seems opportune for recalling some past mistakes of American policy in these words:

"At the close of the war the United States could have assumed the financial direction of the world. She had only at that moment to take into account the fact which is now being forced on her: Recovery of the Allied debt to America is impossible unless the Allies recover the reparations debt from Germany.

"If these two debts had been combined three years ago the United States would have ranked among the direct creditors of Germany. Her presence would have discouraged those Germans who have preached non-fulfilment of the treaty. Further, as the United States would have had an immediate interest in making Germany pay, she might have extended the credit which would have made Germany solvent. Europe would have been kept in a state of economic convalescence, and the wheat of the American farmer would have sold more largely.

"The United States has followed the opposite policy. She has withdrawn from European questions, and Europe has painfully fallen into the quarrels which come from empty pockets."

The London *Statist* believes that cooperation with Europe "will certainly not be forthcoming from the United States while expenditure on armaments by European countries, which profess their inability to balance their budgets, continues to be on a big scale." Yet it admits that current military expenditure in Europe is "to a large extent unavoidable," and consequently it observes that the "Washington decisions provide only a very partial remedy, and something much more drastic in the way of retrenchment is needed, as a preliminary to general reconstruction."

A GERMAN-SWISS VIEW.

EUROPE: "Uncle Sam! Help, Help!"
UNCLE SAM: "Sorry, I can't. Don't you see my hands are in my pockets?"
—*Nebelspalter* (Zurich).

RUSSIA RESENTS "COLONIZATION"

ANY ATTEMPT on the part of the Allied Powers or of Germany or of both forces together to capitalize Russia's weakened condition will be met by passive resistance in which she is ready to sacrifice the greater part of her population. Such is the declaration of the Soviet Russian leaders, Messrs. Lenine, Krassin, Chicherin, as quoted by a Russian correspondent of the *Berliner Tageblatt*, who tells us that Russia's leaders will go to Genoa determined not to permit cooperative employment of Allied and German capital in Russia, nor will they allow Russia to become an Allied colony, as they believe she would become, if foreign money poured into the country under the conditions proposed to them. This German correspondent reports further that if Germany found herself decisively bound to the Western Powers, Russia, tho thereby subjected to the severest privation, would continue to drag on in self-imposed isolation until the general economic situation forced the rest of the world to be moderate toward her. This informant relates further that the appointment of Dr. Walter Rathenau as Germany's Foreign Minister has sharply called the attention of Moscow to the attitude of Germany and of the Allies toward Russia.

In Czecho-Slovakia the Premier and Foreign Minister Edward Benés, gives us information through the *Prager Presse* about the various companies that have been organized for the Russian business development that Messrs. Lenine & Co. frown upon. Certain German capitalists have enterprises under way and there are international consortiums, either Anglo-German or American, which are preparing to enter Russia for trade purposes. He tells us further that there is great haste among all these business circles and a nervous anxiety to secure commercial treaties, due to the fact that there is some uncertainty about what political policy will be adopted toward the country. As

THE GREAT BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY IN RUSSIA.

—*Evening News* (London).

to Czecho-Slovakia's policy, he maintains that it is more liked than ever by Western Europe, and goes on to say:

"We have persistently opposed military intervention, for we were convinced that Russia can be helped only through a long and painful policy of reconstruction, engineered chiefly through broad economic intervention. Two years ago we outlined the idea of economic intervention in Russia, which should be bound up with certain efforts non-political in character, and having as their sole aim the repatriation of war prisoners. Following this repatriation, there should have come economic order and reciprocal interchange of trade missions between the two countries. When the recent famine overtook Russia, we endeavored to stir up a mighty international movement into Russia to help the great masses of the population. The object of this movement was to

THE LEAGUE RUSSIA WANTS.

"If only the Genoa conference would establish a League of Rations."

—*La Democratie Nouvelle* (Paris).

open Russia to Europe; for it is clear to us now, as it has always been clear, that the only way to reconstruct Russia is to have Europe in person at Moscow, to control the economic Russian system, Russian foreign policy, and the Russian Soviet army, Soviet propaganda and the secret police, and all this in combination with an intensive economic penetration from all parts of Europe. This is and can be the only way to help Russia, and without it the eventual fall of the Soviet régime would benefit nothing and no one."

Such has been the aim of Czecho-Slovak policy toward Russia, for it has wished to bring an end to Russia's martyrdom and to set the country on its feet without interfering with her domestic concerns, says Mr. Benés, who holds that this is the only policy toward Russia that can possibly succeed. We read then:

"The development of Russia's internal situation has gone so far that it is no longer possible to mistake the impending transformation of the régime of soviets into a normal régime of cooperation between the various political, economic and social classes. Serious observers of the Russian situation are now not interested in the question whether the Soviet Government must collapse or not, whether Lenine or Trotzky will remain in power or not, or whether the course of events, rapid or leisurely, inclines toward the Left or toward the Right. To-day we are much farther advanced, for we are not interested in such matters, but in the concerns of millions of needy human beings, and we wish to have Russia fit into the framework of the general policy of the world and its economic coordination. As soon as all effort is bound up in this common task, litigious questions about régimes and personalities will quietly resolve themselves automatically."

It is to Russia's own interest that such an understanding of the country become international, Minister Benés adds, and it does not mean more than that international opinion should intervene actively in the political and economic development of Russia. Thus the Russian people would cease to suffer, and all classes would regain the place that is their due.

THE SHRINKING PACIFIC

A FABLED OCEAN full of dim distances and lonely dwelling-places and strange peoples, such was the Pacific to the forefathers of the Europeans of but a few removes, and to-day their descendants see it shrinking before their very eyes. This is the thought of a contributor to the *Auckland Weekly News*, who recalls that in those days the voyager from Europe looked into its weird mystery with fascination, "musing upon its invitation to travel and trade, yet not so intrepid as to venture his hopes across its waters." Men thought of it as the birthplace of the moon, we are reminded, and gave it a name which testified they had never pushed far into the wastes they pictured as tranquil in contrast to the better known Atlantic. But now it takes on the character of "an inland lake, bordered by peoples who arrange the courtesies of traffic upon it, and use its islands as stepping-stones," and we read:

"Up to the end of the seventeenth century it was virtually unknown of Europe. The peoples upon its northwestern shore had been visited by adventurous missionaries and traders, who found their way thither by land routes perilously trodden out of old. The road to India, and so to what was then really the Far East, lay not yet past the Cape of Good Hope, and few European keels had touched the waters that Polynesian canoes traversed. But the romantic venturings of those days were the forerunners of the expeditions of definite discovery and scientific intent, by which the eighteenth century was marked. Colonization followed. Trade grew. Across and across the stretches of the newly known ocean the routes of travel threaded."

Then came into the Pacific the influence of international politics, we are told, and soon the South Seas as well as the waters of the Far East, were the scenes of national rivalries. The struggles of the West "reverberated in the Pacific with growing clearness" all down the nineteenth century and on to the days of the World War. In that terrible clash of arms, it "lay within the arena, and altho not central, was shaken and spattered by the fray." The writer recalls that

"The Pacific as the nineteenth century knew it was the concern chiefly of four nations—Great Britain, the United States, Germany and Japan. The activities of others were less momentous and prominent. Holland had long-standing interests in the adjacent East Indies. France had intervened with force of arms in Mexico, and snatched New Caledonia from under the very nose of Britain; and between these two extremes was meditating seizures of territory. But it was German aggression that counted for most in this new development.

"As the century's last quarter dawned, Germany's policy of world dominion found expression. The Bismarck Archipelago was seized. New Guinea and the two large islands, annexed by Carteret for George III, before Captain Cook explored the Pacific—New Britain and New Ireland—were soon flying the German flag. Bismarck, who had played upon British anxieties over Egypt, where France was then fomenting trouble, in securing Britain's acquiescence in these annexations, affected at first not to understand Australian protests against them. Becoming imprest by their vehemence he put against them the weight of popular feeling in Germany. He had forsworn the views that as 'a no-colony man' he aforetime propounded, and was eager for colonial expansion at all costs. Mr. Charles Lowe, his biographer, states that so far as Australian opposition was concerned, "he denied the right of the Australians to apply the Monroe Doctrine to their Polynesian neighborhood, and thus it was that he came to characterize the due regard of England for the cohesion of her great Empire as wanton obstruction to the colonial expansion of Germany.'"

Japan came to the fore in the course of events, and Germany sedulously opposed this new claimant for a place in the Pacific, and the writer points out that "along with Russia and France, Germany succeeded in robbing Japan of the fruits of victory over China." It is recalled that Wilhelm II made much of the Japanese menace to civilization, with the "made-in-Germany phrase," "Yellow Peril." At the close of the century Kiao-chao was obtained from China and established as a German naval station at Japan's front door. The writer reminds us that then the German High Seas fleet came into being, and gives a picture of the Bismarck method as follows:

"Bismarck's acknowledgment of his policy in acquiring Schleswig-Holstein was frankly phrased: 'I wished to acquire Schleswig-Holstein because unless we had that province we could not hope to have a German fleet. It was a question of national dignity that in case of need Germany should be able to hold her own against a second-rate navy. Formerly we had no fleet. I should consider it an exaggeration for Germany to compete with the French or English navies; however, we must be strong enough on the sea to be able to deal with those second-rate Powers which we can not get at by land.' So Japan's claim to be a Power in the Pacific was made an excuse for Germany's naval program, which had (as the years inexorably proved) even a wider aim than Bismarck's words acknowledged.

"How he meant to uphold the national dignity, and to hold his own against second-rate Powers was specifically instanced in his charge to the expeditionary force that left Kiel for China at the time of the Boxer rebellion. 'When you meet the foe you will defeat him. No quarter will be given, no prisoners taken. Let all who fall into your hands be at your mercy. Just as the Huns a thousand years ago, under the leadership of Attila, gained a reputation in virtue of which they still live in historical tradition, so may the name of Germany become known in such a manner in China that no Chinaman will ever again dare to look askance at a German.' Chinese statesmen have declared that on the road between Tien-tsin and Peking the Germans hardly left a dog alive on the blood-drenched road. Bismarck succeeded even better than he intended. He would have no Chinaman look askance for evermore at a German; since then no self-respecting Chinaman has wanted to look upon a German at all."

In this spirit Germany entered into the politics of the Far East and of the Pacific that it bordered, says this writer, who points out in fairness that not everything Germany did was so ill done as its treatment of the Chinese. Nevertheless, the subjugation of the second-rate nations was "an integral part of the German expansion policy," and he adds:

"The treaty between Great Britain and Japan foiled the Bismarckian purpose, and his Emperor's subsequent bullying of the 'yellow' peoples give an unintended impetus to a union of the nations settled upon the shores of the Pacific. Germany missed, through overreaching, the opportunity of taking a creditable part in the ultimate settlement of the Pacific; and the pact that now comes from the conference at Washington, a settlement of Pacific problems that promises to be stable and practicable, significantly has no place for the Power with the mailed fist. More significantly still, the nations that Germany condemned are given 'national dignity' such as he could never have contemplated with complaisance. Japan joins, not as a 'second-rate' power exactly, with the three great nations of the recent alliance against the Prussian attempt to place 'Deutschland über Alles,' while China, which was to be Germany's bootblack, is given honorable undertakings of security and happiness.

"Thus has the dwindling Pacific, growing in importance as it has shrunk in mystery, become the scene of a great achievement in international politics. Once as a horizonless expanse it was enveloped in a haze of mysterious legend. It became the arena of eager enmities. Now, by virtue of the new covenant of peace, it has become the council table across which the great nations of the earth shake hands."

One danger spot to political navigation in the Pacific still remains visible to certain Japanese newspapers, and this is what the Tokyo *Yomiuri* calls the "discriminatory treatment accorded to Japanese residents in California" and the violation of their property rights." On this point it remarks:

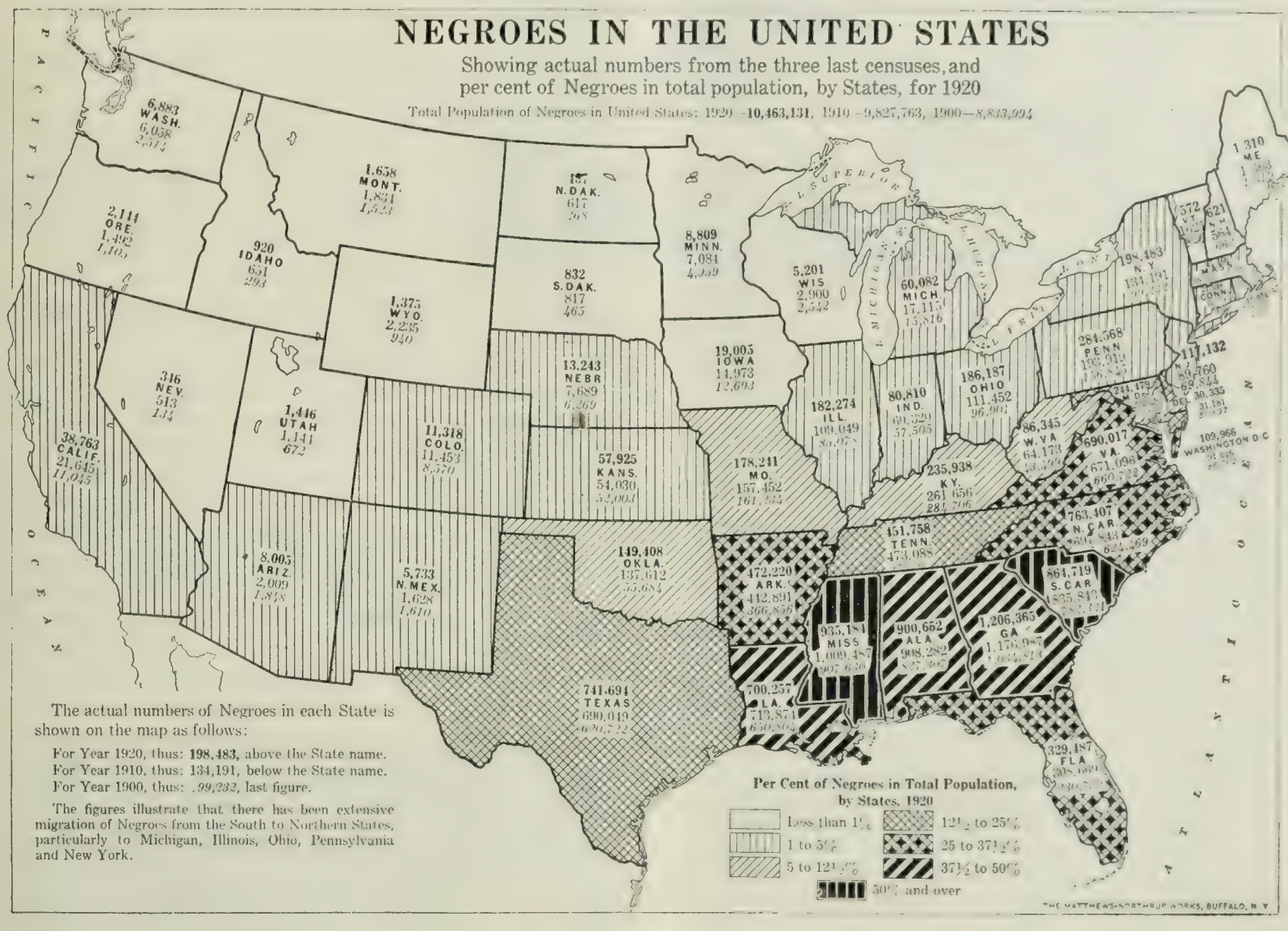
"In the reservations in the quadruple entente treaty, the United States intends to exclude the application of the treaty to these questions on the ground that they should be dealt with as matters relating to her internal administration. So the Californian questions are outside the pale of the quadruple entente treaty and will be an important cause of dispute between the United States and Japan. . . . Furthermore, no one will undertake to do away with the possibility that American missionaries in Chosen may incite the Koreans to rise up against our rule. Indeed, there are causes of disputes between the United States and Japan galore."

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

IS THE "BLACK BELT" FADING?

CONCENTRATION OF THE NEGRO POPULATION is rapidly giving way to wider distribution and dilution, and with it will pass away also the "Solid South," we are assured by Judge A. S. Van de Graaff of Tuscaloosa, Ala., writing in *The News and Times-Gazette* (Tuscaloosa). The colored people are migrating northward and westward, and the day when there will no more be "black counties" in the Gulf States is surely approaching. This, Judge Van de Graaff believes, is the solution of the negro question, so far, at least, as the South is concerned. The negro, he thinks, has no bent for independent farming; he works best in masses and under control, so that he will naturally drift to the cities and to the great mining and construction camps. Judge Van de Graaff fortifies his position with ample statistics, but we have room here only for his general conclusions. The writer is a native of Alabama, was educated in boyhood in California, graduated at Yale and returned at once for his life work to his native state, where he has now lived for forty years. He tells us in his introduction how in 1866 he saw Forrest's cavalry surrender near his father's home and the next year, on the same spot, gazed on "a limitless sea of black faces" at a Fourth of July celebration. Remembering this, Judge Tourgee's prediction of "eight black republics" in the South long seemed to him certain of realization. Statistics of what is now taking place dispel utterly any such idea. Writes Judge Van de Graaff:

"I soon came to believe that the question whether the South was to be permanently differentiated by a negro population large enough to determine standards or to dominate, was to turn upon whether the negro majorities placed by slavery in its lowlands and greater river valleys were to remain fixed and to grow under freedom, or on the other hand, to diminish and break up. And when the returns from the census of 1890 became available I learned that the rural-dwelling negro was nowhere fixed, but everywhere fluid, and moving not only 'southward and westward' as stated in the general report of that census, but also from the plantations into the towns and cities, and from these passing on to those of the North—a movement not yet large enough to receive general recognition, but in my judgment much the more significant. For my fundamental fact of direct observation was that the negro was failing as a farmer. The discipline of slavery had left him only a 'hand.' The life of the quarter and the work of the squad on the big plantation had not given him the qualifications required of the successful small farmer, self-reliance and self-control, and strong love for home and family — the indispensable attribute of a stable country-dwelling people.



STATES LOSING AND GAINING NEGRO POPULATION.

Several Southern States show losses, while some Northern manufacturing States show large gains

And my anticipation was that as he had thus far failed, in any broad view, to fit into new agricultural relationship; as he had failed to make good either as wage-hand, share-hand, or tenant on the plantation, so he would continue to fail, and would continue to carry his muscle and his superior fitness for work admitting of being done in massed numbers under supervision to the cities and towns, the construction camps and mining districts; and because of the greater demand and better conditions there, progressively more rapidly as he came to know these, into the larger industrial centers and muscle-markets of the North."

That this redistribution of the negro has been taking place, and is still taking place, under country-wide conditions, statistics show very remarkably. We read further:

"The cumulative effect of our statistical facts may perhaps be better realized by contrasting the white regions [of the South] with the black. Upon four-fifths of the South's area, then, in 1910 there were 26,097,000 whites and 3,960,000 blacks, the blacks constituting less than one-sixth of the total population. The twenty year gains were for whites, 6,936,000; for blacks, 1,070,000. Upon the remaining one-fifth there were 3,348,000 whites, and 4,851,000 blacks, the black percentage being 59; twenty year gains were for the whites 46 per cent. or 1,058,000; for the blacks 24 per cent. or 926,000.

"There is to be no such racial conflict, no such catastrophe, no such explosion, as it was predicted by De Tocqueville and feared by Calhoun, would follow emancipation. The safety-valve was long since opened by the Civil War—the volume of its discharge was only made greater by that World War of which it has been well said that 'one wholly unlooked for result has been to reveal the color line as the question of the twentieth century.' If De Tocqueville could again voyage down the Ohio and contrast the two banks, he might yet observe lingering traces of slavery's baleful influence upon the left. But for more than half a century both banks have been alike free, and close observer as he was, he could not fail to discern the change brought to the right bank also by the coming of freedom on the left. There are now more blacks in Cincinnati than in Louisville—more in the border States of the North than in the border States of the South. On the northern side of the old line of cleavage which the Civil War removed, the number of negroes has been increasing through all of fifty-six years, and has had its greatest increase within the last four. On the southern side there has been as steady a decline, at first only relative, but later absolute, until in Kentucky there are now fewer negroes than in 1860, and the black percentage of its population has become less than that for the United States as a whole; until also, as is even more significant, the last census has shown the loss of black population in all the four contiguous subjacent States—Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana. This radical change of trend—this decisive turn toward uniformity in the redistribution of the negroes between North and South under the conditions of freedom, is thus shown to have already operated over wide areas, and it is now being extended over the whole country. From the returns of the census of 1920 we find in the northern group 1,236,000 blacks, showing a decennial gain of 380,000 or 44 per cent.; and in the southern 1,917,000, showing a gain of 26,000, or less than 1½ per cent. And if we again extend the comparison back to 1860, as the beginning of the new dispensation, we have in the northern area an increase of 1,002,000 negroes or 448 per cent., against one of 538,000 or 40 per cent. only, in the southern."

What, asks Judge Van de Graaff, is to be the effect of this migration of the negroes, if it is to go on, as certainly it must if his analysis of its origin is sound, with the boll-weevil still stripping the cotton fields, and with the restriction put by the war upon foreign immigration now continued by law? There may be some local consequences, he thinks, that seem disquieting. Still—

"In the long run and in the broad view, only good can come from the continuance of the movement to both South and North, and to whites and blacks alike. In no State of the North was the percentage of blacks as high as 4 in 1920, and in only six States did it reach 2. With the first turn of the industrial tide the cities and industries of both North and West will again need and bid for negro labor. For the South answer might well have been made to the Nebraska inquiry by the secretary of the Montgomery Chamber of Commerce, which within six months preceding had raised $100,000, not to bring back any of the 16,000 negroes Montgomery County lost between 1910 and 1920, but to induce the coming of white farmers from North and West. Now, as twenty-five years ago, it is plainly to be seen in agricultural Alabama that progress and prosperity vary in inverse proportion to the relative numbers of their blacks. Wherever the negroes are in the majority there is stagnation and decay. And this holds in other realms than the material. The negro has risen and is to continue to rise in America. But it is none the less true that American standards are to remain white standards, and community standards ought everywhere to be fixt by the whites. If the number of negroes be such that by their mere mass they fix the community standards, these decline; the negroes rise more slowly, if they rise at all; and the whites, who live with them, may themselves sink toward a lower level. This has been always felt, if not declared in words, in the South. The life of its black belts has not been acceptable to the white man—the standards, political, industrial, and other, of the black belts, have been hardly less unsatisfactory to the Southern white man than to the man of the North.

"Not alone the breaking up of the big plantation was needed for the realization of Lanier's vision of 'The New South'—his last prose essay written just before his death—the passing of the black belt was also required. This is now at hand, and with it will also pass that 'Solid South,' which rose out of it in the last century, and come that 'more perfect and indivisible Union,' with parties no longer sectional, but truly national, which was the aspiration of Webster and Clay and Calhoun alike."

BIRTH CONTROL AS A CURE FOR WAR

OF ALL THE WISDOM that has been uttered about war, its origins and causes, the editor of the "Men and Things" department in *American Medicine* (New York) thinks that the profoundest, truest, and most far-reaching is hinted in a brief paragraph or two in one of H. G. Wells's recent articles. The one reason for the persistence of war he finds in the problem of population, a solution for which has not yet been found aside from the historic process of the subjugation of other people to make room for one's own. The problem of population he believes to have been the chief underlying motive for the late war. Germany had no room for her swarming population, she had to expand, and she made the only experiment open to her through the inadequacy of modern society. He continues:

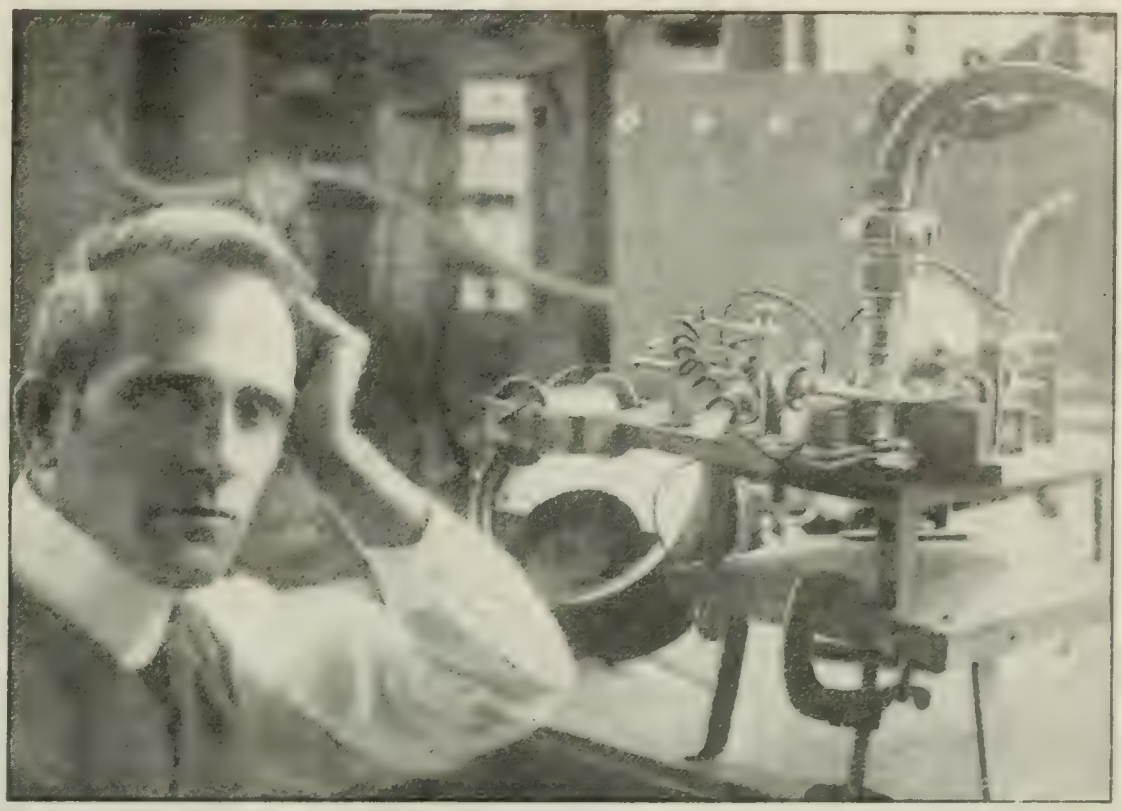
"The next war will be a war brought about by the problem of population. Japan is teeming and she must expand, and unless modern social and political organization supplies a new and more humane process of adjustment before it is too late, Japan will go to war, unless——. And here lies the wisdom and vision of Wells. The solution he suggests is so simple, so uncomplicated, that at first blush it seems almost absurd. The historic process, the process which creates wars, is to expand the territory over which a swarming population may spread its activities. The suggestion of Wells is that it would be far better both for the world at large and for individual nations to shrink the population to conform with the areas available to it. To accomplish this, an intelligent understanding and application of the principles of birth control, to be internationally furthered and adopted, is indispensable. A homely remedy this may appear, the adoption by the world of a principle which even limited groups of society have failed to recognize or approve, yet no single fact or remedy would bring such effective results if properly applied. 'I have made a British official blush,' says Wells, 'at the words "birth control," but it is a fact that this aggressive fecundity of peoples is something that can be changed, and that this sort of modesty which leads to the morbid development of population, and so to great wars, calls for intelligent discouragement in international relations. Japan has modernized itself in many respects, but its social organization and its family system are very ancient and primitive, involving an extreme domestication of women and the maximum of babies. I submit that the troubles arising from excessive fecundity within a country justify not aggressive imperialism on the part of that country but a sufficient amount of birth control within its proper

boundaries.' It is assumed as a matter of fact that Japan will go to war within the next generation in order to provide breathing space for her overcrowded population. Disarmament may prevent such a war and it may not. The only certain preventive would be a realization by Japan that she could provide her needed breathing space by reducing her population to the area available to her at present, and she could do so without the terrible cost that the historic method would involve both for herself and for the country which she would victimize."

SPRAYING WITH MOLTEN METAL

ONE'S THROAT MAY BE PROTECTED against infection by spraying it with an antiseptic liquid. In like manner metal objects are now made rust-proof by spraying them with a non-oxidizable metal made liquid by melting. A writer in *The Mining and Scientific Press* (San Francisco), who takes his facts from *The Compressed Air Magazine* (New York), tells us that increasing appreciation of the usefulness of comprest air has facilitated research in connection with the application of protective coats of various kinds of adhering materials. Painting is now done by spraying; the fire-proofing and the protection of timbers underground are effected cheaply by the use of the "cement-gun." With regard to the metal spray, which is the invention of M. U. Schoop, he says:

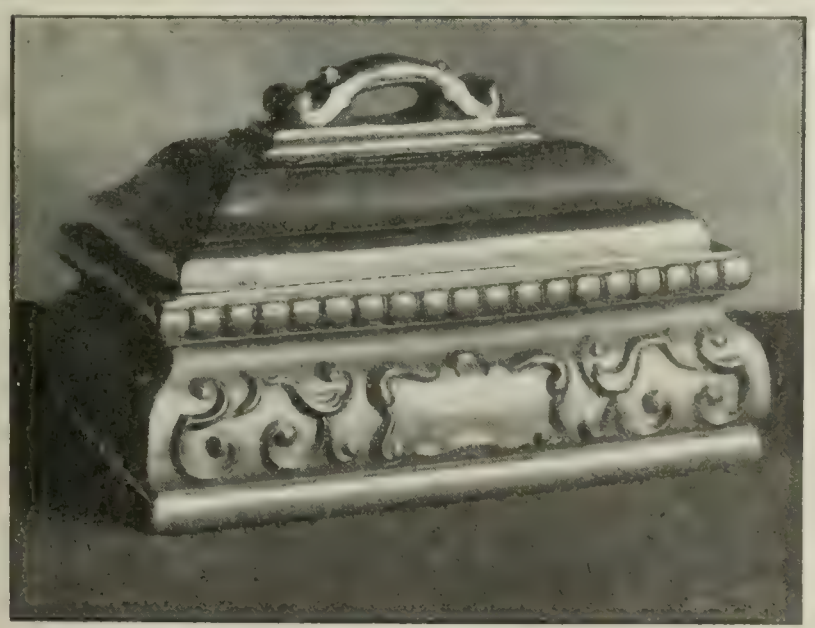
"Among the earlier tests was one in which a small cannon shot tin and lead granules against sheet-iron plates, the idea being to form a protective coating. Later, molten metal was used in such a way that a thin stream was diffused and deposited by the atomizing action of superheated steam or air at high pressure. Subsequent work showed that satisfactory diffusion could be obtained with air at a comparatively low pressure. The use of metal in the form of dust or powder was the second step in the development of a practicable system, the material being projected by a stream of comprest air that was blown through a Bunsen burner of concentric design, the flame from which rendered the metal soft or molten. The primary idea was to find a means to utilize powdered zinc, which is available and cheap, for the galvanizing of iron and steel. The inventor next used metal wires, which could be melted by an oxyacetylene flame, or by means of an electric current, and then sprayed and deposited by the impulse of expanding gases or by comprest air. Electricity proved to be the more flexible heating medium, because the temperatures obtainable by the use of the arc make it practicable to use a larger variety of metals for the purpose, some of high melting-points. The 'pistol' that is used carries two metal terminals, connected with the source of current: these are brought together and then separated so that an arc is formed. A suitable mechanism feeds the wires forward at the requisite speed. As the metal is melted it is blown toward the object to be coated by means of a jet of comprest air, delivered at a pressure of about three atmospheres.



Illustrations by courtesy of "The Compressed Air Magazine," New York.

THE INVENTOR AND HIS INVENTION.

Mr. M. U. Schoop and the laboratory apparatus from which his "Electro Pistol" was evolved



TERRA-COTTA BOX SPRAYED WITH BRONZE.

The lustrous finish gives perfectly the appearance of metal.

"In some cases powdered metal is obtainable at a low price and is then used in place of the wire. The dust is delivered by comprest air into the flame of a specially designed oxy-acetylene burner, or an incandescent electric arc, in which carbon electrodes are used. Mr. Sidney Mornington states that the projection and adherence of the metal take place faster than do the reactions that are necessary to promote oxidation. It has been demonstrated repeatedly that lead can be fused and sprayed by means of a stream of heated oxygen, to form a homogeneous layer of metal, and without evidence of any oxidation having occurred. The apparatus is mounted on a portable truck, which can be moved wherever spraying operations are necessary. A skilled workman can coat one square yard of surface in about six minutes.

"The process has found extensive application for the galvanizing, as a protection against rusting, of bridges and railroad cars. High-tension porcelain insulators are partly coated with copper to ensure a satisfactory contact. Iron containers are protected with a deposit of aluminum, and thus the expense of the solid-metal article is avoided. Lead surfacing is adopted to protect apparatus from the corrosive effects of acid; a further use for the process may be predicted in connection with the coating of equipment that is used for the leaching of copper ores. An interesting application has been described in connection with the coating with lead of Pelton-wheel buckets. In one Swiss hydro-electric power-station it was found that the buckets were abraded by the sand and gravel in the water; experiments then demonstrated that buckets that had been coated with lead by the new process were peculiarly resistive to the abrasive action of the sand, the explanation being that the impact serves only to hammer the lead more deeply into the minute crevices on the surface of the casting. Other applications will doubtless be discovered,

all of which will serve to emphasize the growing importance of the mining of copper, lead, and zinc, and the fact that expanding civilization and inventive genius will demand an ever-increasing supply of these primary essentials to industrial and domestic progress."

AIRPLANE FIRE-PATROL ABOLISHED

DISCONTINUANCE OF THE APPROPRIATION which made possible the cooperation of the Air Service and the Forest Service in patroling forested areas by airplane gives special interest to the results of the past season's work in spotting forest fires from the air. *The Engineering News-Record* (New York,) states that during the 1921 fire season in California, of 595 fires reported by airplane, 288 were "spotted" within one-quarter of a mile of exact location and 422 had been reported to Forest Service men within ten minutes after discovery. In Oregon this season 653 fires were reported. Of this total 482 were reported by radio from airplanes, and of these 339 were reported to Forest Service stations within ten minutes of discovery by the aerial observer. This paper proceeds:

Courtesy of "The Engineering News-Record," New York

FOREST FIRE SPOTTED FROM AN AIRPLANE.

"It is now pointed out that radio compasses at the landing-fields could be used very effectively in locating a plane circling over a fire. With radio compasses at two or more ground stations whose distance of separation is known, the exact position of the fire could thus be readily located on the map. This plan would obviate the necessity for an observer in the plane, as the pilot could easily trip an automatic transmitter that would operate while he was over the fire. The season's experience in California has shown that radio amateurs for operating the ground stations can be readily secured. Many instances are cited to show the superiority of airplane observation for this work as compared to the lookout stations maintained by the Forest Service. Where necessary aerial photography may be used as an aid in planning method of attack. In the case of small fires in rough country the aerial observer can spot the location more accurately and usually quicker than the 'lookout' or observer stationed on a mountain peak. These mountain stations, however, are to be continued even if the plan of air patrol is again made possible."

Discussing the policy of discontinuing the patrol, *The Journal of Electricity and Western Industry* (San Francisco) says:

"As a part of the Dawes economy curtailment, Congress has cut off the appropriation which made it possible for the Aviation Service to cooperate with the Forest Service in maintaining the airplane patrol of the National Forests that has been so effective in the past two summers. Those who are acquainted with the great aid rendered in preventing fires and preserving the timber of the National Forests know that a curtailment of this sort is false economy, because without the air patrol the country stands to lose timber of value far exceeding the cost of maintaining the patrol.

"Officers of the Aviation Service are anxious to have the forest patrol continued because it affords a 'field service' training for pilots and observers. The Forest Service is convinced that the Air Patrol is a very valuable agent in forest protection. However, it should be remembered that the people's interest is far greater than the interest either of the Aviation Service or the Forest Service, and that the training of aviators and the cost of fighting fires, which in themselves seem to be good and sufficient reasons for continuing the air patrol, are exclusive of and in addition to the fundamentally important consideration of conserving our timber resources. There is no citizen of the west coast who is not in some way, directly or indirectly, interested in our forest resources or their products. If the need and will of the people can be shown to be contrary to legislative enactment, we have faith enough in Americanism to believe that the offending measure will be changed."

WHAT TO EAT IN COLD WEATHER

MORE FATS; LESS SALT; ENOUGH WATER—this is practically the winter regimen prescribed by Dr. I. H. Kellogg in *Good Health* (Battle Creek, Mich.) Cold weather, says Dr. Kellogg, should not be feared, but we should prepare for it. Cold weather stimulates the vital activities, but only on condition that one is kept comfortably warm. Heat production and all forms of vital activities are accelerated. This fact is announced by the instinctive demands of the appetite. He continues:

"In cold weather there is a natural reversion to fats and a craving for farinaceous and saccharine substances. The significance of this craving is the need of the body for fuel or heat-producing material. An ounce of fat has more than double the value of an equal quantity of dry starch or dry albumen as a source of heat. To be exact, an ounce of starch has only 44 per cent. of the value of an ounce of fat as a source of energy. The amount of fuel food needed in cold weather is considerably greater than that which can be utilized in warm weather, not only because of the large amount of heat required to keep the body warm, but because of the greater amount of muscular activity which cold weather naturally encourages.

"Instinct teaches, then, that in cold weather we should make a somewhat larger use of fats and of fat-containing foods, such as nuts, butter and cream, than in warm weather. The amount of fats may in cold weather be increased one-fourth or one-third without injury, and generally with benefit.

"Cold is a natural gastric stimulus. The exposure of the body to the influence of the cold, dry air leads to the production of an increased quantity of gastric acid, so that the stomach is able to tolerate without injury a considerably increased amount of fat. In this fact we have an explanation of the cold-weather appetite for griddle cakes, rich pastry, fried pork sausage, rich gravies and various greasy mixtures, exhibited by many people, who, however, find themselves suffering from headaches, dullness, 'biliousness' and various other inconveniences with the approach of the warmer months. This is the explanation of the so-called 'spring biliousness' from which so many suffer, relief from which is sought by the use of bitter tonics of various sorts. These medicines give temporary relief in some cases because they stimulate the stomach to produce an increased quantity of gastric juice; but the ultimate result of this artificial stimulation is an aggravation of the difficulty, because the real cause—the excessive use of fat—is not removed.

"Persons who spend their whole time indoors, and practically live in an atmosphere of summer temperature during the winter do not require and can not take care of the extra amount of fat needed by those who are much in the open air. Those who live much out-of-doors and during the nights sleep with their windows open, so that they are constantly breathing cold air, require an

increased amount of foodstuff to maintain body heat. The amount of extra food required depends, as in all other seasons, upon the amount of exercise taken. In general, the amount of food required in the winter season is about one-fourth greater than is necessary in summer."

Another interesting modification of the winter diet considered worthy of attention by Dr. Kellogg relates to the use of common salt. The fact was long ago observed by travelers that the Esquimau and other dwellers in the Arctic make no use of it. This may be in part due to the fact that they subsist largely upon flesh, but it seems probable that in very cold climates the activity of the skin must be diminished, not only by the low temperature, but by the clothing. This must diminish the amount of salt eliminated from the body by perspiration. We read on:

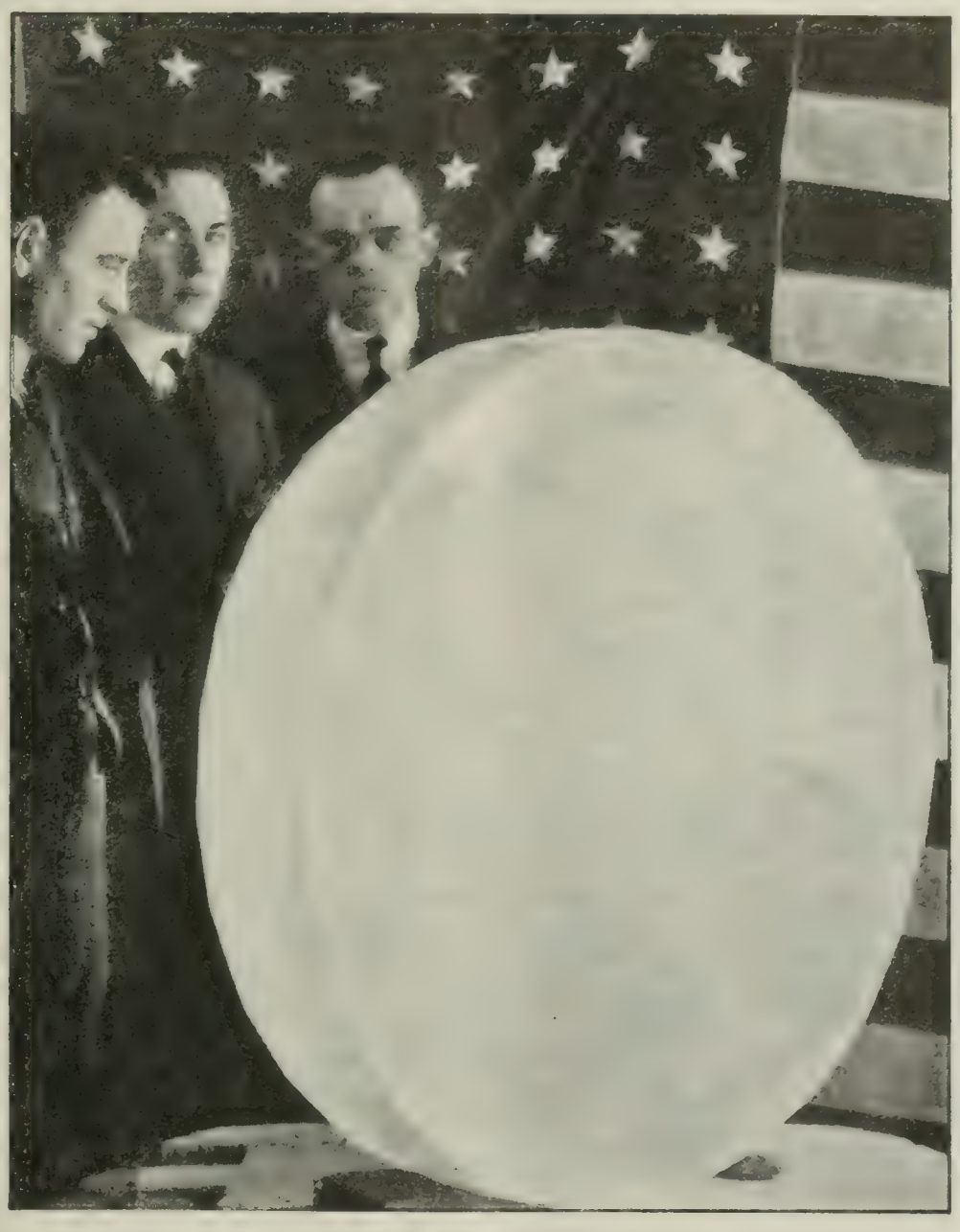
"What is true in the Arctic regions is to a very large degree also true in the cold season of the temperate climates. The diminished activity of the skin greatly lessens the elimination of sodium chlorid, and consequently there should be a decided lessening of the intake of this food element. Modern investigations have shown beyond any chance for doubt that the addition of sodium chlorid to the food, at least in more than very small quantity, is quite unnecessary. Ordinary foodstuffs contain sodium chlorid in quantity amply sufficient to meet the demands of the body, which are really very small. Achard and others have shown that the actual need of the body for salt is not more than half a dram daily, that is, half of a very small teaspoonful. The majority of persons consume eight or ten times this quantity. Ordinary foods contain twice the amount actually required by the body, and hence there is no danger of a salt famine in the system, even tho no sodium chlorid whatever should be added to the food. If a small amount of salt be eaten habitually without injury, it is only because this mineral substance is very little irritating to the tissues when taken in moderate quantity, altho its large use certainly does result in injury to the stomach, kidneys, and probably other organs as well.

"Another point of interest in connection with this question of a cold-weather régime relates to the amount of water or other liquids which should be taken. As the skin is so much less active in the winter than in the summer season, there is naturally less thirst. There are, in fact, many persons who will scarcely drink at all during cold weather. The writer has met several persons who frequently pass several months without drinking water or other liquid than that naturally found in the fruits and various foodstuffs taken at the table. There are many birds and some animals, such as the giraffe of the African wilderness and the prairie dog, which seem to be able to live many months without water.

"The human system, however, requires a considerable amount of liquid, and in cold weather, when the instinctive demand for water is much less than in the summer-time, it is well to cultivate a systematic habit of drinking at least four to six glasses of water daily."

THE ALL-AMERICAN TELESCOPE

LARGE ASTRONOMICAL telescopes entirely of domestic manufacture are now possible. Science Service's *Science News Bulletin* (Washington) tells us that telescope discs forty inches in diameter are now fabricated in the United States, the announcement being made on January 16 by Donald E. Sharp, of the American Chemical Society. The feat, unparalleled in the annals of optical glass-making in America, was performed at the factory of the Spencer Lens Company, Hamburg, New York. It took Europe many years to progress from the manufacture of twelve-inch discs to large sizes. We read further:



"MADE IN AMERICA."

Forty-inch telescope lens ready for grinding.

"Until very recently gas furnaces were used for the slow cooling process, necessary for the elimination of strain in the glass. After many failures in attempting to make the larger sizes in gas furnaces, due to variable gas pressure and temperature inequalities, an electric furnace was installed. The electric furnace, altho successful on the second trial in making a 23-inch disc, repeatedly proved a disappointment on the 40-inch size. It was, therefore, redesigned by the users, and additional apparatus was invented to adjust automatically the temperature controllers, so that any cooling rate desired between two-tenths of a degree and one degree centigrade per hour could be obtained.

"The gas furnace equipment, which had been scrapped as useless, was restored and redesigned. An automatic thermostatic control mechanism was also devised. A trial of the two methods was started seven weeks ago, and culminated in the announcement that both were successful.

"These enormous discs of glass in the rough weigh as much as a half ton in the case of the 40-inch size. The researches of the Geophysical Laboratory of Washington, D. C., determined the proper annealing temperature and cooling schedules. The next problem was to obtain the desired conditions in the furnace, and it is significant that this was accomplished by American scientists in a much shorter time than it took Europe to do the same thing.

"One of the huge discs will be sent at once to McDowell's of Pittsburgh, where it will be ground and polished by a master workman to an accurate parabolic surface. The finished article is for a huge telescope now being erected at the Stewards' Observatory of the University of Arizona.

"It is a tribute to American genius and scientific ability that a large astronomical telescope can now be built entirely of domestic products. The last problem in the manufacture of optical glass in America has been solved."

RECAPTURED THRILLS OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

CARLYLE AND A POPULAR SCREEN IDOL seem to compete desperately for points in one of the latest of the great spectacular films—"The Orphans of the Storm." Through the medium of an old melodrama that thrilled the country an an earlier generation, Lillian Gish and her sister Dorothy are thrust by the film magnate, David Wark Griffith, into the turmoils of the French Revolution, giving to the story such inequalities of balance that Alan Dale, critic of the *American* (New York) jocularly asks, "Did Lillian Gish cause the French Revolution or did the French Revolution cause Lillian Gish?" No greater scenario for moving pictures is offered by history than the French Revolution, maintains one writer, but such is the impatience of the movie audience with didacticism that we must have our lessons sugar-coated. Hence the personality and fame of a screen star come to play a part where, even with the added aid of the old play, her presence seems a bit far-fetched. "The Two Orphans" was produced by the late A. M. Palmer in 1874 and contained a line that justified, at least in Mr. Griffith's mind, annexing the French Revolution. The compassionate *Chevalier de Vaudrey* observes that the aristocrats of France will one day pay dear for their inhumanity. The Revolution is in fact not far off, but what the play modestly forebore the movies take in overflowing measure. There are two ways of looking at the film: one is as an educational vehicle for presenting with vividness some of the facts of the French Revolution; the other is to try to recapture the melodramatic thrills of an old play whose familiarity to the present generation is likely to extend not much further than the title. Boston, which was granted the first showing of Mr. Griffith's film, is properly proud and appreciative. In one of the Boston papers Sylvia Cushman lays her emphasis on its educational value and applauds the producer's purpose "to make the spectator see in his own mind what would take place in this country if the mob took charge":

"First we hope, we sincerely hope, that it will be a lesson of warning to our great Government and to the people, for what has happened once can happen again, and we do not care for any repetition of the French Revolution in these United States; secondly, it places Dorothy Gish, always known as a comedienne, in the front ranks as a dramatic and emotional actress. We feel sure that there will be no hard feelings among the members of the cast, if we give Dorothy first place in honorable mention, for her work deserves it. Sister Lillian has a dangerous rival in the gentle art of emoting.

"In the play *Louise*, the blind girl played by Miss Dorothy, and *Henriette*, her sister by adoption, come to Paris to seek a cure for *Louise's* blindness. One is abducted by a rich nobleman, the other is taken up by an old hag and forced to beg upon the streets. *Henriette*, escaping from her abductor, begins a desperate search for her sister which, but for the timely interference of *Danton*, would have ended on the guillotine.

"The French Revolutionary period is of course only a duplicate of what to-day is happening in many parts of the world, and what we are trying to keep from our own shores. How Griffith has handled the mob scenes, especially the fall of the Bastile, is a fearful and wonderful thing.

A PLAY THAT MIGHT BECOME A REALITY.

In recreating scenes of the French Revolution Mr. Griffith aims to warn us what might result in this day and age if the mob took charge.

"It is interesting to recall that the bobbed hair now in vogue with the women of to-day was first worn as a protest of mourning by those who had lost members of their family by the guillotine."

Chicago in like manner pays tribute to the producer's skill, the *Herald and Examiner* observing that "in visualizing this most turbulent eruption of human passion in the history of the world - the French Revolution—the test of Griffith's achievement is that he has submerged himself, at least to a greater degree than ever before." The eye, it s declared, keeps the brain busy in 'Orphans of the Storm." For—

"As a spectacle, which it does not assume to be predominantly, this is especially true. Unlike 'Intolerance' and other of Griffith's great attempts in this regard, the motive is clearer and the execution more logical.

"The underlying causes of the great upheaval, the starvation and the heart-rending tortures inflicted on the people by the autocrats of 'nobility' are shown with ruthless adherence to truth, and these inflame the most casual spectator and render him helpless and a puppet to the director's art. The force and dramatic intensity that Griffith can bring to the stage seem almost in-

credible, the more marvelous in this picture, because, as stated, they come straight, without any fireworks.

"His wizardry for tracing beauty on the screen is not the least of the producer's accomplishment in 'The Orphans,' either. The magnificence of the palace, the majesty of Notre Dame and the ecstatic beauty of French gardens are conjured up in all the regality of their day and age. With the flashing of the gorgeous set and colored lighting for the fête of the *Marquis de Praille* there came a burst of spontaneous applause. And in striking contrast are the horrors of the Bastile, the groveling torture chamber of the *Frochards*, and the rank abandon of the sans-culotte, or Parisian hoodlums, in riotous celebration of their new-found 'freedom.'

"Another high light that brings audible appreciation is the first battle of the king's soldiers and the mob. No harum-scarum clash of huge numbers moving like automatons, but a fierce encounter that sways the emotions of the audience with its desperate realism."

To see Carlyle's "French Revolution' thus brought to life on the screen causes Mr. Henry McMahon to say in the New York *Times:*

"The trammels of the movies are often spoken of, their limiting matter and treatment to the greatest common denominator, rejecting whatever is caviar to the general. And yet observe this amazing fact: Whole chapters of Carlyle are to-day being lifted into 'pictures.' His dramatis personæ tower among the finest characterizations of the time. Nay, his French Revolution appears in new guise as the adapted work of Griffith. It is just as reasonable to think of Carlyle the rugged picture author as it is to believe (and who does not?) that Shakespeare, if the picture medium had been handy, would have hastened to place in it the gorgeous scenes for which he lamented that 'this unworthy scaffold' of the Globe Theatre—that tiny cockpit and 'wooden O'—must needs suffice.

" 'The French Revolution: A History in Three Volumes' is certainly a tremendous motion-picture scenario. Perhaps the Germans sensed it a little before the Yankees, but they lacked resource. World-shaking phantasmagoria can hardly be reproduced with Lubitsch paper marks. And not resource of dollars only, many kinds of stellar ability were needed to give life to the Carlylean titans. There is little dialogue in the French Revolution. It is action, *action*, ACTION! And have you ever noticed the Carlyle technique of setting the immediate scene against a background of Time and Space and World's Transcendental? The Allegory behind the Picture, so to speak—the higher Vision over against the horrific Reality? That's movie stuff! Foreshadowing and cut-back; wide perspective, minutest close-up; impressive fade-out, parallel action, accelerating climax, the return or obstruction, the tension snapt at breaking point, the idyllic aftermath: you shall find them all in the 'fire-picture' (as Carlyle himself calls it) of the eventful four years that destroyed the Bourbon scheme and introduced the still darker tyranny of the Terror."

Gordon Hillman of the Boston *Transcript*, ranks "The Orphans of the Storm" as Mr. Griffith's finest melodrama"—

"Its vast canvas of revolt is epic compared to the ice jam of 'Way Down East,' and if it contain not quite such breath-snatching, emotion-wringing moments for Miss Lillian Gish, it also lacks 'character parts' that are overlaid with crêpe hair. Comparison with 'Broken Blossoms' *i. e.* 'The Chink and the Child' is impossible; two-sided Mr. Griffith made them both, two-sided he still remains."

THE GUILLOTINE AT MAMARONECK.

All this seems like Paris at the climax of the Revolution, but it actually is suburban New York with movie actors rehearsed for the scene.

IRELAND'S NEW ART

SINN FEIN produced no war artist, for the conditions of the conflict made that almost impossible. But artists who reflect contemporary life like Jack B. Yeats, brother of the poet, feel that Ireland is ready for a new artistic outbreak, and that "the emergence of an Irish Free State can not fail to stimulate strictly national genius in the future." His views were exprest to Trevor Allen who interviewed him for the *Westminster Gazette* (London), where he explains that art "will take Irish subjects and treat them in an Irish manner." Mr. Allen writes:

"As an indication of the new spirit which we may reasonably look for in the Irish art of to-morrow, Mr. Yeats showed me an unexhibited picture of his called 'Batchelor's Walk.' 'It reflects an incident I witnessed just before the Easter week outbreak,' he explained. 'Some of our fellows had been shot along the quay here. A common flower woman, passing with a basket of carnations, dropt one or two of them as a memory-offering on the spot where one fell. They were her stock-in-trade, and I thought it a noble action.' The picture is certainly a deeply impressive study. The figure of the woman, natural and unidealized, as all Mr. Yeats's characters are, shows up darkly against the background of Dublin quayside. At her side there is an emaciated, scantily clad youth of the same type. The chivalrous bestowal of the carnations is indicated with convincing restraint.

"That is the only subject of the kind Mr. Yeats has attempted. For the rest, he is content that his work should go on reflecting the peasant and folk life of the country and town without particular reference to the struggle which every one hopes is now unfortunate history."

The drama, on the other hand, seems rather more disposed to make direct use of it:

"There has already been one play, 'Sable and Gold'—which has no oblique reference, by the way, to 'Black and Tan'—dealing with the Cork of the revolution period. The Abbey is shortly

WHEN *LOUISE* AND *HENRIETTE* JOURNEY TO PARIS.

The "Orphans," impersonated by Lillian and Dorothy Gish, at the halt by the wayside, when enters the villain of the drama.

to produce one centering about a lonely lighthouse at the time of the Casement gun-running. And there are others.

"The significance of the conflict to the novel may be judged best, perhaps, by Mr. Darrell Figgis's 'House of Success,' published over here. 'In this book,' Mr. Figgis explained to me, 'I have tried to symbolize the history of Ireland from Parnell to Sinn Fein, without going outside one small family. The Parnellite father, *Diarmuid O'Hara*, anglicizes his name into Jeremiah Hare, because he believes that the only thing worth going in for is success; he is the out-and-out materialist, and tries to inculcate into his son the same philosophy. But the son reacts and becomes the idealist, and goes up to Dublin with his true Gaelic name to fight in the revolution of Easter week. I have endeavored to make *Diarmuid* the realistic study in the psychology of the gunman who lives for an ideal, but is no mere dreamer—rather the reverse: hard, grim, resolute. His conflict with his father's philosophy reveals a curious condition which we have never had before. It shows how, under the stress of the new movement, idealism has become grim and materialism sloppy. That, more than anything, explains the strength of Sinn Fein.'"

THE WILSON FOUNDATION

IT IS SAID that Mr. Wilson "lacks magnetism"; that in a marked degree he is "a detached personal entity." Yet it is frequently reported that in recent months greater applause has greeted his portrait in the large moving-picture houses than that accorded the likeness of any other public character. Mr. Wilson seems to stand outside of politics and personate a national ideal. This is proven to many minds in the support given to the Woodrow Wilson Foundation which, says the *World-Herald* (Omaha) is "suggestive of the vitality of fundamental democracy in the Republic, a democracy that transcends party bounds." In the concrete, the Foundation represents "a national fund of $1,000,000 to $2,000,000 to be held in trust, the proceeds to be used in making awards at stated intervals 'for meritorious service to democracy, the public welfare, liberal thought or peace through justice.'" Says the Minneapolis *Tribune*:

"These friends could have hit upon no better way to perpetuate the name, the influence and the example of Mr. Wilson. Theirs is a vicarious means of giving vitality to a leadership that is not as articulate as it was when Mr. Wilson was still strong of body. That the movement has many eager, willing backers is manifest in the meetings that have been held over the country and in the contributions that are coming in for the Foundation fund. Minneapolis admirers of Mr. Wilson, without regard to party, are asked to give $15,000 as their quota. So great progress already has been made that it seems safe to forecast an early 'covering' of the quota."

It is also significant that more than one hundred colleges have organized committees among faculty and students to aid in gathering the fund. These include the colleges for women as well as men. By the end of January, it was announced from the national headquarters that more than two thousand subscriptions had come in by mail without personal solicitation. From Nebraska, as from other States, the *World-Herald* reports that subscriptions are coming from men and women who are not affiliated with the Democratic party. This journal remarks:

"This is a good and healthy sign. It is suggestive of the vitality of fundamental democracy in the Republic, a democracy that transcends party bounds. It reveals, too, the ruggedness and persistency of the sentiment for world peace to be preserved through conference and organization.

"For these are the ideals that Woodrow Wilson has stood for and fought for to the limit of his strength. These are the ideals the Foundation is designed to further. Every dollar that is contributed to the Foundation is a dollar given to advance the doctrine that the people should rule, through the orderly processes of government, and that their peaceful rule should be dominant not only within nations but between and among nations.

"It has been the great privilege and service of Woodrow Wilson to carry to its logical conclusion the teachings of Jefferson and Lincoln. They strove for democracy for America. His task has been to help spread the peaceful rule of democracy to cover the world. In the League of Nations he sought to set up an institution where all peoples might meet, in their sovereign capacity, to take counsel and agree on united action to preserve the peace of liberty and justice to all men everywhere. With a vision that pierced the centuries he saw the League as the parliament of mankind that should in time be able to save the earth from the awful tides of war's blood and tears that recurrently have drenched it.

"Great ideals are not easily and speedily converted into great actualities. Great idealists have ever known their Gethsemane. The first steamboat, the first locomotive, were puny things. But faith and loyalty and persistency have builded from small beginnings, deaf to the jeers of cynicism and the angry outcries of honest ignorance, all the good and true accomplishments of humanity.

"It is the desire and determination to build on the foundation Wilson has laid that explains the Wilson Foundation. It is the hunger for peace with liberty throughout the world that impels the creation of a fund of money to be used to encourage and inspire, now and among our children and our children's children, those who shall carry on the struggle for that highest of mundane ideals.

"No great edifice of stone and brick and steel and mortar is contemplated, no statue in marble or bronze, but a Foundation that actively shall serve the hopes and dreams and aspirations of men and women bound together in a community of purpose to carry a great work forward. The awards rising from the income of the Foundation will be made from time to time, it is stated, 'to the individual or group that has rendered, within a specified period, meritorious service to democracy, public welfare, liberal thought or peace through justice.'

"It is a free-will offering that is asked. It is asked not of Democrats but of all citizens of all parties who believe it well to encourage such service as the Foundation purposes to reward. It is asked particularly of those who would rather give their money to spread the love and methods of peace than to raise their sons to be cannon fodder and their daughters to be war's piteous victims. It is asked of those who believe in their hearts that it is true that all men are brothers, that the hatreds and fears that divide them should be and can be destroyed, and that the children of God should aid him to establish his common fatherhood on earth."

CHESTERTON WORRIED BY AMERICAN JOKES

CHESTERTON IS ALL AGAINST importing American jokes and taking them seriously. He sees no reason why a caricature that is a success in Chicago should be transplanted to London, not because it is funny, but because it is a success. What is laughable, he avers, is that "such levities should be brought laboriously over land and sea, as men brought holy relics for the spreading of a great religion." He also finds it "lamentable as well as laughable" that the English nation, "which has developed the most individual of all European modes of humor, from Chaucer to Dickens, should be unable to make an obvious joke in its own language and should ask an American to make it in a foreign and incomprehensible language." All this and more, which we shall presently disclose from the *Illustrated London News*, seems to have arisen over Mr. Chesterton seeing reproduced in an English paper an American joke on the henpecked husband:

"Surely we could manage to support existence with our own national version of this international idea, without its being made meaningless to us by scenes of American domestic life, which are much more remote than medieval domestic life. For instance, in the picture I have just looked at, the whole of the joke (at the best a somewhat mysterious joke) turns upon taking it for granted that every ordinary housewife possesses an ice-box. An ordinary English housewife would no more expect to possess an ice-box than to possess an iceberg. And it would be about as sensible to tow an iceberg all the way from the North Pole as to trail that one joke all the way from the New York newspapers."

This is not an attack on American humor, but upon British maladroitness. Mr. Chesterton, braver than Shaw, declares he likes us; likes us to be Americans; and thinks it absurd to expect us to be Anglo-Saxons. "It is irrational enough to take three sensible and self-respecting citizens of a very distinct country, one of them named Cornelius K. Van Smutz, another named Fingall P. O'Gorman, and the third Nicholas O. Kropotsky, and tell them they can all embrace and be brothers in their common memories of Shakespeare and Milton." He finds something even more irrational, and that is—

"When the memories their country is told to cherish are the very memories which it only came into existence in order to change; and when they are told that they are all children of the British Empire and the British Constitution, and all the things for which America fought to be free. The United States is now a nation, with a very strong national loyalty of its own. And as we have fortunately left off denying the Irish nationality with insults, it might be well also to leave off denying the American nationality with compliments. But, considering it as another nationality, I have a very real admiration and even affection for that nationality. I like the Americans for a great many reasons. I like them because even the modern thing called industrialism has not entirely destroyed in them the very ancient thing called democracy. I like them because they have a respect for work which really curbs the human tendency to snobbishness. I like them because they do not think that stupidity is a superiority in business and practical life; and because they do not think that ideas are always insanities. I like what is rather unphilosophically exprest by saying that they are all optimists; at any rate, very few of them are pessimists. I like them because they are never guilty of the ghastly blasphemy of supposing that there is something fine about being bored, any more than about being blinded or lamed, or paralyzed."

One sees that the present Chestertonian polemic is not against anything American, but against something he regards as un-British; of which he sees his fellow countrymen guilty:

"But altho (or rather because) I like American things to be American, I very violently resent the present tendency for English things to be Americanized. England also is a nation and has national traditions and national virtues, and would probably find it difficult to imitate American virtues, at any rate in the American form. But, as a matter of fact, it is not American virtues that are being imitated. It is rather American vices, and especially American vulgarities. We are not imitating their democracy, but rather their plutocracy. It is not even the New York skyscraper, which is sometimes beautiful, half so much as the New York sky-sign, which is generally garish and tawdry. But any one with an appetite for the adventurous variety of mankind can enjoy New York sky-signs as features or freaks of New York skyscrapers; he can enjoy New York skyscrapers as features or freaks of New York; and he can enjoy New York itself as a feature or freak of the civilization of the United States. Many Americans are ready to express doubts about whether New York is not more of a freak than a feature. But, anyhow, the whole thing hangs together; the whole toppling vision of towers and fantastic fires, whether it be a day-dream or a nightmare. But I object to little patches of New York appearing in the streets and walls of London, a city with a wholly different soul; all the more because it means the exhibition on a small scale of something meant in its nature to be on a large scale. But the worst examples of all are exhibited on the smallest scale of all. They appear in the corners of magazines and in the details of daily journalism. They appear especially in the form of American jokes, carefully imported as if there had never been any English jokes.

"Now a joke is in any case a very difficult thing to import. It would be easier to transplant almost any sort of American tall building than a certain sort of American tall story. But the toppling and tremulous American joke is carefully brought across the Atlantic, like the Tower of Babel on a little boat, is steered into port, and trailed along by train; only to fall flat in London."

KATE CLAXTON AND KITTY BLANCHARD

MCKEE RANKIN AS *Jacques*

MARIE WILKINS AS *Mere Frochard*

STUART ROBSON AS *De Vaudrey*

CHARACTERS IN "THE TWO ORPHANS" AS PRODUCED IN 1874.

The old play now filmed as "The Orphans of the Storm."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

ARMENIA'S TRAGIC FINISH

TURKISH BUTCHERIES OF ARMENIANS have reached the point where a remnant of 120,000 has besought the Council of the League of Nations to send ships to transport them beyond the reach of their hereditary enemies. Persecuted for centuries, and deserted, we are told, by those on whom they had most relied, the Armenians have no recourse other than evacuation of their country, and many observers agree that the spectacle of these people being hounded from their native soil is a sad reflection on civilization. Ancient history records many moving tragedies of which whole nations were the victims, but, says the Kansas City *Journal*, "modern times have written no such chapter as that which puts the finis to the national history of the Armenians, who . . . are to leave their immemorial homeland and abandon Armenia for an indefinite period, if not forever." Whether the "pitiful remnant" of 120,000 is all that is left of the 1,500,000 who were in Armenia when the war ended is not stated, but it is regarded as probable that the number refers only to those who were in Cilicia at the time of the French occupation. It is certain, however, "that hundreds of thousands have been ruthlessly slaughtered and starved by their infamous Moslem and Russian persecutors." Turkey has been permitted to wreak her barbarous will upon the Christian Armenians while "the world stood supinely by," continues the *Journal*, and—

Photographs by courtesy of the "Near East Relief Association."

ANOTHER "STAR OF THE EAST" FORMED BY 6,000 CHILDREN

At an Alexandropol orphanage saved by the Near East Relief from starvation and massacre.

"Christian civilization can not evade the condemnation that is involved in such a situation. What is every nation's business is proverbially no nation's business, but it is one of the most frightful ironies of history that the Turk, hurled out of Palestine and reduced to a mere shadow of his former national power, should still be able to slay and torture and starve Armenians until, despairing of rescue by men and even of the mercy of God, a whole nation emigrates to an unknown destination.

"The Russian Bolsheviki have proved more ruthless oppressors than the unspeakable Turk, yet millions in treasure are poured into Russia, while the Bolsheviki and the Kurds unite in crushing Armenia into the bloody mire of multiplied massacres, her daughters dragged into Turkish harems, her men butchered, her land made a bloody waste, without a hand being raised in her defense. That is the tragedy of modern history, the shame of Christendom."

Tho Armenia's various appeals for help against her oppressors have, so far, been without avail, the American Near East Relief is attempting to feed the refugee population and is maintaining what is said to be the largest orphan asylum in the world at Alexandropol, in Caucasian Armenia. Defeat of Turkey in the World War gave new hope to the country, but the treaty of Angora between the French and the Turks, mentioned in these pages on January 28, resulted in the withdrawal of the French from Cilicia, and, says the Des Moines *Register*, "turned forlorn hope into despair."

France has taken measures, through an understanding with the Turks, to protect the Armenians and other Christians in Cilicia, a French delegate stated to the League of Nations, and the French Government has voted 50,000,000 francs for the care of the Armenian refugees. But the past experiences of the Armenians confirm them in their fears that the persecutions will not be halted, and, according to the *Christian Science Monitor*, the Rev. Stanley White, secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, insists that the French withdrawal from Cilicia "would undoubtedly open up the way for further attacks by the Turks upon unprotected Armenians and other Christians in the Cilician districts." Systematic annihilation of the Greek populations in Asia Minor is also a part of the Turkish program, according to news dispatches. Just before he sailed from New York recently, the Patriarch of Constantinople received a statement, says *The Living Church* (Episcopalian), giving details of various massacres of the Greeks. Among several other barbarities reported to the Patriarch, according to *The Living Church*, are these in the city of Merzifoun (or Marsovan) and in Samsoun:

"Osman Agha, after seizing the property of all the Christians, set fire to the Greek and Armenian quarters. The sight was most horrible. All the streets and alleys were blocked by the culprits so that those attempting to escape were either shot or pushed back into the fire irrespective of age or sex. In less than five hours 1,800 houses were burned down with their residents. Crimes, unheard of in the history of vandalism, were committed against maidens and children. And while they did this, they cried, 'Let your Englishmen and Americans, your Christ Himself, come now and save you!'

"All the Greek villages of the region of Samsoun were burned, the property of the inhabitants seized, young men and women violated and carried off to the mountains. Many a young woman, choosing to die rather than be disgraced, committed suicide.

Parents, unable to bear the sight of their children thus disgraced in the hands of the Turks, killed them.

"The above is a rough outline of the horrible picture reflecting on the martyrdom of the Hellenism of Pontus."

According to a cablegram received by the Near East Relief at its New York offices on January 16, more than 200,000 Cilician refugees evacuated the country after the Franco-Kemalist treaty, and are now scattered through the Beirut and Constantinople areas.

PUTTING THE GOLDEN RULE TO WORK

CHRISTIANITY IN BUSINESS is to be the motto of the American Cast Iron Pipe Company, which recently elected John J. Eagan, one of Atlanta's wealthiest citizens and a leader in reform movements, as president. The directors, said Mr. Eagan, according to newspaper reports, are all church members, and "they have elected another professing Christian as president on a basis that the teachings of Christ are to be the ruling principles of the business." Mr. Eagan's platform is brief. It stands, we are told, for a reasonable living wage to the lowest paid worker, constant employment to every member of the organization, and an actual application of the Golden Rule to all relations between employee and employer. The company has already carried some of its theories into action. About eight years ago, according to Mr. Eagan's statement, the firm erected a large industrial Y. M. C. A., and with that as a center began enlarging the scope of the company's service to its employees until now it has a staff including physicians, a surgeon, a dentist and nurse, and a mutual benefit association, operated by the company and employees jointly, to provide for relief of workers in case of sickness and death. Recently the company established a pension fund for old age or disability.

Those who have lost their faith in the justice of Christ's teachings may scoff at such a program as that adopted by the Atlanta company, remarks the Providence *Bulletin*, "but it will not suffer from the jeers and scoffing if it is founded on eternal principles." There are many "old-timers, reactionaries and backsliders who may succeed a while longer with antiquated methods, but the optimist is confident that the Eagan school of business conduct will some time be the popular one, because it will be the most successful." Corporations have no soul, the Pittsburgh *Post* reminds us, but it believes that even if this company lacks a soul "it has at least been given, by the directors' action, a heart." And some of these times, *The Christian Science Monitor* is optimistic enough to believe, "it will be generally recognized among business men and institutions that the most practical, profitable way of conducting their business is on a genuinely Christian basis. It will be learned that the Golden Rule, so long looked upon by them as a merely beautiful theory, is also a workable, valuable guide in all transactions with their fellow men." In order, then,

"To bring about a lasting peace between Capital and Labor the question of wages and hours of work must be approached in a true Christianly manner by both sides. Suspicion and greed must give way to a desire to do the right thing, regardless of the immediate outcome. A few more examples such as that of the American Cast Iron Pipe Company, and that of the A. Nash Company of Cincinnati, clothing manufacturers, who have achieved notable success by the adoption of Golden Rule methods in their business, may lead to an awakening throughout the commercial world that will result in early peace between Capital and Labor. An industrial armistice should be signed at once."

METHODISTS "LIFTING THE CURSE"

DANCING AND THEATER-GOING are no longer regarded as being under a formal ban of the Methodist Church, but as matters for the individual conscience, in the opinion of a number of Methodist clergymen in New York, one of whom states that the so-called ban is "not a rule, but a provision in the judicial section of the Discipline," which "is disregarded by most laymen and many preachers. It is obsolete and misrepresents the spirit of Methodism to the outside world." Interviewed by a reporter for the New York *Times*, several clergymen exhibited, we are told, a decidedly "liberal" tendency, one of them going so far as to say that many Methodists in good standing had only a "technical" belief in the verbal inspiration of the Bible, and that in his opinion a man might be a good Methodist and believe, for instance,

WHERE OLD FLOUR BAGS ARE USEFUL.

With the flour inside and the sacks outside, Armenian orphans wear also a smile of satisfaction at American assistance.

that the Biblical account of the creation, literally understood, was not in accordance with the fact. These Methodist spokesmen, says the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*, referring to what it terms the "lifting of the curse" against certain amusements, "make it clear that their church is no longer to be listed as the joy-killer that it was some fifty years ago, when it placed most amusements under an undiscriminating anathema. The provision commanding all its members to shun the theater and dancing as soul-warping evils still stands, but New York's leading clergymen plainly state that they no longer hold it binding. It has been repealed by abandonment."

The paragraph against certain amusements would have been removed in recent years, according to statements made to the *Times* interviewer, except that the negro delegates feared evil results among their congregations if dancing were countenanced, while foreign delegates were unanimously opposed to any softening of the ban because it might lessen the moral authority of the Methodist missions in foreign lands. Some other clergymen were not in favor of the ban on dancing, but feared that its removal might be taken as a general sanction for licentiousness. By others it was stated that parliamentary tactics and accidents were responsible for the continuance of the anti-dancing advice on the official records. The paragraph has been promotive of discord between the Methodist Church and the stage, but the Rev. Harry Dwight Miller, pastor of the Hanson Place Methodist Episcopal Church in Brooklyn, invited Harry Davenport, an actor appearing in "Thank-U," a play now running in New York, to address his congregation on "Clean Plays." Mr.

Davenport said, according to press reports, that if the public boycotted salacious plays as it boycotted adulterated food products, the situation in the theater would be greatly improved. Managers, he said, produce, and playwrights write, immoral plays because the public demands them. As for the actors and actresses, he asserted that the majority of them "are a decent sort. They prefer clean rôles. Many of them do not like the rôles the managers make them portray, but they have to earn a living and have to depict the characters the playwrights write for them. If the public demands clean plays, it will get them." It is the duty of the Church, then, declared Mr. Miller, the pastor, to aid in getting clean plays instead of condemning the stage. Christianity, he said, "is a religion of joy and happiness. There is not one word in the Christian or Jewish Scriptures prohibiting dancing, dramas and the playing of games." As he is quoted further in the *Times*, Mr. Miller declared:

"The Church will solve the amusement question not through inane and generally ignored prohibitions, nor through indiscriminate denunciation, but rather in cooperation with every agency to rid the dance of its objectionable features, taking its stand against gambling in any form, and helping the producers of clean plays in their laudable effort to establish a higher standard of dramatic production.

"Not in the standing aloof from life in complacent self-satisfaction that we are not as other men, but in moving out into the world of everyday life and seeking to bring life in all of its aspects into conformity with the will of God and the spirit of Jesus Christ will the Church become a positive and redeeming factor in the life of to-day and to-morrow.

"There have been many actors and some producers who have been men and women of highest integrity. We need more men and women of unimpeachable life to enter the profession. . .

"Be it said to the shame of the American people that a few men have gone into bankruptcy trying to provide clean amusements, while plays that should have landed their authors, producers and actors in jail have played to crowded houses."

"The theater is not the enemy of the Church, excepting when the Church, through inane and unreasoning attacks, has placed the stage on the defensive," said Dr. Miller in a later address, delivered before a Brooklyn lunch club. "With the persecution which the stage has endured for generations, the unjust slander, the contempt hurled at actors, condemned as a class for the delinquencies of a few, we only wonder that the stage is not more antagonistic." The fact of the matter, says Dr. J. Lewis Hartsock, pastor of St. Andrew's Methodist Church, New York, in an interview published in the *Times*, is "that what the Rev. Mr. Miller urges is the practise of everybody. The Methodist Church does not differ from other Evangelical churches in its practise in this respect." There has come, he declares, "an emancipation in the modern church in which people claim the right to think for themselves." As time goes on,

"People widen their experience. They are simply outgrowing these old points of view. There has been an emancipation in theological views about the verbal inspiration of the Bible. The belief in verbal inspiration is only technically held to-day by a great many people. To-day we emphasize the spirit of the word. The great thing is to exercise discrimination. There are good books and bad, and you have to discriminate, but nobody can do that for me. . . .

"The attitude of most Methodists toward Darwinism, I think, is that it is accepted with reservations. There is a certain type of mind which carries it too far and makes it odious. But the principle is believed in generally. It is the great fundamental law of life."

The Dayton *News* holds that "if the young people are to be attracted to the Church, the Church must make itself first as attractive as it is consistently possible. There is no demand for 'wildness' or throwing down all the bars, but it is apparent that some ideas of a half century ago can not be maintained except at the expense of losing thousands of young men and young women who are needed in religious activities."

TURNING PEWS INTO COUCHES

A HOUSE OF WORSHIP by day, but a house of refuge by night, St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, one of London's most famous churches, is now, we are told, in some ways one of the most unconventional and extraordinary churches in the world. St. Martin's is nowhere near the fields, but in Trafalgar Square under the shadow of the Nelson monument. Fashionable enough by day, at night its character is very much changed. All sorts of human oddities, partial wrecks, and homeless wanderers of the street slip through its portals to find a temporary couch, and sleep on the cushioned pews, covered with rugs lent by the clergy. The church is something new of its kind, writes Edgar Fletcher Allen in *The Survey* (New York). Its clergy, too, are new of their kind, tho they are "just regular Episcopal clergy, theologically." St. Martin's is never closed, says the writer. "All through the night a soft-footed attendant wanders about, sentinel for the sleeping scores of people of all stations, from the be-fogged, booze-fuddled gilded youth who doesn't know enough or dare to go home, to the flotsam and jetsam of the underworld." Describing a visit to the church in which he watched the procession from the street, the writer says:

"I drifted in one night after a show, to see the church. On the pews are little cards. Some say 'Men only,' others say 'Women only.' That is all. People can come in, and just lie full length on the pews and go to sleep. Nights are long, for the homeless, in London. But wanderers who had not said 'Now I lay me' for ages, just mooched up to the altar and started saying it again. Then they slipped into their pews, and the parson or the deaconess brought a rug and covered them up and tucked them in. But they were tucked in, prayer or no prayer.

"There is more than one tradition about St. Martin's. There is the tradition of St. Martin, for example. He was the son of a Roman tribune, a pagan, and also served in France at Amiens, of hateful memory. In the year 332 the winter was so severe that men died in the streets. Martin was met outside the city by a naked beggar numbed with cold. Martin's possessions were his sword and his cloak. 'He with his sword divided his cloak in twain, and gave one half to the beggar, covering himself as well as he might with the other half.' And in a vision it was revealed that he had divided his cloak with Christ. That is one reason why there is always a rug for your pew-couch at St. Martin's.

"There is another reason, which is a man size bunch of parsons there, who can 'walk with kings nor lose the common touch.' Dick Sheppard, at some hour in the afternoon, will possibly be limping around at a tea party at Buckingham Palace for King George is a personal friend of his—and in the evening stand treat at the coffee stall in his church-yard to all and sundry. 'Dick' they all call him, but properly he is the Rev. H. R. L. Sheppard, with academic and military distinctions lying around loose. He has enough medals—active service stuff—to set up a field-marshal, and he has a command of language sufficient for the field-kitchen. [It was Mr. Sheppard who, some ten years ago, then a very young clergyman, brought together in the Cavendish Club several thousand university graduates who were engaged in one kind or other of social work, paid and voluntary. A great meeting of the Club at Queen's Hall, addressed by the Archbishop of Canterbury and by the Prime Minister was one of the great events in the history of English social service which is still talked about.]

"'Woodbine Willie' is also a new idea in the parson business, and he too has drifted to St. Martin's. Woodbines, you will remember, were Tommy's pet smoke, and they are still Willie's, whose proper name is the Rev. G. A. Studdert Kennedy—also with academic and military additions.

"There are people, of course, who think that these two parson-soldiers are doing the wrong thing, taking away the dignity of religion, and making it cheap. But there are plenty of homeless people in London who are with them, and would rather have it so. Anyway, England is beginning to wake up on that point. There is going to be less and less 'dignity' in religion. And it gets by with the head of the Anglican Church. They say that when George V wants to hear the truth he goes to listen to Dick Sheppard. There's a chance that he will drift in casually one night and *see* the truth."

CURRENT - POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned

LOCAL history is a lure to the poet-patriot; and *vers libre* is the easy road to self-expression. But when it is Mary Johnston we can calculate also on matter. She prints her snap shots of Virginia in *The Reviewer* (Richmond), and we regret that we haven't space for all of them:

VIRGINIANA

By Mary Johnston

Slow turns the water by the green marshes
In Virginia.
Overhead the sea fowl
Make silver flashes, cry harsh as peacocks.
Capes and islands stand,
Ocean thunders,
The light houses burn red and gold stars.
In Virginia
Run a hundred rivers.
The dogwood is in blossom,
The pink honeysuckle,
The fringe tree.
My love is the ghostly armed sycamore,
My loves are the yellow pine and the white pine,
My love is the mountain linden.
Mine is the cedar.

Ancient forest,
Hemlock-mantled cliff,
Black cohosh,
Golden-rod, ironweed,
And purple farewell-summer.
Maple red in the autumn,
And plunge of the mountain brook.

The wind bends the wheat ears,
The wind bends the corn,
The wild grape to the vineyard grape
Sends the season's greetings.
Timothy, clover,
Apple, peach!
The blue grass talks to the moss and fern.

Sapphire-shadowed, deep-bosomed, long-limbed,
Mountains lie in the garden of the sky,
Evening is a passion flower, morning is a rose!

Old England sailed to Virginia,
Bold Scotland sailed,
Vine-wreathed France sailed,
And the Rhine sailed,
And Ulster and Cork and Killarney.
Out of Africa—out of Africa!
Guinea Coast, Guinea Coast,
Senegambia, Dahomey.—
Now One,
Now Virginia!

* * * *

They tend tobacco,
And they hoe the corn,
Colored folk singing,
Singing sweetly of heaven
And the Lord Jesus.
Broad are the tobacco leaves,
Narrow are the corn blades,
Little blue morning glories run through the corn fields.

* * * *

Edgar Allan Poe
Walking in the moonlight,
In the woods of Albemarle,
'Neath the trees of Richmond,
Pondering names of women,
Annabel—Annie,
Lenore—Ulalume.

* * * *

Men in gray,
Men in blue,
Very young men
Meet by a river.
Overhead are fruit trees.
"Water—water!
We will drink, then fight."—
"O God, why do we
Fight anyhow?
It's a good swimming hole
And the cherries are ripe!"
Bronze men on bronze horses,
Down the long avenue,
They ride in the sky,
Bronze men.
Stuart cries to Jackson,
Jackson cries to Lee,
Lee cries to Washington
Bronze men,
Great soldiers.

The church bells ring
In Virginia.
Sonorous,
Sweet,
In the sunshine,
In the rain.
Salvation! It is Sunday.
Salvation! It is Sunday
In Virginia.
Locust trees in bloom,
Long grass in the church yard,
June bugs zooning round the roses,
First bell—second bell!
All the ladies are in church.
Now the men will follow,
In Virginia,
In Virginia!

THE airplane has its determined devotees whatever be the future of aviation, as the *Aerial Age Weekly* shows.

THE BLUE SKY TRAIL

By Lieut. Art. Peirce

There's golden trail to the setting sun, along the azure sky,
Where endless miles of fleecy clouds go gently sailing by,
While sunbeams paint in crimson hue, each grotesque shape and form,
And rainbows blend into the midst, false harbingers of storm.

There's race of men who laughing go along the danger trail,
Who navigate the upper air, as the sea is done by sail.
Who battle its tumultuous storms and win through fog and snow,
Piloting their tiny craft where the trails of man may go.

When evening shadows overspread and the twinkling stars unveil,
A few of these will venture forth who love the Blue Sky Trail,
The Glory Trail that I shall travel, till the wings drop off the plane,
Till the hinges creak and buckle, and I work the stick in vain.

When I drop in a yellow flare, a streak in the noonday sky,
Pray shed no tear in mourning, and heave no bitter sigh,
Just gather up whatever remains, ashes of limbs, or body or brains,
And take me aloft on the golden trail, where the God of sunset reigns.

When the clouds have a crimson hue and night is beginning to lower,
Drive me through the gateway, on the Blue Sky Trail, once more,
Then sprinkle me over the Western Front, the hallowed fields of fame,
Turn me loose, on the Blue Sky Trail, and tell them I "died game."

THE jealous lover may get small satisfaction in this advice. But when time has cured him, he will be glad to have something to pass on to other victims. So the *Nation and Athenæum* (London) supplies him:

GREEN WEEDS

By James Stephens

To be not jealous give not love:
Rate not thy fair all fair above,
Or thou'lt be decked in green, the hue
That jealousy is bounden to.

That lily hand, those lips of fire
Those dewy eyes that spill desire
Those mounds of lambent snow, may be
Found anywhere it pleaseth thee

To turn: then turn, and be not mad
Tho' all of loveliness she had:
She hath not all of loveliness,
A store remains wherewith to bless

The bee, the bird, the butterfly
And thou—go, search with those that fly
For that which thou shalt easy find
On every path and any wind.

Nor dream that she is Seal and Star
Who is but as her sisters are,
And whose reply is yes and no
To all that come and all that go

"I love—." Then, love again, my friend,
Enjoy thy love without an end:
"I love—." Ah, cease! know what is what!
Thou dost not love if she love not.

For, if thou truly loved her,
From thee away she would not stir,
But ever at thy side would be
Thyself and thy felicity.

Go, drape thee in the greeny hue;
Thou art not Love; she is not True,
And no more need be said—adieu.

HERE is a classic story told in an unclassical manner. The author, whom the London *Spectator* features, descends from the high horse of heroic poetry and rides the jogging palfry of humorous verse:

THE JEALOUS GODDESS

By Osbert Sitwell

Silenus left the mainland
On a floating barrel of wine,
His sail was plaited from peach-leaves, and
The leaves of the fig and the vine.
Small waves seem'd masks of laughter
As they rose at Silenus agape,
For his feet were purple with the slaughter
And the crushing of the phœnix-blooded grape.
But the little golden winds of the autumn
Flew with him all the way.
Like a fleecy flock of Seraphim
They waited on him all the day.
When the Siren swam to sing to him
From her island where the dolphins play,
They pelted her with lemons and with persimmon,
Till the Siren dived away.
They blew down silver trumpets to summon
Sea-monsters, that peer from the spray.

* * * *

But the sound of seraphic hunting-horns
Bray'd to the nearing Golden Strand.
Till the dragons, ogres, giants, and unicorns
Sprang from their caves to guard their land.
This dear, dear land of Venus,
Where the hippogriff and griffin play—
For if the Siren sang to Silenus,
What would jealous Venus say?

PERSONAL · GLIMPSES

WHAT THE EX-KAISER IS DOING IN EXILE

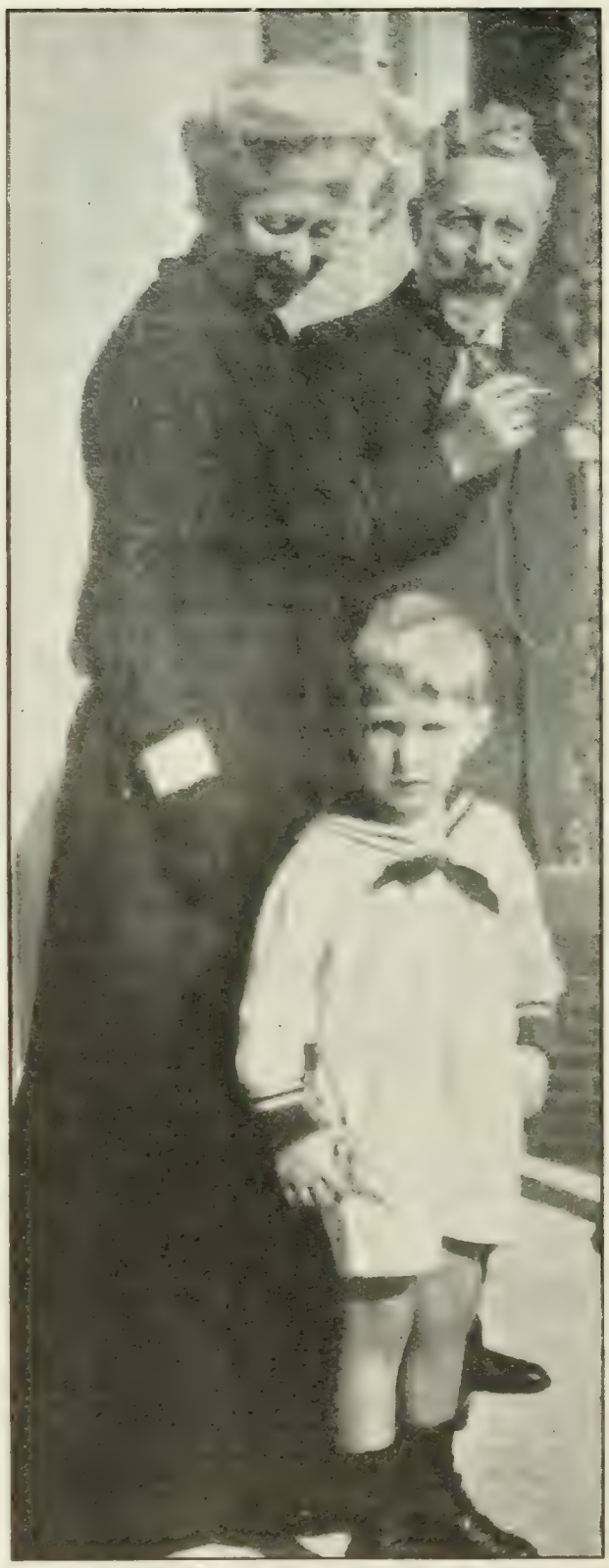
WILHELM II, THE FORMER WAR LORD of Germany, has at least succeeded in realizing two of his more recent ambitions: he has escaped trial by the Allies for his part in the atrocities of the Great War, and he has managed to keep prying newspapermen pretty much at bay. Some slighted scribe, not so long ago, sent out the report that Wilhelm was planning to marry a prepossessing young woman, a certain Frau von Rochow, who was later proved to be sixty years old, and, apparently, without designs on the ex-All Highest. Other reports have said that he is "a man of bowed head, of gloomy silence." Then would come a contradiction, running in general: "They're having wild parties in Wilhelm's suite. If he regrets the demolishing of his world-ruling plans, he is concealing the fact very well." It was reported and denied that he was plotting to return to his throne. A New York *Herald* reporter, sent on a special mission to Doorn, managed partly by accident, it appears, to get a little nearer the carefully guarded exile than most of the spreaders of the recent contradictory reports. The American news man had his troubles at first, for as a Dutch police official told him on his arrival: "We have always tried to live up to the letter of the rule. Now that we have to guard the ex-Kaiser, we have to show even more care in the matter. The country is filled with Anarchists and Reds, and they have to be watched closely." However, as *The Herald's* account runs:

The natives had given the reporter the information that the ex-Kaiser usually took a walk and looked out of the front gates of his home at 8 o'clock in the morning, so 7:30 o'clock found the newspaper man seated in the police room of the porter's lodge at the castle, anxiously awaiting the arrival of the former despot of Germany.

Eight o'clock came and, surely enough, almost as tho the whole thing was a programmed event in a play, came Wilhelm Hohenzollern, just an ordinary looking man, turning white rapidly, but walking with as precise and military a step as tho he were reviewing one of his armies before it started to plunge into the fray on the western front.

His hat was a Fedora, his suit salt-and-pepper colored and single-breasted, his shoes heavy and black. A greenish gray waterproof overcoat was unbuttoned, despite the drizzle that was falling slowly, and it showed his latest acquisition admirably—a well-trimmed white beard, reaching well over the lapels of his coat.

"*Morgen*," Wilhelm said to four of the members of the police guard, passing them "good morning" in the tongue they understood. He had a word in private with their head, a fifth officer, glanced casually at the newspaper man, who, with two laborers, was standing nearby with uncovered head, then turned and walked in military manner back up the walk toward Doorn house and his breakfast.



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"A PORTLY GERMAN BUSINESS MAN."

Such, in appearance at least, is said to be the present state of the former War Lord. This snapshot, made last April, of the ex-Kaiser, the late Kaiserin and one of their grandchildren, the orphan son of Prince Joachim, was secured at a cost of 1,000,000 marks, through the secretary of General Ludendorff. Only a few other copies, all carefully guarded, are in existence.

"There, now, you've seen him," the reporter was told. "If he had known who you were, there would have been trouble, for he has given strictest orders that no one shall pass these gates until they have been passed upon by the marshal of his court, General Von Gonthard—and under no condition are press representatives to be admitted or even allowed near the place."

A card was sent to Von Gonthard requesting an interview with the ex-Kaiser, or, failing that, with Von Gonthard himself. It was returned with this two-line notation:

> Newspaper men are not received at Doorn. No exceptions are to be made to this ruling.

The reporter went back to his hotel and wrote Von Gonthard a long letter, explaining that the writer desired to tell the world what Wilhelm does daily and what he thought of certain world problems, which were outlined.

The general was indignant at what he considered the newspaper man's presumption.

"It will be useless to remain in Doorn any longer," he answered. "You should have gone after my first refusal."

The correspondent became friends with a member of the household of the former Crown Prince, who happened to be spending his Christmas holidays with the ex-Kaiser.

"I'm going to write a last letter to Von Gonthard and have you help me deliver it," the American told the German. "It might help a little and it certainly could not hurt."

The appeal was made and brought only this answer from one of the secretaries of Doorn house.

> General Von Gonthard has spoken his last word on this subject.

"There's no use kicking against fate that is backed up by the Dutch police and military agents," the newspaper man told his friend from the once Crown Prince's staff. "I'll take the night train back to Amsterdam."

The luckless newspaper man, the account continues, had his baggage at the station and was spending the last hour before train time wandering along the road bordering the forest on the outskirts of Doorn when the unexpected happened. Out of the darkness strode a tall, slender man with the appearance of a German professor—round spectacles and everything. He was somewhat bent around the shoulders, but roused himself and bowed stiffly. It seems that a slight exception had been made in favor of the American reporter, for the personage announced:

"I am Herr X——, the Kaiser's private counselor. His

National Canned Foods Week!

March 1st to March 8th

Visit your grocer's next week and inspect his big, special display of canned foods. From the great variety of these delicious foods, select an attractive assortment for your pantry, ready to serve at an instant's notice.

If you were to travel through the richest gardens and truck fields of the entire country, free to select and keep for your own table all the choicest and proudest of Nature's products, you would be doing exactly what is already done for you in canned foods. In their full season of maturity and plenty, the products are gathered, prepared and saved for your daily enjoyment and benefit throughout the year.

Luscious tomatoes, grown from selected seed—true aristocrats refined by many generations of careful breeding. Small, dainty, fine-flavored peas. The most tempting baby lima beans. The sweetest of sugar-sweet corn. These show the quality of the products that the great canned foods industry combs the country to obtain. Canned foods are safe, sanitary, wholesome, economical and convenient.

During Canned Foods Week supply yourself with every one of the 21 different kinds of the famous Campbell's Soups. All your favorite soups at their very best, and others that will become favorites the minute you taste them. Remember our unlimited guarantee: Your money back if not satisfied.

We blend the best with careful pains
In skilful combination
And every single can contains
Our business reputation.

Get acquainted with all the 21 Campbell's Kinds!

majesty has charged me with finding you and giving you the information you have asked, as it is impossible for any newspaper man to be received at Doorn. But first I am to present this book, with the hope that it will be useful in presenting the Kaiser's thesis clearly before the world."

The book, once it was unwrapt, proved to be a copy of the famous historical tables, published in Leipzig in December, which had been written to deny that the ex-Kaiser had started the war.

The first thing on Wilhelm's mind, his representative made it clear, was to deny that the house of Hohenzollern was responsible for the war.

"Germany was the victim of a great, general movement in which all nations and combination of nations played their rôles," the man said. "The Kaiser believes the war was the natural outcome of this movement. Until the world, and especially America and the Allies, admit the truth of this, there is little hope of a satisfactory understanding on other questions, such as the future of the German Empire and, its relations with the world."

The correspondent forbore to point out the fact that in the eyes of the world the German Empire was like the famed "Rose of Washington Square"—it "had no future, but oh! what a past!" Instead he inquired about the internationally circulated rumors that the head of the house of Hohenzollern, only recently bereft of his wife, was going to marry again.

"He is not going to be married to Frau Von Rochow or to any one else," the German declared heatedly. "He has never had any such intention. Frau Von Rochow is an old friend who visited certain women she knew in Doorn last summer. Immediately the scandal-mongering sheets of Berlin and Amsterdam spread the false rumors of an impending marriage."

"She is young and pretty, is she not?" the newspaper man asked.

"She is not. She is more than sixty years old, but the photographs printed in the papers of her showed her as a stunning young beauty of twenty-five. Why—they reminded one of these souvenir pictures of actresses that are put in cigarette packages as prizes."

"Did the ex-Kaiser hear the reports himself?"

"Of course he did, and they grieved him greatly. His wife had been dead only three months when they first started. To-day he sees the funny side of it all, however, and frequently jokes about his morganatic marriage.

"Has your master any special message he wishes to send to the American people?" the correspondent hazarded.

"Indeed he has," the German answered. "He wants America to know he has a real affection for her and does not consider her entry into the war in the same light he does that of the Allies."

"Does he believe Germany ever is going to cast aside her present republic and take the old régime back?"

"Certainly, as soon as the German people and the Allies have time to study the causes of the war thoroughly and realize, as they will realize, that he did not start it."

"What thing is most earnestly on his mind, aside from a desire for the softening of the treaty terms and the change of the world feeling toward Germany?"

"He wants to see the mark restore itself in value, to prevent his people from suffering. He is a very poor man to-day, with tremendous expenses on himself."

The interview closed soon after. The ex-Kaiser's personal habits, his method of spending the time, were gone into and discust, but only incidentally, as the German had been dispatched by Wilhelm purely and simply to spread propaganda, apparently, and he liked to cling to generalities, to picture the "Tyrant of the Rhine" as a highly abused and misjudged man, to forecast the "come-back" of German Imperialism, headed by a Hohenzollern, with fervent words and gestures.

What are the ex-Kaiser's personal habits and how does he spend his time? Here is a routine of one of Wilhelm's average days, as given by the correspondent, and there is said to be little change or variety in the methodical schedule he has mapped out for himself:

He rises invariably at 7 o'clock and dresses himself—a valet having been dispensed with long before the Allied troops drove the Huns out of the Argonne. Shortly before 8 o'clock he takes his "breather," the fifteen-minute walk on which the correspondent happened to catch a glimpse of him. Then comes breakfast, a hearty, self-satisfying breakfast—ham or bacon and eggs, marmalade or jam, coffee, bread and butter, and cheese, and a considerable amount of it all

About 8:50 o'clock comes a short conference with the marshal of his court regarding the answering of important correspondence, and at 9 the wood-cutting starts—the famous wood-cutting that supposedly has taken most of the ex-Kaiser's spare time since he fled into Holland.

During the first weeks and months of his retreat, Wilhelm used a handsaw, which gave him a maximum amount of exertion for every minute of his work, but that has been superseded by an electrically driven circular saw, and he is as pleased with it as is an American youngster with a new toy. His output has increased several-fold, and now he even is talking of getting a bandsaw for rippings logs too thick to fit into the fireplace of Doorn castle. Truly, the ex-Kaiser is gradually training himself for the occupation of lumberman, if he ever decides to put aside his aspirations to reenter the game of being a king.

Wilhelm uses the saw two hours, and it seems to have worked wonders with his health. Occasionally he will see outside the barbed-wire fence that surrounds the Doorn estate a Dutch child watching him curiously, and he inevitably feels in his pocket for a coin to give the youngster. The children never spend the money but take it home, where their parents put it away for them as souvenirs.

Once the sawing is over, the master of Doorn walks an hour through his estate—head erect, shoulders thrown back, almost in the famous "goose step" for which his hordes of soldiers were known. The walk is considered the sacred feature of his daily ritual that never must be overlooked. It is his physician's remedy for every ill he thinks the ex-Kaiser might be heir to—fresh air, even if it is laden with water, breathed freely and with an accompanying maximum of circulation.

From the walk Wilhelm goes to his library, where he maintains shelf on shelf of very valuable books, and he reads and rests a while there. Then comes lunch, a meal consisting of a plate of cold meats, and coffee.

When lunch and the mid-day are past the ex-Kaiser walks another hour in the forest, if the weather permits it, then commences his review of the leading German and foreign newspapers, a large sack of them being left at Doorn castle daily. Members of his staff have spent the morning clipping these—collecting especially the articles that bear on political situations or the world war—and almost until four o'clock Wilhelm studies the clippings, invariably devoting the last fifteen minutes of his time to thanking his secretaries for the care with which they do the work.

"Does he talk to his staff in German?" the American correspondent asked, when the "thanks ceremony" was explained to him.

"Yes," was the answer. "It's an inviolable rule that the 'ceremony'—and it almost amounts to a ceremony—should be held in that tongue. A few of his Dutch officials don't like that feature of the session, because they don't happen to be able to speak German, but it's the order, nevertheless."

After the secretaries and staff members have been thanked, the most important feature of Wilhelm's day—as he regards it himself—arrives. It is his writing, because, contrary to all official denials, he still has the ambition to become an author with more than a single volume to his credit, and every day, for months, he has written down his personal views on every important political development that has occurred in Germany or any other important country of the globe. The world will probably have a chance to get acquainted with these lucubrations sooner or later, for, we are told:

These observations are promptly dictated to a stenographer and typewritten copies are bound and filed away with the utmost care, to be published eventually, perhaps, or to be kept as a guide for his successor should death take him before he realizes his ambition to see Hohenzollerns directing Germany and its destinies again.

Dinner finds the ex-Kaiser forgetting the comparative frugality of his noon-day meal and resorting again to the "plenty to eat" policy that he inaugurates at his breakfast each day. The *pièce de résistance* generally is poultry or rare roast beef, cooked in the English fashion, and there are side dishes and garnishments by the score. After dinner, unless an official visitor arrives to talk with the Kaiser, Wilhelm outlines the next day's work with General Von Gonthard and is in his room by 10 o'clock. It's a simple life the ex-Kaiser is leading at Doorn, but it is a healthy one.

The only break in the routine schedule comes on Sundays, when Wilhelm goes to the little chapel at Doorn house and, surrounded by his official household, follows his chaplain in prayers for the German Empire, the German people, and the late Kaiserin. Her devotion to the ex-Kaiser in his blackest hours immediately after his flight to Holland was said in a large measure to have gained the official Dutch approval on Wilhelm's forced asylum there.

Fourteen Dutch detectives, high-class men all of them; a dozen heavily armed gendarmes and a squad of secretaries.

Cantilever Stores

Cut this out for reference

Akron—11 Orpheum Arcade
Albany—Hewett's Silk Shop, 15 N. Pearl St.
Altoona—Bendheim's, 1302—11th Ave.
Asbury Park—Best Shoe Co
Asheville—Anthony Bros
Atlanta—Carlton Shoe & Clo. Co
Auburn & Geneva, N. Y.—Dusenbury Co
Austin—Carl H. Mueller
Baltimore—325 No. Charles St.
Battle Creek—Bahlman's Bootery
Bay City—D. Bendall Co.
Birmingham—219 North 19th St
Boston—Jordan Marsh Co.
Bridgeport—W. K. Mollan
Brooklyn—414 Fulton St.
Buffalo—639 Main St.
Burlington, Vt.—Lewis & Blanchard
Butte—Hubert Shoe Co.
Cedar Rapids—The Killian Co
Charleston—J. F. Condon & Sons
Charlotte—221 Piedmont Bldg.
Chicago—{30 E. Randolph St. (Room 507)
{1750 Sheridan Rd. (Room 214)
Cincinnati—The McAlpin Co.
Cleveland—Graner-Powers, 1274 Euclid Av
Columbia, S. C.—Watson Shoe Co
Columbus, O.—The Union
Columbus, Miss.—Simon Loeb & Bro
Dallas—Leon Kahn Shoe Co.
Davenport—R. M. Neustadt & Sons
Dayton—The Rike-Kumler Co.
Denver—224 Foster Bldg.
Des Moines—W. L. White Shoe Co
Detroit—T. J. Jackson, 41 E. Adams Ave
E. Liverpool—G. Bendheim
Easton—H. Mayer, 427 Northampton St.
Elizabeth—Gigl's, 1053 Elizabeth Ave.
Elmira—C. W. O'Shea
El Paso—Popular Dry Goods Co.
Erie—Weschler Co., 910 State St.
Evanston—North Shore Bootery
Fall River—D. F. Sullivan
Fitchburg—W. C. Goodwin, 342 Main St
Fort Dodge—Schill & Habenicht
Galveston—Fellman's
Grand Rapids—Herpolsheimer Co.
Harrisburg—Orner's, 24 No. 3rd St.
Hartford—86 Pratt St.
Hot Springs, Ark.—Rosenthal's
Houston—Clayton's, 803 Main St.
Huntington, W. Va.—McMahon-Diehl
Indianapolis—L. S. Ayres & Co.
Jackson, Mich.—Palmer Co.
Jacksonville—Golden's Bootery
Jersey City—Bennett's, 411 Central Av
Kansas City, Kan.—Nelson Shoe Co.
Kansas City, Mo.—300 Altman Bldg.
Knoxville—Spence Shoe Co.
Lancaster, Pa.—Frey's, 3 E. King St.
Lansing—F. N. Arbaugh Co.
Lawrence, Mass.—G. H. Woodman
Lexington, Ky.—Denton, Ross, Todd Co
Lincoln—Mayer Bros. Co.
Little Rock—Poe Shoe Co., 302 Main St.
Los Angeles—505 New Pantages Bldg.
Louisville—Boston Shoe Co.
Lowell—The Bon Marche
Macon—The Dannenberg Co.
Mason City—Woodruff Shoe Co.
McKeesport—Wm. F. Sullivan
Meridian—Winner, Klein & Co.
Milwaukee—Brouwer Shoe Co.
Minneapolis—21 Eighth St., South
Mobile—Level Best Shoe Store
Montgomery—Campbell Shoe Co.
Morristown—G. W. Melick
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.—A. J. Rice & Co.
Muncie—Miller's, 311 S. Walnut St.
Nashville—J. A. Meadors & Sons
Newark—897 Broad St. (opp. City Hall)
New Britain—Sloan Bros.
New Haven—153 Court St. (2nd floor)
New Rochelle—Ware's
New York—22 West 39th St.
Norfolk—Ames & Brownley
Oakland—205 Henshaw Bldg.
Omaha—1708 Howard St.
Passaic—Kroll's, 37 Lexington Ave.
Pawtucket—Evans & Young
Philadelphia—1300 Walnut St.
Pittsburgh—The Rosenbaum Co.
Pittsfield—Fahey's, 234 North St.
Plainfield—M. C. Van Arsdale
Portland, Me.—Palmer Shoe Co.
Portland, Ore.—353 Alder St.
Poughkeepsie—Louis Schonberger
Providence—The Boston Store
Reading—Sig. S. Schweriner
Richmond, Va.—Seymour Sycle
Rochester—148 East Ave.
Rock Island—Boston Shoe Co.
Saginaw—Goeschel-Brater Co
St. Louis—516 Arcade Bldg., (opp. P. O.)
Salt Lake City—Walker Bros. Co
San Antonio—Guarantee Shoe Co.
San Diego—The Marston Co.
San Francisco—Phelan Bldg. Arc'd.
San Jose—Hoff & Kayser
Santa Barbara—Smith's Bootery
Savannah—Globe Shoe Co.
Schenectady—Patton & Hall
Seattle—Baxter & Baxter
Shreveport—Phelps Shoe Co.
Sioux City—The Pelletier Co.
Sioux Falls—The Bee Hive
South Bend—Ellsworth Store
Spokane—The Crescent
Springfield, Ill.—A. W. Klaholt
Springfield, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace
Stamford—L. Spelke & Son
Stockton—Dunne's Shoe Store, 330 E. Main
Syracuse—136 S. Salina St.
Tacoma—803 Fidelity Building
Terre Haute—Otto C. Hornung
Toledo—LaSalle & Koch Co.
Trenton—H. M. Voorhees & Bro.
Tulsa—Lyons' Shoe Store
Vancouver—Hudson's Bay Co.
Waco—Davis-Smith Booterie
Walla Walla—Gardner & Co.
Waltham—Rufus Warren & Sons
Washington—1319 F Street
Waterbury—Reid & Hughes Co.
Wheeling—Geo. R. Taylor Co.
Wilkesbarre—M. F. Murray
Winston-Salem—W. C. Wright & Co.
Worcester—J. C. MacInnes Co.
Yakima—Kohls Shoe Co
Yonkers—Louis Klein, 22 Main St.
York—The Bon Ton
Youngstown—B. McManus Co.

Agencies in 235 other cities

What a difference Cantilever Shoes make

"Oh, come along!"

But Dorothy dropped back limply in her chair. "My feet hurt, Peggy. Honestly, I feel just all in."

Peggy kept Bess from leaving, then went at Dorothy again. "You've been shopping with us not two hours and here you are, letting your feet spoil your fun."

"I guess if your feet hurt the way mine do, you—"

"They used to, Dorothy," Peggy interrupted, "only I did something about it. My feet used to throb like a toothache. They spoiled ever so many good times. I was getting to be a real grouch, when Bess got me into Cantilevers.

"And look at Bess! She took a long tramp this morning, she's been shopping with us, but—can you see her missing this tea and the dancing tonight? Indeed she won't! She's been wearing Cantilever Shoes most all the time and never has a bit of foot trouble. She took the physical director's advice at college, like most of the other girls.

"You'll just love Cantilevers, Dorothy, they're such good form and so good-looking. See how neat and trim ours are. And while you're feeling wretched, tired, just all in, we're up and ready for anything. Dorothy, I can't begin to tell you what comfort Cantilevers are—they make you feel full of pep."

Dorothy squirmed, but she could think of nothing to say.

The following morning three girls entered the nearest Cantilever Store. From that time on, Dorothy was to realize what a difference Cantilever Shoes make in one's enjoyment of everything.

* *

And why shouldn't every girl, every woman of any age, enjoy the supreme foot comfort that Cantilevers give? They fit like a soft glove. The ordinary shoe seldom fits the arch of the foot. A stiff shank will not conform to the curve of your foot arch, nor will it flex with your arch in walking. Cantilevers do both.

When you lace Cantilevers, the flexible shanks fit right snugly under both arches and support them, not like a crutch, but gently and completely, without any restraint, giving perfect circulation and freedom. Your feet feel light and springy.

Stop wearing tight shoes that weaken the muscles and ligaments of your feet.

Wear Cantilevers and bring your feet back to life. Go to the nearest dealer now for a fitting. If no dealer listed at the left is near you, write to the manufacturers, Morse & Burt Co., 1 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., for the address of a nearby dealer and a copy of the Cantilever Shoe Booklet which everyone ought to read.

Cantilever Shoe

Endorsed by Women's Colleges, Women's Clubs, Public Health Associations, Physical Culture Societies, Directors of Physical Education in Schools, State Colleges, and prominent medical authorities.

several successful places—the hands that pull the strings that control the marionettes of New York's night life.

There is a member of the firm to represent every element of success which has gone into the total success of Broadway's reincarnation. First there is the organizer and business head—the brains of the syndicate. He never appears to the naked eye. To speak the truth, he is not very pretty to look at—and, when anything goes wrong with the Powers That Be, his unprepossessing personality makes him really in the way. Therefore the other members of the syndicate have a way of coaxing him out of town—say a little vacation in Cuba or a business trip to Canada. With him out of the way, the diplomatic talent comes to the front—in the person of as delightful and likable a chap as ever had ancestors come out of Erin! His is the responsibility of fixing things up. He smooths out the wrinkles. He never takes a drink. He is generous in thoughts and in gifts. He hears the hard luck plight of a mere acquaintance. Instantly the personal checkbook is drawn out. "Will a hundred dollars be enough? Hadn't I better make it a hundred and fifty?" Any one up on Morningside Heights who is going on the theory that Broadway survives merely because of cold-blooded money-suckers is as far from the truth as is Forty-second Street from Cairo, Ill. The subtle atmosphere of camaraderie that is drawing New Yorkers out of their homes to these "clubs" could not be artificially manufactured.

Yet still a third quality is essential this season or else Broadway's night life would have nothing on its old, worn-out, pre-war attractions. The aforementioned firm holds a third member—the artistic director—the atmosphere-maker—he who sees to it that there are extra corners for tête-à-têtes—he who selects the silk draperies for the walls and canopies, who casts the galmor of trick lighting over the patrons, who substitutes Bakst for gilt. This man is really an artist of imagination.

And to complete the quartet there is a man of the world, who can receive his superiors on an equal footing, who has an ornamental smattering of French, who knows just how to chat with a flapper or a matron—and who, most important of all, has the positive genius required for sorting over a clientele

For example, if a place is designed to draw a society clientele, then the cheap element must not be admitted or the chosen clientele will disappear. But the expensive brand of Follies beauty must be encouraged, because she adds to the piquancy of the place for the sensation-hungry, superior patrons. The art of the thing is to give the "society" member a sprinkling of expensive naughtiness—or she might as well dance at home. And high rewards await the management that can produce just this precious atmosphere. One night last week the club which has most successfully blended its Broadway and Fifth Avenue clientele took in $3,400.

Not that the investors in Broadway stock give a hang which class of clientele earns their dividends—just as Woolworth money is quite as good as Cartier's. But the two kinds of business must be kept in different clubs. So it is that one of the syndicates conducts eleven clubs and cafés and runs the whole gamut of social distinctions—plays the whole keyboard of human emotions, accounts for every hour of the night from tea dance to 6 A. M., immediately before the crack of the dawn of the morning after. I mention this firm because its success is so spectacular that each "club" it starts is promptly imitated by others, until the group of pleasure promoters have become practically style arbiters for Broadway's night life.

And in no small measure, we are assured, this success is due to the member of the firm who combines an uncanny discrimination between bona-fide Wall Street magnates and their Washington Heights imitations with a knowledge of which color scheme to hand out to the various social grades. His, too, is the distinction of having introduced the crowning cabaret feature of the season, the jazzed-up hula-hula dance. It was needed for———

New York had grown blasé at the very thought of a cabaret. Only last year the proprietor of one famous old lobster palace, which still continues the old-fashioned cabaret, confided to me his dark secret—that his cabaret was continued for the exclusive benefit of the out-of-towners who had got their idea of the thing from the movies. Now, after five lean years, the cabaret is back in smartest café society—but with a difference. Now it consists of an exotic, scantily clad troupe of dancers—a garland of flowers in lieu of a waist and a fringe for a skirt—who give an exhibition dance that is the "white man's" idea of what life would be like on a South Sea Island. That dance has made such a success that already it is being turned out throughout our cafés in quantitative production. And tango queens are having to sit up nights practising to do hulas.

The original dance is given in the "club" that takes care of New York society after everything else has closed. It is where formal society goes when formal society wants to throw off its inhibitions against an alluring background of cream satin draperies and clever falls of black lace—such a background as Mme. Pompadour might have constructed when she was holding down the job for the court that was the forerunner of the present profession of the Broadway club manager—the profession of organizing play for other people who have not as much imagination as you have.

But there is another "club" for the benefit of society when it is not feeling quite so dégagé—a club where the wall coverings are charmingly refined in taste, where the dance of the "Chicago shimmy" has never penetrated, where "Butterfly" and the "Indian Love Lyrics" instead of applied Al Jolson are turned into jazz by an orchestra composed largely of string instruments And yet, underneath this exclusive floor, served by the same kitchen and bar, there is another club, owned by the selfsame management, where they'll admit "anything the cat drags in," where the "Chicago" flourishes accordingly. So are the decorations pitched to the taste of the floor's clientele!

There is the club which takes care of the flashy, new-rich Saturday night revelers. There is the club where the girls order large beefsteaks and baked potatoes at 2 A. M.—thus registering the variable dinner hour schedule of the typical Broadway gold-digger who puts off her principal meal until there is some one to pay for it. There is a roadhouse just outside of town for very rich tired business folk in very private limousines. And there is even a moderately priced chop house for those whose idea of night life is steak, and much of it, for a dollar and a quarter. Also, finishing up the keyboard, there is one of those new smart little dinner and tea dance places which have of late been drawing the Manhattan savants away from the established old hotels—turning them over to the hands of tourists.

For the hotels, be it understood, have taken little or no part in New York's night life reincarnation. Too much good landed real estate is back of a hotel for it to be taking long chances on the Volstead Act. The "club" industry has, in its very essence, a fly-by-night character. If one "club" gets in bad with the authorities it can pack its effects, move to another location, and start out with a nice new name.

Also more mishaps that require a change of name and of residence can come to a venture than getting in bad with the Powers That Be. That might be "arranged"—but it can't be "arranged" when tables stand stark and deserted and silent. So stand those mysterious deserted cities of India, jungle growth breaking through ivory tracery; abandoned in their luxury, none knows why. Mystery, too, surrounds those empty tables on which no glasses clink. Was the room too large? Did it lack that intangible atmosphere of intimacy? Did the door guard not know whom to tell that that unoccupied table meant a "reservation"—for somebody else?

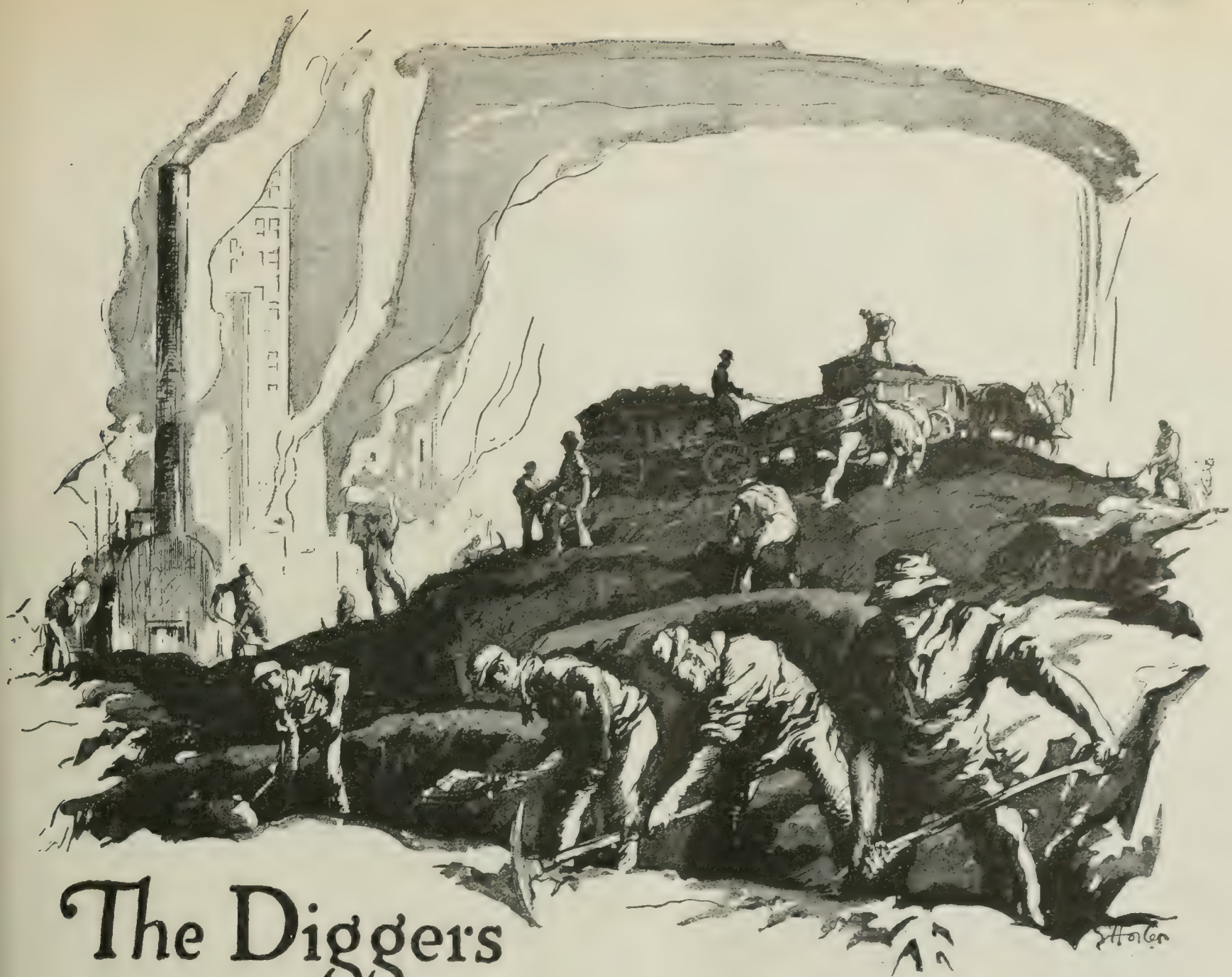
Sometimes a more sinister reason lies crouched behind the mystery. There is such a thing as a Broadway scandal. It is not the same thing as a Murray Hill scandal, nor yet the same thing as one around Columbia University. But all the same it is a scandal. Broadway, too, has its ethics—they just happen not to be the same as Murray Hill's. And, if any such scandal occurs in a dancing place, that place can be ruined for a season—just as one indiscreet incident can wreck the prestige of a boarding school.

It is a Broadway scandal, for instance, if a guest walks off during the evening with the partner of a well-known Broadwayite. As helpless as the boarding school principal to prevent that sixteen-year-old girl from eloping, the proprietor of the dancing place must pay for the accident as does the school principal. One dancing "club" has been ruined recently because of this very incident. It has been blacklisted by the aggrieved man's entire circle of acquaintances. For a little time in such cases the club lingers on—abandoning all pretense of discrimination. Then a Broadway incident is closed. The last shaded lights go out.

So it is no wonder that the "best brains" had to be called into consultation in this ticklish business of getting and holding popular favor—in this business of putting Broadway back on the map For brains it required—even if some of them have been recruited from strange walks of life. One important "club" proprietor, for example, so Broadway gossip has it, was originally the proprietor of several less gorgeous resorts in districts not so expensive. He has moved on with the tendencies of the time.

So it is that the gambling houses, too, are on the decline in New York City, quite according to the boast of the Hylan Administration. The old proprietors have gone into the more profitable business of bootlegging, which in its manifold forms is doing more to rid the town of the old-time types of commercialized vice than have all the sermons and social hygiene committees, tho it substitutes new forms.

The present extremes to which Broadway night life is going owe their existence in large part to the Eighteenth Amendment.



The Diggers

FORTY stories in the air the man who rides the giant girder guides it into place, there is the drum of rivets driven home, and the hurrying crowd below pauses to watch the latest wonder of construction climb toward the sky.

In the frontier days the early settler built his simple cabin upon surface soil. But as men built upward in the air they dug downward in the earth. As industry and commerce demanded buildings of greater size, safety demanded foundations of greater depth.

And so, before the man who guides the girder comes the man who wields the shovel. Supporting the structure which is seen is the structure which is unseen. High above the city looms the graceful tower, for all to see, for all to admire; but anchored fast to bedrock is the strong foundation which supports the tower in its place.

National advertising, in its early days, was built upon surface soil. It was conducted without study of markets or market conditions; without assurance that the product possessed the elements of national success; without adequate trade distribution or organized sales tactics.

Because advertising was a novelty, the mere act of advertising was sometimes enough for success. But to go on that basis today is as dangerous as it would be to erect a modern building on the surface foundation of the settler's cabin.

With today's problems of distribution and competition, if advertising is to be successful the message that appears in the publications must be only part of the structure. Supporting this part which is seen must be the part which is unseen. Inviting and convincing must be the message, for all to see, for all to remember; but anchored fast to bedrock must be the strong foundation which makes the message effective.

And so, at Advertising Headquarters, before the building of the message comes the digging of the facts.

N. W. AYER & SON

ADVERTISING HEADQUARTERS

NEW YORK BOSTON PHILADELPHIA CLEVELAND CHICAGO

The psychology behind the whole thing is "as well be hung for a sheep as a lamb"—or as well make the arrangements not to be hung. Then why not the half-clad Area-rea dance and have a run for your money? Moreover, with the coming of prohibition passed the necessity for one o'clock closings. The one o'clock closing hour had been tied up with the liquor regulations. Those were before the days of the hip-pocket flask—and New York night life went to bed at one A. M. for the very good reason that its jazz could not keep going on chocolate ice-cream. There was not a curfew.

When the one o'clock closing hour fell upon Broadway it really was, practically speaking, enforced. The waiter came around at 12:45 and took the order for the last round of drinks, unless the place were a bona fide club, or unless—and here's the crux of the matter—the café licenses were merely a cloak for some other more profitable business. Now, with few exceptions, all of the night life "clubs" and dancing places are doing illegal business —for a consideration—usually a good one. And, if you begin breaking the Volstead act at 11 P. M., why stop breaking it before 6 A. M.?

THE MOUNTAIN-CLIMBING "PRISONER OF THE VATICAN."

THE VARIOUS "PRISONERS OF THE VATICAN," the Popes who for the last half a century have been self-sentenced to spend their declining days immured in a little group of buildings in Rome, have none of them been such lovers of the open as the newly elected Pius XI. He is a mountain-climber, a man of whom it is said that "he loved to pass the night in the open air, in the midst of the great rocks." The New York *Globe* believes that "the only American in recent times comparable to him in energy, if even half the tales told about him are true, is Theodore Roosevelt." If imagination is startled by the idea of the late American President and sportsman immured in a place like the Vatican, so those who know the new Pontiff are wondering how he will make out. He made a strong beginning by disregarding precedence in giving his blessing from an outside balcony, rebuking the Cardinals who protested by asserting, "I am now the Supreme Pontiff." A brief wireless dispatch to the New York *Times*, on the day following his election, carried this significant bit of news:

Pope Pius, who is used to walking miles, to-day visited every corner of the Vatican garden, going as far as the observatory to chat with Mgr. Hagen, its director.

On his way back, seeing a group of gardeners working in charge of a papal employee, he asked one of them to call the head gardener, meanwhile cordially asking them from what part of Italy they came, and about their wives and children.

When the head gardener appeared out of breath, bowing low, Pius asked him to plant a pergola along one side of the terrace, as grapevines reminded him of his native village of Desio, where as a child he used to play with his brothers and sisters under a wide pergola, just outside his home.

"Since a boy, the new Pope has been noted for his love of books and mountains," a friend in the little village where Pius was born told a correspondent of the New York *World*, "and I assure you it would be difficult to say which he loves the most. From our hills he turned to the Alps and became a great mountaineer. Even at the age of fifty he made some good climbs." At his birthplace, Desio, near Milan, where he lived until twelve years of age, says another commentator, "he was noticed for his prowess in athletics, especially jumping, so much so that when they saw him capering they nicknamed him 'The Jumping Boy.'" Like Roosevelt, he combined with his love for athletics a scholarly interest in nearly every phase of human activity. When the Cardinals came in to render him homage, says a correspondent of the New York *Times*, "they were greatly surprized when the Pontiff spoke to each Cardinal in his own language, English, French, Spanish and German."

The new Pope, now in his sixty-fifth year, "is reputed to be one of the most learned men of the Church," says a writer in the New York *World*. "He made his preliminary studies in the diocesan seminaries of Milan and finished at Lombard College, Rome, where he received doctorates in philosophy, theology and canon law, before his ordination in 1879."

Through the courtesy of Father Corbett, S. J., associate editor of *The Messenger of the Sacred Heart*, *The World* presents the following authorized sketch of the new Pontiff, written for the London *Tablet* of June 25, 1921, by the Right Rev. Louis Charles Casartelli, Bishop of Salford, England:

"He celebrated his first mass," says Bishop Casartelli, "over the tomb of St. Peter in the Vatican basilica. On his return home he was, from 1882 to 1888, professor of dogmatic theology and sacred eloquence in the diocesan seminary. In the latter year, chiefly through the influence of the celebrated scholar, Mgr. Ceriani, at that time prefect of the library, he was appointed to the staff of the College of Doctors of the world-famed Ambrosian Library.

"Under the sure guidance of the great scholar Ceriani, Dr. Ratti soon became master of all the scientific treasures of that famous library, so that on the death of Ceriani in 1907 he was naturally and unanimously elected to the vacant post.

"The literary activity which he displayed during the years of his administration is evidenced by the long list of his scientific writings in various learned publications which lies before me, filling some two columns of an ordinary newspaper.

"In the midst of all his literary and scientific labors, Dr. Ratti was devoted to his work as a priest and director of souls. During the years of his early priesthood the nuns of the Order of the Cenacle opened a house in Milan, first in the Corso Venezia, later in the Via Monte di Pieta, where it still exists.

"The then reigning Archbishop, Mgr. Calabiana, appointed the young priest chaplain to the new convent. For over thirty years he gave to it all the enthusiasm of his sacerdotal heart. No good work was undertaken in that ever active home of good works in which Don Achille Ratti was not the chief cooperator.

"The humblest of the little guests of the Cenacle were the little chimney-sweeps, a race which has disappeared from our country. These little fellows are gathered together by the good Cenacle nuns for religious instruction, and the learned Prefect of the Ambrosian Library, in the midst of his absorbing work, found time both to pass the afternoons of feast days in teaching the catechism to little boys in the church of the Holy Sepulchre, and also to prepare the little chimney-sweeps for their first communion, on the occasion of which he would share their little feasts and innocent games.

"This life of combined learned labors and apostolic works was suddenly interrupted ten years ago when Dr. Ratti was called to Rome as Pro-Prefect of the Vatican Library and assistant to Father Ehrle, whom he succeeded as Prefect in 1913, when he was also made prothonotary Apostolic.

"The Great War ended Dr. Ratti's career as a Librarian. The war had not yet come to an end when, on April 25, 1918, Pope Benedict sent him as Apostolic Visitor to Poland.

"When Poland finally obtained her independence the Holy Father, to show his sympathy with the Catholic state, appointed Mgr. Ratti Apostolic Nuncio to the new Republic of Poland, creating him, in the Consistory of July 3, 1919, titular Archbishop of Lepanto.

"Poland, after the peace of Brest-Litovsk was still occupied by German troops, altho there was a Council of Regency consisting of Archbishop (now Cardinal Kakowski) and two others.

"The situation was in every way extremely difficult and critical, but the new Nuncio displayed such remarkable tact and diplomatic skill, and even heroism, that he played quite a leading part in the final settlement of both the political and ecclesiastical difficulties which surrounded the birth of the new republic.

"It was chiefly owing to his efforts that two articles were introduced into the Constitution of the state, the one declaring that the Catholic religion occupies the first position in the Polish state, and the second, still more practically important, that no measures concerning the Catholic Church may be taken without preliminary agreement with the Holy See.

"Even outside Poland, the intrepid Nuncio was able to exercise important influences in various directions. Through his diplomatic good offices, he obtained the liberation of many prisoners and hostages from the hands of the Russian Bolshevists, including the Archbishop of Mohilew and the Bishop of Minsk. Quite recently he was appointed in extraordinary mission as Ecclesiastical Commissioner for the plebiscite in Upper Silesia, and this, at the unanimous request of Poland, Germany and the Interallied Commission."

Two months after the foregoing sketch was published the new Pope was created a Cardinal, with the title of San Martino dei Monti.

The new Pope's curious interest in everything concerning life not unnaturally led him to be a traveler and mountain-climber.

returned had been overdue, for the most part, only a short time. The long overdue and the euphemistic "lost or strayed" were put into the dozen receptacles where anonymity could be preserved.

If one surmises that a good deal of sheepishness and desire to blush unseen characterized the returners, one is mistaken. There was a striking lack of furtiveness. More than one-third of the returns were made directly to library clerks, because they had been charged against cards and the card owners wanted clearances. Most of the uncharged books found their way into the eyeless and tongueless receptacles. No notes of explanation were met with in any of the books, but the fact that many were neatly wrapped in paper may suggest the apologetic. Despite the "no fines" announcement, an envelope containing fifty cents accompanied one of the barrel volumes.

The habit of book-lifting becomes chronic. An incident of the "week" illustrates it and explains why it was held advisable to use false bottoms of stiff paper, with center slits for books, midway in the receptacles, or paper covers with such slits, suggestive of the old-fashioned jar mouse-trap with its pie-cut top.

An assistant told the story the first day. "An empty basket had just been placed near the door. It occurred to me that it might have a good psychical effect if there were a few books in it to start off with. So, on the 'nest egg' principle, I put in three or four. Passing it a few minutes later, I looked in—and one of the books I had put in was gone. Some one had been unable to resist temptation."

Thirty-six pieces and five books of music were recovered in the week, and six religious books—all uncharged—the persons returning the latter having possibly run across an injunction reading, "Thou shalt not steal."

Debaters figured impressively in the group of long-standing hold-outers, for numerous handbooks on debating were in the round-up. Interest of the reader and declaimer, for he still persists, was evidenced by the return of many books of "selected readings."

Among books turned in were seven that bore private library stamps; they never had belonged to the public library—akin to not knowing whose umbrella had been taken. Some books were sent in, anonymously, through the mails. One mailed parcel had "from X" written in the return corner. The slip in the pocket inside the cover of the book it contained indicated that it was a charged book, and tracing disclosed that the owner of the card was a clergyman.

The week was full of the amusingly unexpected. Many women regarded it wholly from the economic side, with concern only for the saving of fines involved, and attended with the avidity usually displayed toward a cut-price sale at a department store. By such, no hesitancy was shown in taking open advantage of a novel shopping opportunity.

Not all who patronized the boxes were averse to talking about it. At the call desk in the circulation department, a man inquired for Parker's "An American Idyll."

"I've asked for it repeatedly," he commented, "but, though it is cataloged, I've never been able to find it in."

A woman at his elbow spoke up, brightly: "Oh, there's one in now; I just dropped a copy in the box at the door."

According to Gratia Countryman, librarian of the Minneapolis library, those who took advantage of "Bargain Week" were of two classes, broadly grouped, one made

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

up of the well-meaning but dilatory and the other of those who regard everything in the library as proper game despite rules and ethics.

"The problem of theft, or 'appropriation,' is one of concern in large libraries," Miss Countryman said. "It may astonish some folks to know that our experience here indicates that the most serious offenders—those who take away books and other material without having them charged against their cards or even with a 'by your leave,' whatever may be their purpose as to ultimate return—are professional people, especially clergyman and school teachers."

So it is not the "low-brow" who does the most "lifting"! It is "respectable" men and women, who do not regard it as stealing at all and who would take violent offense if accused of stealing.

How to protect books from thieves is a troublesome question," Miss Countryman continued. "We have considered installing some sort of police system in the library but without coming to favor it. In the first place, such a system would cost fully as much as the value of the books stolen. Again, any system of surveillance probably would be objectionable to the great majority of library patrons who are above suspicion."

"SAMARITANS OF THE SEA," WHO GUARD OUR COAST

THERE are 13,000 miles of coast line around these United States, most of them dangerous a good part of the time. Upon these margins of his seas, both salt and fresh, Uncle Sam owns the service of some 4,000 men, commonly known as coast-guards. They must be prepared also, however, to serve as doctors, magistrates, policemen, firemen, and heroes. In fact, "they must be heroes 365 days in the year," says Edwin C. Hill, writing in the New York *Herald*, for "day and night the strain of their service is never relaxed. Incessantly, along thousands of miles of coast, trapt with peril, they await the radio's hissing call to impending death or disaster." Mr. Hill presents this brief appreciation of them and their work:

They are the Good Samaritans of the sea, the four thousand officers and enlisted men of the United States coast-guard, picked men all, never a shirker nor a coward in the whole far-flung corps from Key West to Point Barrow in the Arctic Circle. They "dare to do all that doth become a man," and if they had a motto it would be, "There is always safety in valor."

You will not call them heroes to their faces. That would annoy them. They are so used to courage that they seldom recognize it among each other. Their reports of deeds done at sea or upon the pounded sands are coldly restrained.

Putting aside entirely any consideration of the value of the human lives they save every year at risk of their own (the number was more than sixteen hundred in 1921), the coast-guards save in property alone many times the cost of the service. The guard rescues the shipwrecked by the best methods human ingenuity has devised. It feeds and clothes and warms them when it has snatched them from death. By land and sea it patrols the dangerous coasts for early discovery of wrecks and the hastening of relief.

It searches the sea for distrest vessels and for drifting obstructions likely at any time to rip the bottom out of a great ship and drown her people, and sends these perils to the ocean floor or drags them to harbor at the cable's end. It goes into the far North to give to the lonely settlements of Alaskan waters and the Arctic Circle the sure protection that the Northwest Mounted Police give to the Canadian wilderness—the protection and the simple, necessary aids without which Eskimos and whites would find life intolerable. Unaided, it saves every year hundreds of disabled or stranded vessels with crews and cargoes. It protects wrecked property after landing from the ravage of the elements and the rapine of plunderers.

It guards the great inland seas and the rivers at their dangerous points. It extricates ships unwarily wandering into perilous courses. By its flashing signals of warning it averts disaster to vessels standing toward rock or shoals. It constantly fights flood and famine and fire. It is the right arm of the customs in collecting revenue of the government, and it pickets the coasts with guards that prevent smuggling.

The tale of its service is almost endless. It is astounding in variety of accomplishment. For the coast-guard is Uncle Sam's emergency service. Go with the men upon their appointed tasks and you will find them saving life in utter defiance of storm and cold, ridding the seas of pirates, spreading order and cleanliness, doctoring the sick and burying the dead, even preaching the gospel and reading the marriage ceremony in regions where missionaries can not always go. They are sailors, policemen, firemen, doctors, magistrates, ministers, all in one.

The stormy season of the year, from the beginning of December to the end of March, especially, tests the mettle of these men. As a rule:

Calls for assistance come when weather conditions are at their worst. The cutters lie up at dock or anchor awaiting their wireless call. It would be foolish to go rambling over the face of the roaring waters merely on the chance of rescue. All ships have radio equipment and all may expect to fling out some warning before their radio gives out. So the cutters wait, and even if half of their crew is ashore seeking a few hours of human companionship means are ready to regather them swiftly to their ship.

A boat puts ashore and a petty officer, with a list of telephone numbers previously secured, rounds up the missing ones. There is seldom an hour's delay in putting to sea.

Coast-guardsmen pull the very whiskers of death almost every day in the winter season of bitter weather and tumultuous seas, yet elude extraordinary death and usually serious injury. Bruises and broken bones and near death are common enough, but are no more considered than a football player minds the bruising shocks of practise and play. Their immunity in constant peril is attributed by themselves to their skill in handling small boats.

Alaskan service of the coast-guard, carried on through the spring and summer in patrolling the waters of the North Pacific, Bering sea and southeastern Alaska, for the protection of fur bearing seals and

sea otters, and for the general protection of game and the enforcement of law, teems with adventure and fine devotion to humanity.

Of an interdepartmental fleet of eleven vessels, the coast-guard supplies four. Last season these were the *Bear*, most famous of all the little gunboats of the service; *Unalga*, with a remarkable record; *Algonquin* and *Bothwell*. Without them, life in the far North would scarcely be tolerable for whites or reds. They serve as ferry-boats for government official, missionaries, school teachers and others who must travel long distances. They carry the United States mail to regions where a bundle of letters every six months is cause for a celebration. They take food and supplies to isolated settlements, constantly succoring the sick and the famine-stricken. They provide medicines and surgical treatment for the natives and administer the laws made by the United States for Alaska.

For many years the coast-guard has ministered to the needs of the natives, dispensing justice with an even hand, adjudicating differences and difficulties, protecting helpless peoples from untoward circumstances which otherwise would destroy them, standing between them and disease, which constantly threatens their decimation. The greatest event in the lives of these Eskimo wards of the government is the annual visit of the coast-guard cutters. Here are a few extracts from the log of the *Unalga's* cruise last season:

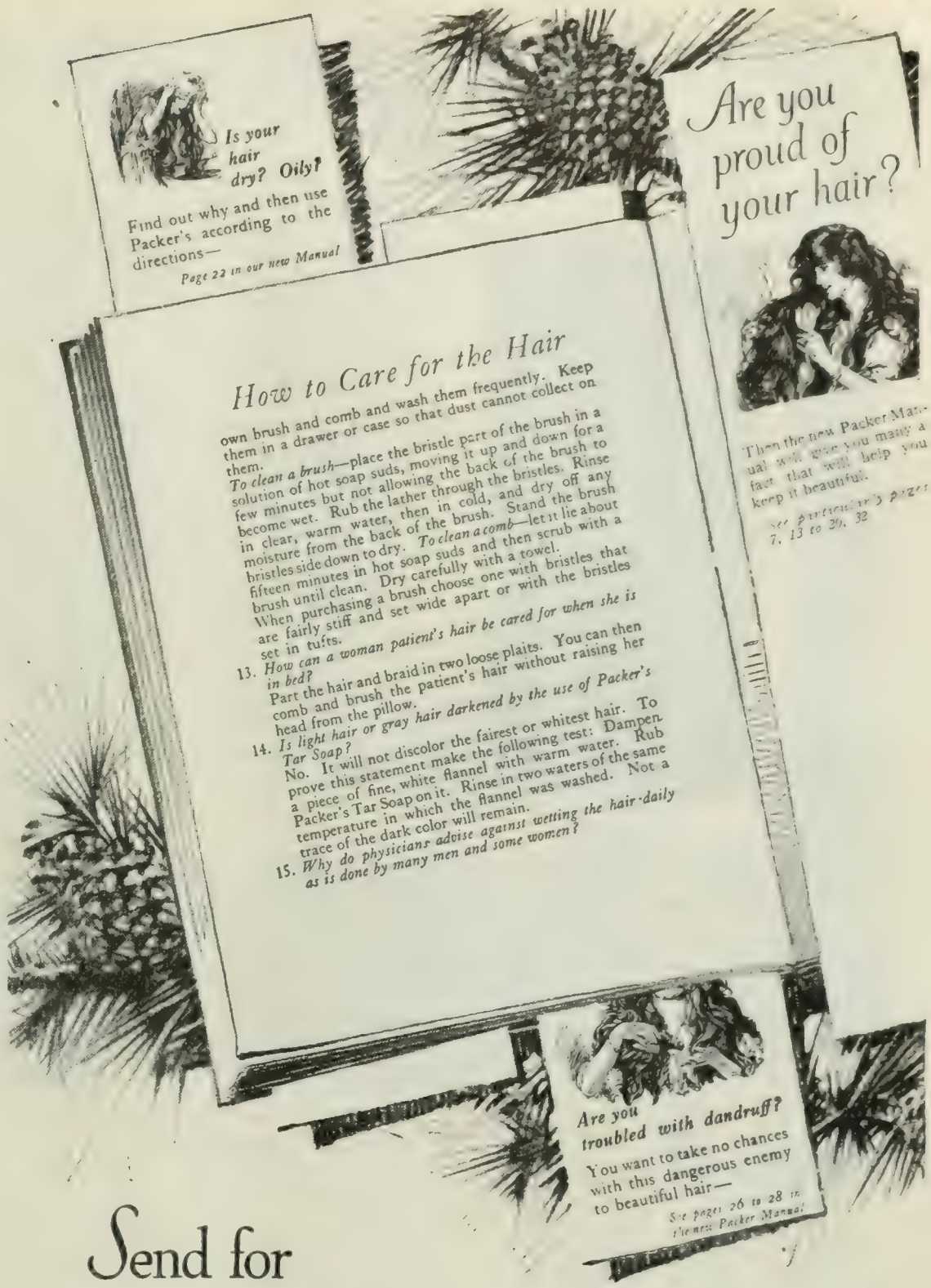
> On May 7, she arrived at Unalaska. The medical officer inspected the town and found health and sanitary conditions good. . . . The American schooner *Wawona* was fallen in with, mail was delivered to her and the crew afforded medical treatment. . . . On August 14, the commanding officer of the *Unalga*, serving in the capacity of United States commissioner, acted as arbitrator in a labor dispute at the Wood River cannery of the Alaska Salmon Company. Through his efforts, reconciliation was effected. . . . Upon the occasion of the visit of the cutter to the town of Chignik the commanding officer was called upon to perform a marriage ceremony. The contracting parties were married on board the cutter.

There's variety for you!

The deliberate title "Good Samaritans of the Sea" peculiarly applies to the men of the coast-guard in this Alaska service, for they must meet, and do meet, in the most trying circumstances, about every problem imaginable.

A "bare bones" account of one of the adventures in which coast-guards played heroic rôles is given in the following official report. "It shows," comments Mr. Hill, "however stript of color, emotion and heroic, the stuff coast guardsmen are made of." The story runs:

The American steamship *Louisiana*, bound from Tampico, Mexico, for Claymont, Del., with a crew of twenty-eight, including master, and a cargo of crude oil, was stranded during thick weather in approximately three fathoms of water, one and one-half miles offshore, and about two miles east-northeast from Coast Guard Station No. 146 (Ocean City, Md.) at 6:43 A. M., March 4, 1917. The vessel was discovered by the patrol from that station when the fog lifted at about 8:20 A. M. The keeper of the station immediately noti-



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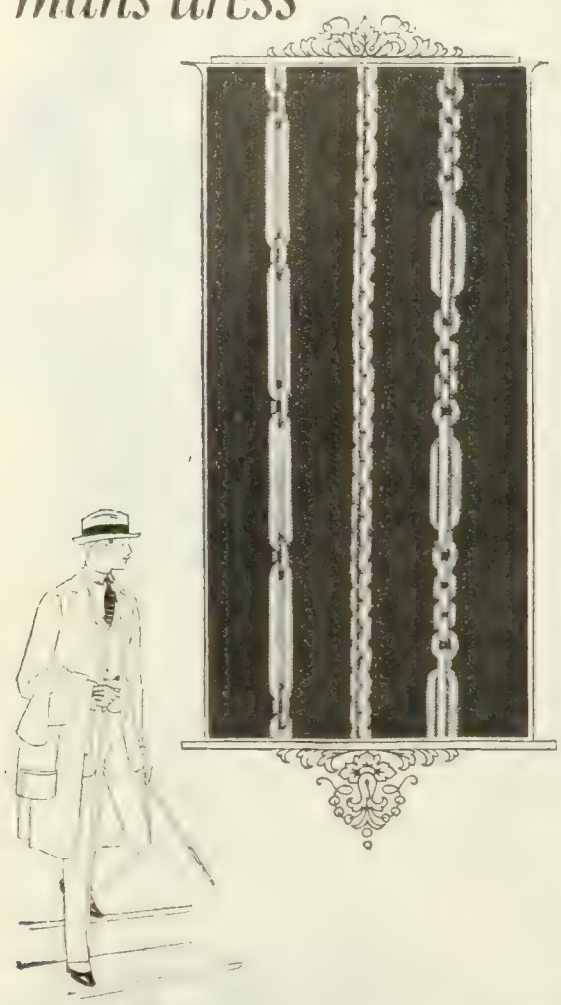

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GIFTS THAT LAST

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

fied the district superintendent by telephone, and called for the assistance of the crew of the next northerly station, No. 145 (Fenwick Light). The keeper and three surfmen of the latter station immediately responded, and the surf-boat of station No. 146 was launched through a high surf at 10 o'clock A. M.; the steamer was visited and assistance offered.

The master declined any and all assistance, save that he desired to send a telegram to the owners, which telegram he threw overboard in a bottle, to be picked up by the surf-boat's crew. The master considered that only a cutter or a wrecking tug could be of assistance to him. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day the *Louisiana* set the distress signal NC (assistance wanted). The surf-boat was again launched in a still higher surf, and the steamer again visited, this time with considerable difficulty. It was found that the master only wanted to have the station agent call for a wrecking tug or a cutter, and he positively declined to consider the landing of his crew.

In returning to the shore about 5 o'clock, a sea boarded the power surf-boat and carried overboard surfman No. 1, causing him some slight injury. There was at this time a moderate swell from the southeast and a strong east-northeast breeze, causing a rough sea and an occasional break on the shoal in the vicinity of the *Louisiana*. The swell caused heavy seas to break over the *Louisiana* from aft to forward, this condition growing worse later in the day. After dark the *Louisiana* began showing flareup lights and sending out urgent distress signals to the coast-guard cutter *Yamacraw*.

The *Yamacraw* had left Norfolk, Va., about 7 P. M., March 3, to go to the assistance of the British steamer *Strathearn*, reported ashore at Metomkin Inlet, Va. While searching for the *Strathearn*, the *Yamacraw* received the S. O. S. call from the *Louisiana*, giving an erroneous report of her position, which caused the cutter to lose valuable time during daylight in locating the *Louisiana*. The calls from the *Louisiana* were urgent and for immediate assistance. The *Yamacraw* reached the scene about 8:10 P. M., on March 4 and anchored near the *Louisiana*. At the time the *Yamacraw* anchored the weather was somewhat thick and drizzling, with moderate northeast wind blowing fresh at times with heavy rain squalls. The visibility was poor, but the lights of Ocean City could be seen. The moon was obscured by clouds, mist and rain, but afforded a slight degree of light. Conditions on and near the *Louisiana* could be discerned but poorly by means of the *Yamacraw's* searchlight.

The sea was not too rough for rescue work by boats. The *Yamacraw* rode nearly head to the wind and sea, so that the two vessels had each other about two points on the port bow. Consultation was had between the commanding officer of the *Yamacraw*, and other officers aboard, and the conclusion was reached that the weather and sea conditions were not unfavorable to assistance work, and in view of the urgency of the calls received from the *Louisiana* and the indications that the wind and sea both would increase before morning, making rescue work more dangerous if delayed, it was decided to remove her crew at once. Therefore, at about 8:20 P. M., a surf-boat was sent from the

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—From letter No. 3517

Removes Dread of Winter

Our family always dreaded winter until we installed a Round Oak Pipeless Heating System. Before that it took four wood fires to heat four rooms. Now we evenly heat 13 rooms, making them warm and comfortable in the most severe weather. We burn large chunks of wood, mostly.
—From letter No. 2510

No Dirt or Dust Upstairs

The Round Oak Pipeless Furnace heats our six rooms comfortably during very cold weather. Last season we burned 1½ cords of elm chunks and less than 4 tons of coal. There is no dirt and dust in the rooms, and no heat in the cellar to interfere with fruits.
—From letter No. 7514

More Heat from Less Fuel

When I found out how much they wanted for a hot water heater I decided to try a Round Oak Pipeless Heating System. Two stoves had previously burned 8 tons of coal to keep only 3 rooms warm. Seven tons with the Round Oak kept the whole house warm all winter.
—From letter No. 1511

Cellar Cool for Storage

The Round Oak Pipeless has steam beaten by a long margin. We could never before get 2 rooms upstairs warm all night. Now we keep 3 up and 3 downstairs rooms comfortably warm on half dry wood; the warmth does not interfere with anything in the cellar.
—From letter No. 5506

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*Names and addresses of these and many other satisfied users, together with their letters in full, will be furnished on request

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

Yamacraw to the *Louisiana*, containing the following men:

Gunner Ross Harris, in charge at the steering oar; Master-at-Arms R. J. Grady; Quartermaster M. L. Kambarn; Seaman G. V. Jarvis; Ordinary Seaman M. L. Austin; Ordinary Seaman D. Fulcher; Ordinary Seaman R. L. Garrish; Ordinary Seaman R. E. Simmons; and Ordinary Seaman T. L. Midgett.

Gunner Harris was an expert boatman and had the entire confidence of the officers and crew, and other men named were efficient boatmen. The surf-boat was lowered from the *Yamacraw* without difficulty or accident and safely made the passage to the *Louisiana*. The commanding officer of the *Yamacraw* had requested by signal that the *Louisiana* use oil freely to form a slick for the surf-boat, and this signal was acknowledged. A Franklin lifebuoy, with a running line attached, had been placed on the port quarter of the *Yamacraw* to be streamed in case the surf-boat should have difficulty in reaching the vessel upon her return from the *Louisiana*. Gunner Harris made his boat fast with the painter under the port bow of the *Louisiana*, and had taken off one of that vessel's crew when an unusually heavy sea, whose approach could not be seen in the darkness, struck the starboard quarter of the vessel, swept over her decks and engulfed the *Yamacraw's* boat, which was caught in the backlash and hurled against the *Louisiana's* bow, throwing all the men into the water.

Lighted lifebuoys were immediately dropt from the *Louisiana*, and the *Yamacraw* was promptly notified of the accident by occulting light signals. On account of lack of trained oarsmen (the *Yamacraw*, it should be said, had put to sea without waiting for the return of a large part of her crew, so urgent were the distress calls) remaining on board the *Yamacraw*, it was not deemed safe at that time to lower another boat for the purpose of rescuing the men in the water.

The vessel, however, was gotten under way with the least practicable delay and navigated in toward the men. She was stopt near a lighted buoy, to which Master-at-Arms Grady could be seen clinging. Grady left the buoy and attempted to swim to the *Yamacraw*. When it was evident that the attempt was beyond his strength, Steerage Cook J. J. Kennedy went overboard in a bowline, swam to Grady and with much difficulty brought him alongside the vessel. Kennedy was obliged to loose his hold on Grady who was then carried under the cutter as she rolled to starboard. When the ship rolled back to port he floated out alongside just forward of a gangway. Second Lieut. W. J. Keester, who had gone down on the sea steps in the bight of a rope, grabbed Grady under the arms and raised him high enough to pass his hand to some one up the gangway. He then slipt his hand down Grady's side and seized him about the waist, when a sudden lurch of the vessel wrenched Grady from his grasp, and the latter fell back into the water.

The dinghy with Boys First Class William R. Hogarth and J. A. Dugger was lowered to the water and hanging in the falls. The boys attempted to save Grady as he was torn from the grasp of Lieutenant Keester, but were unsuccessful. Hogarth

and Dugger then unhooked the dinghy and let it ride to the painter. The painter parted and they took to the oars and pulled to a lighted buoy to which Ordinary Seaman R. E. Simmons was clinging. Being unable to get Simmons into the dinghy, they lashed him alongside and endeavored to row back to the *Yamacraw*, but the strong current which was now running carried the dinghy against the stakes of a fish pound, capsizing it and throwing the occupants into the water.

In the meantime Boatswain Hermann Fiedler, Electrician Third Class Belton Miller, Boy First Class George L. Wynn and Boy Second Class Jay McWilliams had jumped into the whaleboat, which was lowered, and started in search of the men in the water. They found no one. Their boat was upset, but all safely reached land. It was not possible on account of the high and dangerous surf to launch a boat to go to the assistance of the men who were in the water. (Not possible for the Coast Guard crews ashore.)

After remaining in the vicinity of the breakers until hope had been abandoned the *Yamacraw* moved offshore and anchored until daylight. No further attempt was made to render assistance to the *Louisiana*, as there remained on board the *Yamacraw* too few men to be able to accomplish anything in that direction. During the night the weather unexpectedly improved and the *Yamacraw* proceeded to the southward in search of boats and bodies. None was found, and the vessel returned to her headquarters at Norfolk.

BOSTON'S MAYOR WENT TO JAIL TO HELP A FRIEND

JAMES M. CURLEY, whom certain Boston bluestockings airily refer to as a "low-brow," a "rough-neck," and a "jail-bird," was sworn in the other day as Mayor of the Massachusetts ancient seat of culture. Curley's election, testify newspaper correspondents with connections sufficiently far from Back Bay to prevent any personal bias in the matter, gave Boston the shock of its life. "It jarred the very foundations of Beacon Hill and the Back Bay," in the words of a staff correspondent of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "the more so as Curley carried on a lone fight against tremendous odds." At the present time, we are assured, Boston is trying to reconcile itself to the prospects of being governed for the next four years by a man who is not a Harvard graduate, but who has come up from the people. Incidentally, he is a man who has served a short term in prison, but under circumstances which have helped him politically, and of which, it is said, he is anything but ashamed.

The day after the election, reports the *Eagle* correspondent:

The city awoke to find that the business and financial interests, the bluestocking element, the cultured crowd had been worsted and the so-called "low-brow" element had triumphed. It was a disagreeable surprize to conservative Boston to find that the rest of the city did not think as it did.

Curley's election was a personal triumph. He won against such opposition as a candidate for office rarely has to face. The newspapers were aligned against him except one

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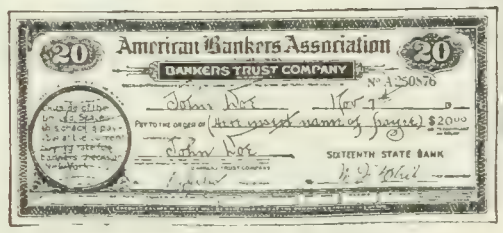

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

—the *Telegram*. The Good Government Association, composed of the substantial business men of Boston, worked tooth and nail to defeat him; the political bosses on both sides strove their utmost against him; ex-Mayors Peters and Fitzgerald and State Senators Donovan and Greene opposed him. Curley had nothing—nothing save the votes.

It was twenty years ago that Curley got into the trouble which landed him in prison. There was a constituent of his who sought a job as letter carrier. To help him out Curley took a Civil Service examination for him. He was charged with conspiracy to defraud the Government by impersonating another. His political opponents used the sentence as a weapon to destroy him. They failed. He has gone steadily forward since. While he was still under sentence he was elected an alderman. When he came out his friends acclaimed him as a hero. "He did it for a friend," was the Curley battle-cry and it gained him his seat in the Board of Aldermen.

Curley remained right in Boston after that. He never tried to hide the incident. His friends have never held it against him. He did it to get a man a job and that was all there was to it. The skeleton was exposed to view in the campaign of 1914, but it failed to keep him out of the Mayor's chair. It had no force in the last campaign. The newspapers let it alone.

But Curley had been bitterly attacked during his previous term in the City Hall. It was said he coerced city employees; that he brought politics into the City Hall and that the departments were run for politics. He was assailed time and again by the forces of good government. The same interests which opposed his candidacy in 1914 opposed him again in the December election, only the opposition was stronger.

To make Curley's victory the more remarkable it is said of him that he has displayed a reckless disregard for his own political future, that he has made many political blunders, and that he has done the very things calculated to kill him politically. As an illustration it is cited that, just before the last Presidential election, he attacked the League of Nations, and his dislike for the Wilson Administration was so strong that he threatened to break all precedents and vote the Republican ticket. Then at the eleventh hour he turned about, endorsed the League and praised Wilson. It is recalled also that he antagonized political leaders whose support would have been very valuable to him.

How, then, did he win? When you ask this question in Boston, you get various answers. Here are some of them:

"He won on the strength of his personality," says one. "He sensed what was in the mind of the voter and made the most of it. He talked a language that all could understand. He drew blackboard illustrations to show how the assessments on property had fallen most heavily on the homes of the poor in certain districts while in the down-town sections it was lighter. He promised the people of Boston a 5-cent fare from Hyde Park into the city."

"He never forgot a promise," says another, "and he always helped the poor and unfortunate."

They say of him also that he has often

carried himself through on his nerve. The story is told that he once went into a ward in the toughest section of Boston seeking votes, where the result was bound to be close, and addrest those present as follows:

"Pickpockets, doormat thieves and milk-bottle robbers—you see, I know you all." And after their first amazement, his audience cheered him to the echo. His fearlessness had captured their imagination. He won the ward.

His language is at times extremely picturesque as well as forceful. A prominent Back Bay resident was once quoted as having said that Curley would never have been mayor if his ancestors had not been driven over here by a "potato famine" in Ireland. This was Curley's reply:

"No land was ever saved by little clubs of female faddists, old gentlemen with disordered livers or pessimists cracking over imaginary good old days and ignoring the sunlit present. What we need in this part of America are men and mothers of men and not gabbing spinsters and dog-raising matrons in federation assembled."

All the color and vigor of the campaign just ended was on Curley's side. The chief of the candidates opposing him—there were three—carried on a campaign much like that of Curran in the election in New York—conservative, gentlemanly, without high lights which appealed to the masses.

Curley has made himself. He began life as a poor boy with his eye on a distant star. He worked hard—his father having died when he was ten years of age—to keep the wolf from the door. He delivered orders, ran errands and did odd jobs about a drug store, slaving in the morning before school and after school hours until late at night. He worked Saturdays and Sundays as well. At sixteen he graduated from a grammar school and then went to work for a baker's supply firm, studying in his spare hours at an evening high school.

An opponent of his said:

"Curley is one of the best stump speakers in the country."

His wife says this of him:

"I have seen him leave home at two o'clock in the morning in answer to a telephone call of distress from some poor unfortunate. I believe that if we had only one loaf of bread left in the house he would share it with the first hungry man who asked for it."

He has himself told of his hard early days when he delivered orders to customers and was a "sort of Pinafore chap" in a drug store, polishing the handle of the front door, waiting on the soda fountain and running errands. But he read everything he could get hold of and he made it a business to meet men who knew things and could talk.

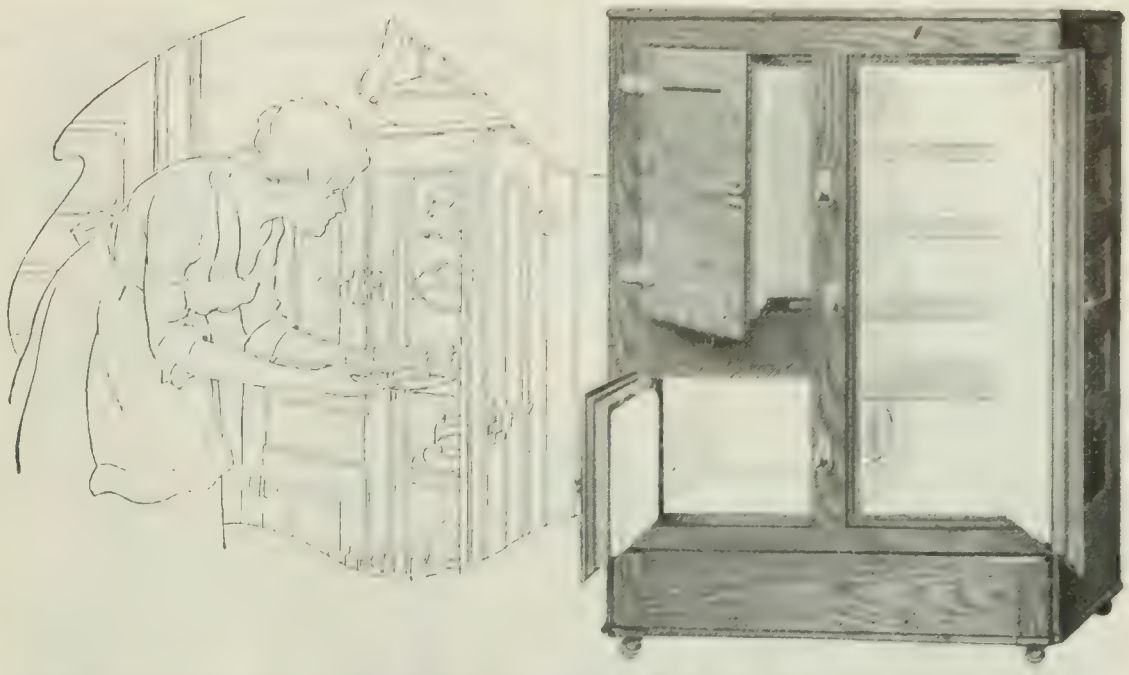
He read Hugo, Dumas, Thackeray, Cooper and Dickens. Dickens had a special appeal to him, because he was a struggling, poor boy himself who had lived among the poor.

"I found Shakespeare a great help," he says further. "When I got into an argument I generally could get something out of Shakespeare which I could put on an opponent to his disadvantage. He has helped me out of many a tight place."

For a time he was a salesman, a collector and a clerk for an insurance company. Then he studied law. He was absorbed by the study of politics. He became a power in Ward 17 as a stellar light of the Tammany Club, named after the New York organization.

Curley was forty-two when he left the Mayor's chair last. He has learned a lot since. Some think that Jim Curley has his eyes on the Governor's chair.

THE 40th LEONARD YEAR



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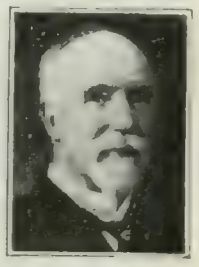

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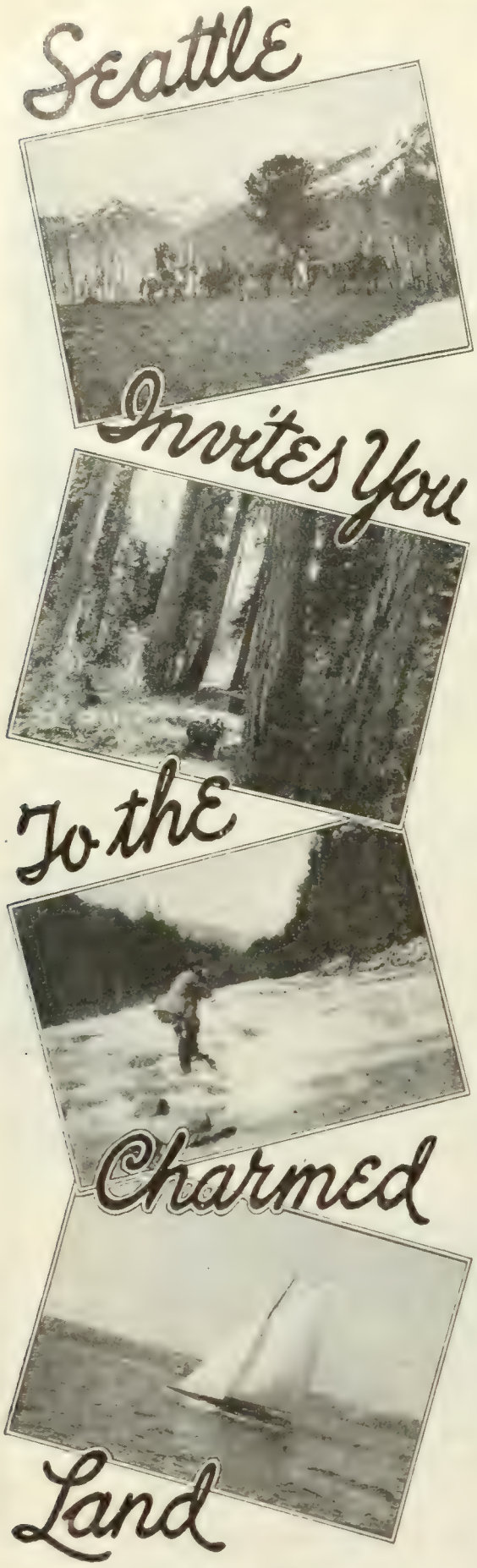

America's Summer Playground

THERE is probably not a person in the Pacific Northwest who would change for any other spot on earth.

It is the fairest and loveliest land, we who live here believe, ever bestowed on man.

Dr. Woods Hutchinson in a serious medical work terms it "The Charmed Land of the American Continent," and likens its climate to that of heaven.

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Spend this year's vacation with us—no heat, cyclones, earthquakes, severe electrical storms or poisonous reptiles—nothing but a good time. *Maximum temperature Seattle, 1921—80 degrees.*

Write for "The Charmed Land" booklet.

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REVIEWS OF NEW NOVELS

A HALF-WAY ADVENTURESS

IN older days heroines were simply and entirely one thing or the other; they were good so that you knew it thoroughly or they were bad, and there was no mistake about it. But we have changed all that. Heroines have thereby become more human, and of course more puzzling too. Here is a bad one, you murmur, as you follow the lady's methods; and then there is a turn, a hint of stirring desires for what is fine, an act that is full of generosity, something that makes you take back your first pronouncement, and leave her a chance. She may come out all right in the end. As for the really good heroine, there is many a little thing to be said about her that keeps her a long way from angelhood. She isn't too oppressive in her perfection.

This feeling about modern heroines is emphasized in reading the novel "Angélique," by Elizabeth Sanxay Holding (George H. Doran, $1.90). Angélique is certainly not a good heroine. She is pretty bad, take her all round and counting in all she does. Yet there is a great deal to be said on her side, and she does behave with true courage and decency at the end, when the big temptation to put herself exactly where, all along, she has been planning to go; comes to her. Her hand is on the prize, and she relinquishes it. She does so because she can't carry through the deception she had decided upon, because she won't live a lie, even tho she has quite cheerfully lived a wrong.

Angélique is the daughter of an Irish charwoman and an Americanized Italian. She is early sent to work in such positions as she, ignorant and uneducated, can fill. She progresses from one factory to another in the great city of New York, but other progress she does not make. It is a hopeless circle, without any horizon of betterment. And Angélique is no common girl. She has imagination and ambition, and she has to a strong degree charm. She has her own odd beauty, too, with her Italian eyes and hair, and the Irish swagger of her. She means to get somewhere, and one day she terrifies her mother, who adores her and slaves for her, by the announcement that she is going to answer an advertisement for a companion. "Cheerful young lady wanted as companion to invalid; experience unnecessary." Those were the words that drew her. To the doleful statement by her mother that she can not possibly fulfil the requirements she answers that she means to try. She can only fail. And she wants to get something out of life. Here is a prospect. Should she be accepted, she could learn much of the much she wants to learn. If not, well . . .

She is accepted. And she enters a household that is as strange in its way as the one Jane Eyre discovers when she begins her career as governess. There is the invalid, Polly, in a dangerously deprest condition because of the death of her only child, and her miserable marriage to Vincent Geraldine, a detestable but attractive man with the soul of a flea and the notion that he is a genius. And there is Mrs. Russell, mother of Vincent and of his brother Eddie, a staid, quiet, hardworking business man, successful to a rare degree, and on whom the entire family is dependent. A great country house, plenty of servants, lovely grounds, but a feeling of restraint, of mystery everywhere. There is Mr. Russell, too, the second husband, an old beau whose only

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403 Perfect Peaches on Four-Year-Old Tree

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TREES planted in Spring, 1918, bore 150 to 200 peaches past summer.

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Mr. C. M. Thomas, 215 W. 40th Street, Savannah, Ga., purchased a Rochester Peach from us last February, and picked the first fruit in July.

Price, Medium size, 3-4 feet, $1.00 each; $10 per 12. Extra size, 4-6 feet, $1.50 each; $15.09 per 12.

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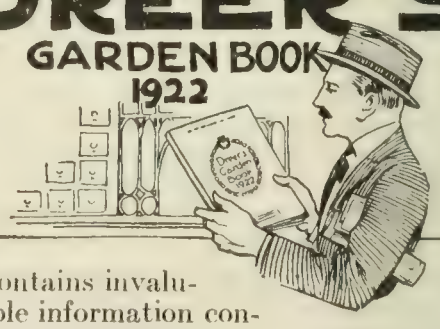

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TRUE STUFF FROM THE WILD WEST

EVEN those men who really know the West give us stories of it that approximate the truth about as closely as a moving-picture view of a millionaire's drawing-room resembles the actual thing. It is with real terror that one opens a Wild West book, terror of that boredom which the manufactured thriller gives, fear of that weary distaste inspired by the fake and the insincere.

And yet how splendid is the material, how gorgeous the setting, for the true teller of tales and the artist who respects his art. Doesn't he exist? Can't he get a publisher to believe in him, if exist he does?

Certainly he exists, and he has found at least one publisher to believe in him. He probably exists more than once; but here at least is the once, and here is a novel of the American Southwest, "The Blood of the Conquerors," by Harvey Fergusson (A. Knopf, $2.50), which it is a delight to praise and an enchantment to read. The scene is New Mexico, and when the book opens we are on the limited with the hero, back to it from the city "with its hard walled-in ways and dirty air," and with the hero we savor "the scorched tawny levels, the red hills dotted with little gnarled *piñon* trees, the purple mystery of distant mountains." The hero, as it happens, is a Mexican, Ramon Delcasar, a descendant of the Spanish *conquistadores*, a *hidalgo* of the proudest blood, and he has just completed an American college education derived from a Catholic institution in St. Louis. He spoke English with only the slightest hint of accent, his manners were those of other young men of like training, but he was Mexican, and he dwelt where the foot of the American trod heavily on his race. "He was no darker than are many Americans bearing Anglo-Saxon names, and his eyes were gray. His features were acquiline and pleasing, and he had in a high degree that bearing, at once proud and unself-conscious, which is called aristocratic.' Nonetheless he had often heard himself called "that damned greaser," and many a boyhood fight had been started for that cause.

Ramon is returning to his New Mexican home to take up the career of a lawyer. He is glad to be coming back, for he loves his land. A chapter or two are given to picturing the life of Ramon's forbears in the old splendid days before the Americans came, and to indicating his own boyhood, chapters full of movement and color. Ramon is at home on the great mesas, where he used to spend days and nights with the shepherds or the cattle-men, where he would hunt, ride, dream. Where, too, he made love.

For he has an old friend, a certain Archulera, a Spaniard of as good blood as his own, but who has lost all but a small part of his estate and now lives like a peasant in a little adobe hut on a rough hill-slope, "looking like a part of it save for the white door, and a few bright scarlet strings of chili hung from the rafter ends to dry." This man has a daughter, a still, quite expressionless girl, inured to loneliness and silence, yet flaming for the handsome young man who came to talk with her father, to eat the suppers she prepared—and what a picture is given of one of the evenings at the little ranch, with the kid new-killed for the guest's entertainment, and the girl at her work—and Ramon has not resisted the appeal she makes to his youth and virility. The two are lovers, but the father knows nothing of this. He might kill the girl did he discover it, he would certainly insist that Ramon marry her if he spared her and him.

$1200. Less Than Wood Sash

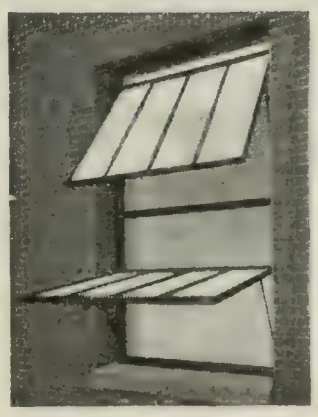
This school at Medford, Minn., is a typical, modern, educational building.

P. C. Bracker, of Minneapolis, the contractor, writes:

"The architectural plans for the above building, the general contract on which was $73,000.00, were completely designed for the use of wood sash. For an alternate substituting Fenestra Sash for the exterior wood sash, we allowed the School Board a saving of $800.00.

"After the job was let we not only used the Fenestra Sash on the exterior but also in the interior partitions and ceiling lights under the skylights. Due to savings on the interior work and unforeseen economy in the erection and painting of the steel sash, we conservatively may say that Fenestra Sash were installed completely for $1200.00 less than wood sash could have been installed.

"The installation has been satisfactory, not only to ourselves but also to the architect and the School Board."



These advantages make Fenestra Reversible Ventilator sash ideal for schools, offices and buildings of the better class.

—they admit from 25% to 30% more daylight.

—easily shaded and screened.

—the ventilator can be reversed making it possible to wash from the inside.

—ventilation up to 100% may be obtained.

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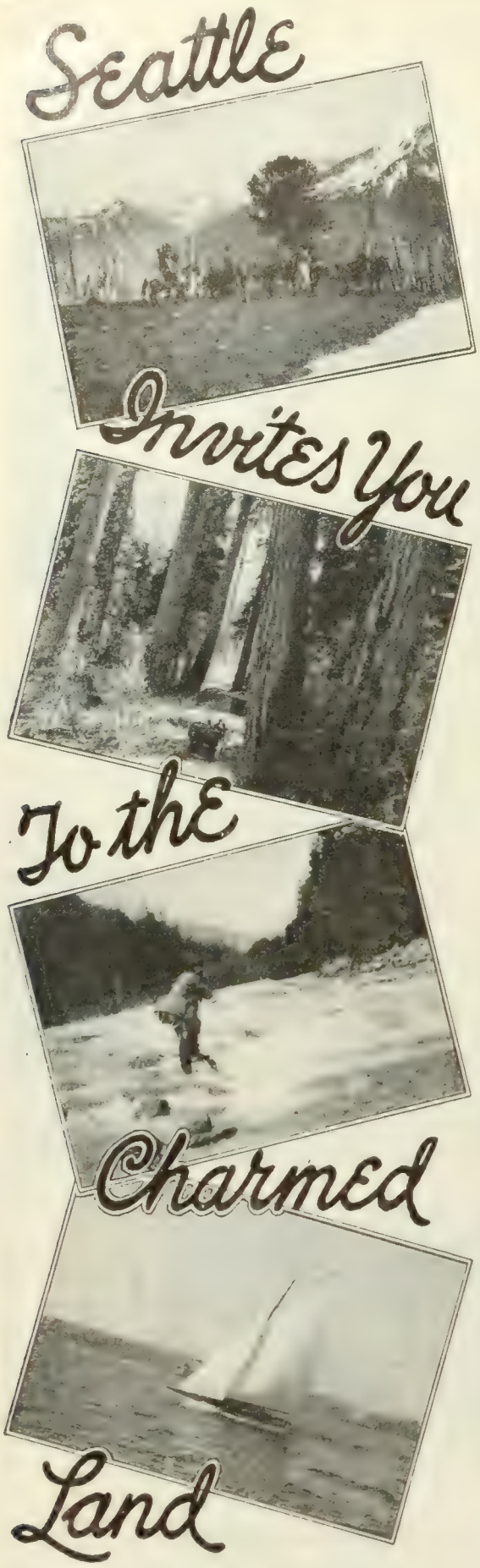


America's Summer Playground

THERE IS probably not a person in the Pacific Northwest who would change for any other spot on earth.

It is the fairest and loveliest land, we who live here believe, ever bestowed on man.

Dr. Woods Hutchinson in a serious medical work terms it "The Charmed Land of the American Continent," and likens its climate to that of heaven.

Its air is a life-giving blend of the air of the mountains and the sea, filtered through great pine forests.

It is a land of sport and play—of golf every day of the year; of glorious mountains to climb, of shimmering mountain lakes and rushing streams and tumbling waterfalls; of superb scenic motor roads; of thousands of miles of placid inland seas, dotted with charming isles and islets; of hikes and trails; of boating, canoeing, swimming, and seabathing; of sea fishing and stream fishing; of upland birds and marsh birds and big game; of camping and picnicking; of greenery and flowers and sheer beauty unparalleled.

Spend this year's vacation with us—no heat, cyclones, earthquakes, severe electrical storms or poisonous reptiles—nothing but a good time. *Maximum temperature Seattle, 1921—80 degrees.*

Write for "The Charmed Land" booklet.

SEATTLE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, 901 ARCTIC BUILDING, SEATTLE, WASH.

REVIEWS OF NEW NOVELS

A HALF-WAY ADVENTURESS

IN older days heroines were simply and entirely one thing or the other; they were good so that you knew it thoroughly or they were bad, and there was no mistake about it. But we have changed all that. Heroines have thereby become more human, and of course more puzzling too. Here is a bad one, you murmur, as you follow the lady's methods; and then there is a turn, a hint of stirring desires for what is fine, an act that is full of generosity, something that makes you take back your first pronouncement, and leave her a chance. She may come out all right in the end. As for the really good heroine, there is many a little thing to be said about her that keeps her a long way from angelhood. She isn't too oppressive in her perfection.

This feeling about modern heroines is emphasized in reading the novel "Angélique," by Elizabeth Sanxay Holding (George H. Doran, $1.90). Angélique is certainly not a good heroine. She is pretty bad, take her all round and counting in all she does. Yet there is a great deal to be said on her side, and she does behave with true courage and decency at the end, when the big temptation to put herself exactly where, all along, she has been planning to go; comes to her. Her hand is on the prize, and she relinquishes it. She does so because she can't carry through the deception she had decided upon, because she won't live a lie, even tho she has quite cheerfully lived a wrong.

Angélique is the daughter of an Irish charwoman and an Americanized Italian. She is early sent to work in such positions as she, ignorant and uneducated, can fill. She progresses from one factory to another in the great city of New York, but other progress she does not make. It is a hopeless circle, without any horizon of betterment. And Angélique is no common girl. She has imagination and ambition, and she has to a strong degree charm. She has her own odd beauty, too, with her Italian eyes and hair, and the Irish swagger of her. She means to get somewhere, and one day she terrifies her mother, who adores her and slaves for her, by the announcement that she is going to answer an advertisement for a companion. "Cheerful young lady wanted as companion to invalid; experience unnecessary." Those were the words that drew her. To the doleful statement by her mother that she can not possibly fulfil the requirements she answers that she means to try. She can only fail. And she wants to get something out of life. Here is a prospect. Should she be accepted, she could learn much of the much she wants to learn. If not, well . . .

She is accepted. And she enters a household that is as strange in its way as the one Jane Eyre discovers when she begins her career as governess. There is the invalid, Polly, in a dangerously deprest condition because of the death of her only child, and her miserable marriage to Vincent Geraldine, a detestable but attractive man with the soul of a flea and the notion that he is a genius. And there is Mrs. Russell, mother of Vincent and of his brother Eddie, a staid, quiet, hardworking business man, successful to a rare degree, and on whom the entire family is dependent. A great country house, plenty of servants, lovely grounds, but a feeling of restraint, of mystery everywhere. There is Mr. Russell, too, the second husband, an old beau whose only

REVIEWS OF NEW NOVELS
Continued

A fierce old man, cherishing an enmity against Ramon's rich old uncle, whom he declares to have cheated him in a mining venture long ago, bringing about his ruin. He is forever talking to Ramon of this ancient grudge, and the time comes when it plays into Ramon's hands in helping him with his real love affair.

For Ramon is in love with a gringo, a fair, clever, shallow girl who is visiting the country with her brother, who is a consumptive, and their mother. Ramon saw her on the train and was immediately captivated by her delicate beauty, tho he entertained no hope of ever seeing her again. But when she turns up in the very town itself, he loses no time in setting siege to her. He succeeds in making her love him, but there is no prospect of a marriage. The consent of her guardians it is impossible to hope for, Ramon has no money to support her with, and the girl has not the devotion nor the courage to make the plunge and run away with him to a life of which she knows nothing.

The situation is tense, for the author is quite able to convey the passionate intensity of Ramon's character. He is a man whom love develops and inspires. With love as a compelling force there is nothing he can not do, little that he does not do. The villing Archulera steps in and removes the uncle, whose money thereby becomes Ramon's. With that he starts out on a campaign to make himself a power in the place, and the story of what he does and how in the end he fails, but only because the girl fails him, is intensely interesting and convincing.

Mr. Fergusson is a man who knows his material intimately and who is able to create men and women, particularly men. His brief and vivid bits of description stick in the mind. One sees the old Archulera coming from the corral with the bleating kid on his shoulders, the background of dry mesa and rocky mountain, the distant glorious sky in rich sunset hues; one breathes the desert air, and in the curious chapter having to do with the secret order of the Penitentes one seems to move back into medieval times. There is not a sloppy paragraph, not a bit of fine writing or false sentiment in the book. It is the work of a real artist, alive and thrilling, and a far better medium for understanding the Mexican soul and mind than thousands of statistics or endless motion pictures, crowded with American heroes. It is a book warmed with humor, too, and unhurried in its estimates of motives and intentions.

After the wildness of his love story Ramon slips into the lazy and unambitious existence that lies in wait for his type. He can fight hard and live hard when it is a question of getting something he desperately wants. With the hope of that gone he gives up with a kind of terrifying completeness. Nevertheless he has times when the old longings stir:

"There were nights when a strange restlessness possest him, when he lay miserably awake through long dark hours . . . At such times he felt as tho he had been caught in a trap. He saw in imagination the endless unvaried chain of his days stretching before him, and he rebelled against it, and knew not how to break it. . . . He did not know definitely what was the matter with him, nor what he wanted. But he had tasted high aspiration, and desire bright and transforming,

verge of immorality, yet somehow contriving to keep the proper balance demanded for its reading by a large proportion of the public. Dolf runs away from her village home when her father tries to force her into a marriage with an old man who owns the shop opposite his own. She comes to London to an aunt. From that time we hear nothing more of the father and mother, and after the first interview the aunt also completely disappears. They are all three well drawn, but they drop from the book like stones from the hand and are seen no more. Dolf goes into a London shop and rooms with another of the girls, and from then on it is just one man after another. Young, older, older still, unknown or famous, rich and not so rich. Dolf is capable of loving any one of them up to a certain point, but not beyond it. No, not even though she is offered marriage once or twice by individuals in the procession. "You fool, what do you want?" cries her girl chum, in wrath and amazement when she turns down one young man, crippled, it is true, in the war, yet eligible to a degree. But Dolf feels that he wouldn't have asked her to marry him if he could have got her any other way—here she splits with Clarissa—and also that he would not ask her had he not been a trifle shell-shocked. And Dolf, after all, is really a proud little creature, and she has in her a flame burning, a flame that is waiting for its counterpart before flaring up and consuming her.

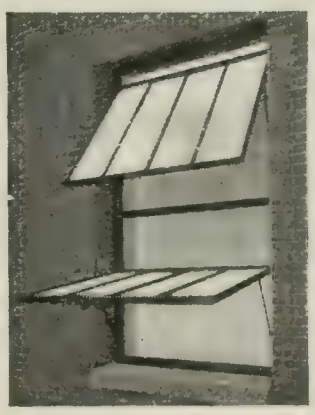
There is a good deal of fun and some philosophy to the book. It is full of swift sketches of London and clever character bits. It takes Dolf from the big shop to a newspaper office, from there to a private shop, and it brings her in due course to the stage. Her life is not one of dull routine. She seems to be able to do nothing well, yet she gets along, for is she not lovely, with a straight little nose and a short upper lip, and is her voice not a trilling loveliness, and is she not appealing, affectionate and prodigal of kisses! When one love is off does she not realize "that life still surged around her, that for no one's private griefs did the world stand still, that with every new day new opportunity beckoned!" She is and she does.

There is one man who is in the background of all Dolf's adventures, the man whom she really loves, albeit she does not know this for a long time—not until it is about the moment to end the book. Of course he is married, but it is all a dreadful mistake, and she is a red-headed, queenly, heartless creature who has ruined him and dropt him. But he loves her still, and is impervious to Dolf—until we begin to approach the end. There are two hundred and fifty pages to the story, and about at two hundred you begin to perceive that Dolf is finally headed toward matrimony. She has kept herself safe and is able to give herself to the man she loves. Her perils lie behind her. She will get no more kisses nor silk stockings from the predatory males who have been on her trail for several years. The man she is to marry is poor. As he puts it:

"I have nothing to offer you except me, but you'll make me do such great things it hardly matters. You shall have gold bracelets on your beautiful arms, slave bracelets for love, and pearls for your adorable throat. But first I'll kiss you, because you are *mine*."

And upon this "She lifted her most wonderful mouth. He kissed her gently, cruelly, ineffably, so that she would willingly die rather than it should end, and she knew that they had always been lovers from the very beginning of the world."

$1200. Less Than Wood Sash



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—easily shaded and screened.

—the ventilator can be reversed making it possible to wash from the inside.

—ventilation up to 100% may be obtained.

—fireproof and permanent construction.

This school at Medford, Minn., is a typical, modern, educational building.

P. C. Bracker, of Minneapolis, the contractor, writes:

"The architectural plans for the above building, the general contract on which was $73,000.00, were completely designed for the use of wood sash. For an alternate substituting Fenestra Sash for the exterior wood sash, we allowed the School Board a saving of $800.00.

"After the job was let we not only used the Fenestra Sash on the exterior but also in the interior partitions and ceiling lights under the skylights. Due to savings on the interior work and unforeseen economy in the erection and painting of the steel sash, we conservatively may say that Fenestra Sash were installed completely for $1200.00 less than wood sash could have been installed.

"The installation has been satisfactory, not only to ourselves but also to the architect and the School Board."

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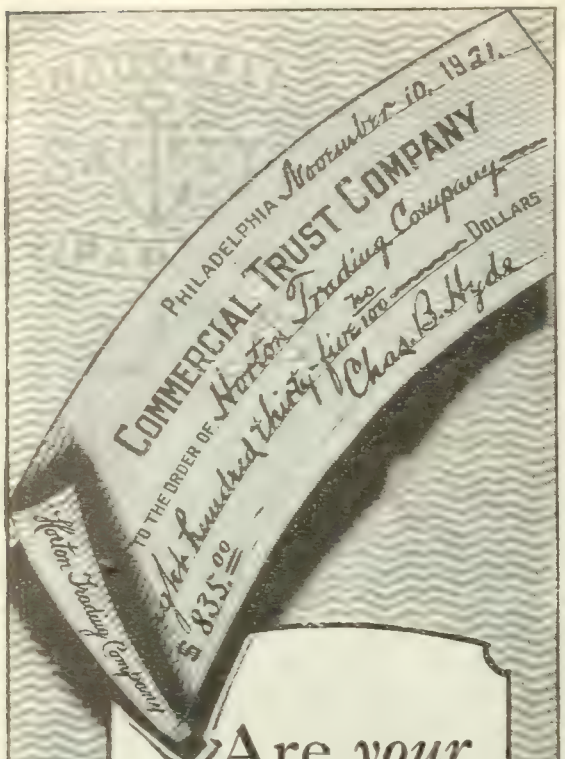

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First he tries to alter the writing with acid—instantly a glaring white stain shows up the change. Then he uses an eraser—again a white spot. Then a knife—another white spot, and the sensitive surface of the paper is scarred besides. He tries to retint the paper—but it can't be done.

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INVESTMENTS ▾ AND ▾ FINANCE

THE WORLD'S GOLD SUPPLY IMPERILED

A PARALYZING shortage of gold for the coming year with increased purchasing power of our own huge holdings, a drop in sterling exchange with a loss of British financial prestige, and greater reliance upon silver for monetary purposes, are seen as some of the possible consequences of what was originally a local labor dispute in a South African mine. In recent years the Rand gold mines of South Africa have produced about half of the world's new gold supply. This supply is being cut off, writes Walter V. Fox in *The Annalist*, as an indirect consequence of the recent advance in sterling exchange. The point is that the South African mines have been kept on a paying basis only through the premium derived through the sale of gold for depreciated sterling paper. For the last two and a half years, we read in *The Annalist*, "production costs have steadily mounted, the result of diminishing labor efficiency and excessive inflation of wage rates as well as exhaustion of the richest and most accessible ore resources. With gold 'selling' at its 'par' of 85 shillings per fine ounce on the basis of normal sterling exchange equal to $4.87 to the pound, 31 out of 39 mines could not meet even direct working costs, much less interest and other overhead charges." But since the paper currency is depreciated, the gold producers can get more than a sovereign in paper for a sovereign's worth of gold; that means that the market price of gold varies inversely with the exchange value of the sovereign. Instead of the par price of 85 shillings, the market price of gold in February, 1920, was 127 s. 2 d., which gave the gold producers a premium of 50 per cent. But as British exchange has risen, the "price of gold" has been falling, until it touched a low point of 98 shillings at the end of last year. The mine operators tried to make up for the smaller premium by lowering wages and increasing the proportion of cheap black labor. But a walkout of European miners followed the dismissal of a white boss miner in November. "Continued agitation of white miners against increasing proportion of native black laborers in the mines finally crystallized on January 9, as a general strike against the mining companies." A week later all union labor organizations were called out by the South African Industrial Federation and the entire Rand gold-producing district was tied up. As the writer in *The Annalist* proceeds:

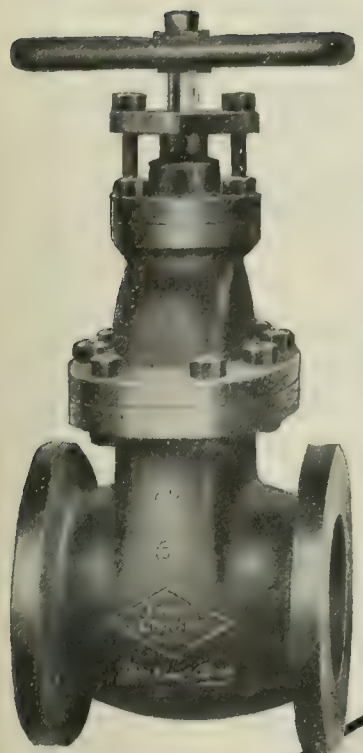
Mediation of Premier Jan Smuts has been spurned. The great mines have already begun to flood as pumps are abandoned and the entire gold-producing area may ultimately be "drowned out," perhaps not to be reopened for years until general operating conditions have improved and the purchasing power of gold has appreciated. Elimination of 700,000 ounces of new gold supplies each month from a paper-money-surfeited world by ruin of the leading productive district is of incalculable importance. Political effects of the labor revolt are certain to be far-reaching.

When the dispute will be settled and the men prepare to return to work again can not even be estimated at the present time. The temper of British colonial miners, who boast a strong admixture of stubborn "Cousin Jack," or Cornish blood, can be better appreciated by recalling that the famous Broken Hill (Australia) strike, called May, 1919, was not settled until November, 1920.

Many of the lower grade mines now shutting down are virtually certain never to reopen until operating conditions have permanently and fundamentally improved and the threatening labor questions have been definitely settled. Premier Smuts gravely insists that when the big East Rand Proprietary mines suspend pumping, the entire Far East Rand, from Geldenhuis to Benoni, will be flooded. This area is at present the mainstay of the district, in 1920 contributing 63 per cent. of all dividends paid. On the older Main Reef and in the western section, where operating handicaps are even more formidable, a temporary suspension is quite likely to become indefinitely protracted. Withdrawal of practically half of the world's new gold supplies, amounting to more than 700,000 ounces per month, can not fail to exert a pronounced effect upon our own gold position.

The principal bone of contention between the Mine Workers' Union and the operators is the desire of the latter to increase the proportion of cheap native labor and to extend their working hours. Black laborers have been working underground in five-hour shifts. It was proposed to raise this period to a full eight hours, equal to the quota of the white miners. This proposal is resisted as strenuously by the Europeans as a reduction in their own wages. Notwithstanding the opposition of the unions, the operators had expanded their native payrolls from 166,999 in July to 176,410 in November.

Developments of the next few days should indicate how seriously the productivity of the world's leading district is to be affected. If the labor unions are able to force total suspension of operations, as appears likely, the entire Rand may be flooded for an extended period of time. This automatically eliminates more than half of the world's new gold supplies, indicating a paralyzing shortage for the coming year. Purchasing power of our own huge gold stocks should be immeasurably increased by the drying up of productive sources. British trade balances would suffer heavily, with probable reaction of exchange rates. Political effect, particularly loss of British prestige, may become important. Economically, greater reliance may be placed in silver for monetary purposes because of insufficient gold supplies. This action would inestimably benefit the Far East, which has always dealt principally on a silver basis. These examples dramatically portray the worldwide effect that may result from a purely local labor dispute in South Africa.



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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

February 8.—Armed raiders from South Ireland invade Ulster and kidnap several hundred Unionists and kill two and wound fifteen, besides inflicting much property damage.

February 9.—Ulster's 200-mile frontier is guarded by more than 5,000 armed men, special troops having been called out by the Belfast Cabinet to stop kidnaping raids from the South. In order to help the Irish Provisional Government to keep order, the British Government introduces in the House of Commons a bill giving legislative effect to the Anglo-Irish treaty.

Following serious riots and spread of civil disobedience, the Indian government orders the immediate arrest of Mahatma K. Gandhi, leader of the Non-cooperationist movement.

Negotiations for a commercial treaty between Sweden and Soviet Russia are completed by Swedish and Russian delegates at Stockholm.

The railroad and municipal strikes in Germany collapse.

The Most Rev. Meletios Metaxakis is enthroned as Patriarch of Constantinople. The Athens government does not recognize Metaxakis's election, and its representatives do not attend the ceremony.

February 10.—Eight hundred striking railway workmen seize all the railway stations in Cork, Ireland, the strikers having refused to accept the settlement of their demands made by the Dublin conference.

Clashes between Orange special forces and bands from the Irish Republican Army continue along the Ulster border, and an Ulster officer is killed in ambush.

February 11.—Four Ulster special constables are killed, a number wounded and twenty captured, when the specials are waylaid at Clones by a party of Irish Republican Army men equipped with rifles and a machine-gun.

February 12.—Eamon De Valera opens his campaign against the Irish Provisional Government by addressing in Dublin a great meeting which adopts resolutions saying that the Dail Eireann is not competent to give the Anglo-Irish treaty legal sanction and that, therefore, it is null and void.

Pope Pius XI is crowned in St. Peter's, Rome, the 261st Supreme Pontiff of the Roman Catholic Church.

February 13.—Because of the serious conditions existing in the border counties, the British military authorities halt the evacuation of troops from southern Ireland.

The All-Russian Central Committee has decided to strip the churches of all creeds of all their treasures and valuables for the benefit of the famine sufferers.

February 14.—Four persons are killed and many wounded in riots in Belfast, the total casualties since last Saturday being twenty-two persons killed and sixty wounded. British troops are brought into the city to help maintain order.

The British Government suspends pro-

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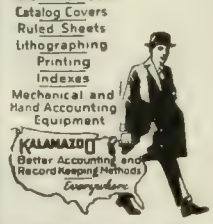

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ceedings against Mahatma Gandhi in view of his announced cessation of the campaign of civil disobedience.

President Obregon, of Mexico, causes the execution of three officers who have been found guilty of rebellion by courts martial.

DOMESTIC

February 8.—Construction of fourteen capital ships is suspended by Secretary Denby at the direction of President Harding, in anticipation of ratification of the naval limitation treaty.

The House cooperative marketing bill, a measure designed to aid the agricultural interests, is passed by the Senate.

February 10.—Two hundred organizations in this country, supposedly engaged in Russian famine relief work, are in reality raising money for the Russian Soviet Government, Secretary Hoover reports to President Harding.

February 13.—Having served forty-six years in Congress, a longer period than any other man has served, Representative Joseph G. Cannon, of Illinois, announces that he will not be a candidate to succeed himself next fall.

More than 30,000 cotton operatives in New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts go on strike as a protest against a wage cut averaging 20 per cent.

February 14.—The United Mine Workers, meeting in Indianapolis, serve notice that the men in the bituminous fields have receded from their contemplated demands for a wage increase, declaring instead for a continuation of the present basic scale. Concerning the anthracite miners, the scale committee's report recommends increases in both day and contract work, and it is said that a strike will be called to enforce the demand, if necessary.

The coroner's jury, investigating the collapse of the Knickerbocker Theater in Washington, brings in a verdict declaring that it was "due to faulty designing and construction and inadequate supervision and inspection." Nine men are ordered held for the Grand Jury in connection with the verdict.

The Telephone's Monologue.—I am a telephone. While I am not broke, I am in the hands of a receiver. I have a mouthpiece, but unlike a woman I never use it. Fellows use me to make dates with girls and girls use me to break said dates. Husbands call up their wives over me and wives call their husbands down over me. I never get to call anywhere, but sometimes the company comes and takes me out. I am not a bee, but I often buzz. I am the "Bell" of the town, and while I do not get jewelry, I often get rings—*Sent from Duluth.—The Northwestern Bell.*

Bernard's Religion.—Gilbert K. Chesterton's characteristic amenity in his phrase "the Radical Snail," meaning Bernard Shaw, recalls to the writer of a letter in the New York *Times* the saying of Israel Zangwill about Shaw: "The way he believes in himself is very refreshing in these atheistic days, when so many men believe in no God at all."—*The Universalist Leader.*

Obliging Pooch.—FOR SALE—Bull dog. Very fond of children. Will eat anything. 928 North 40th street.—*A classified ad in the Southwest American.*

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The Williams' stick never gets loose. It never wobbles. It never breaks off or twists out. It holds.

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HE—"You'll get it. The barometer is falling."—*Kasper (Stockholm).*

Not the Cake Kind.—MRS. NEWLYWED (tearfully, after complaints about sponge cake)—"It's that wretched chemist's fault—he must have given me the wrong k-kind of sponges!"—*London Opinion.*

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"I shouldn't call it 'retiring from public life,'" rejoined Senator Sorghum. "For a statesman to associate himself with the films these days is like emerging from comparative obscurity."—*Washington Star.*

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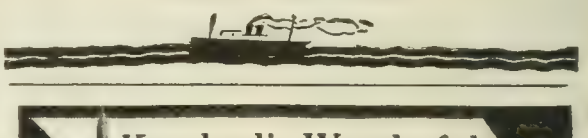

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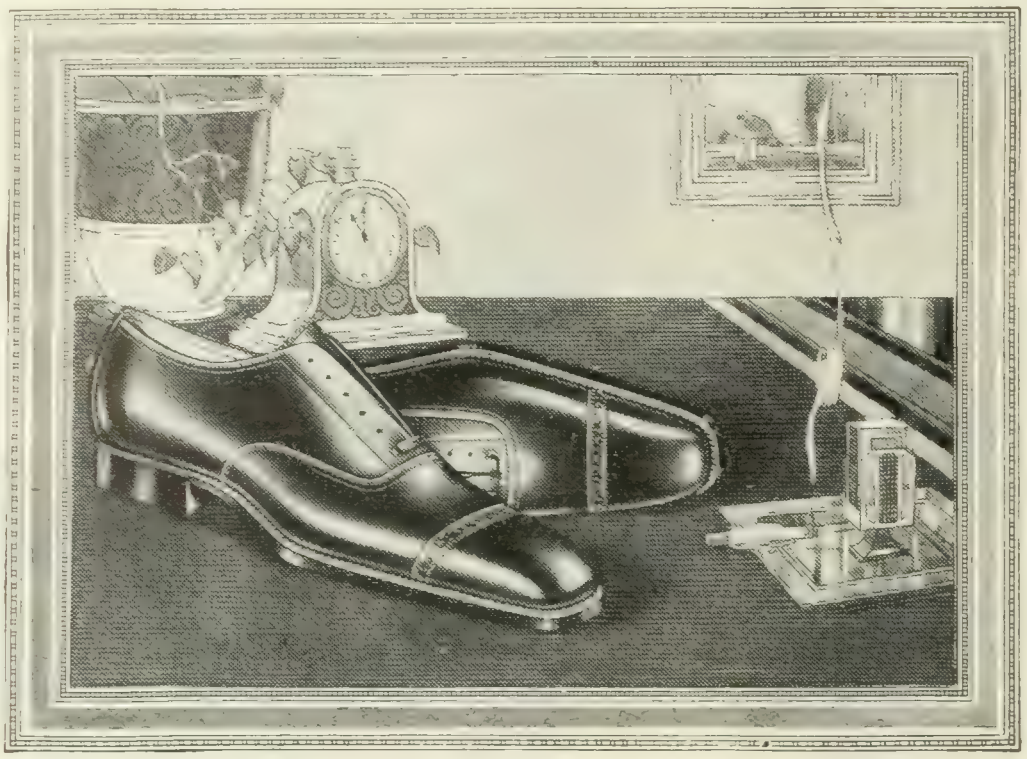

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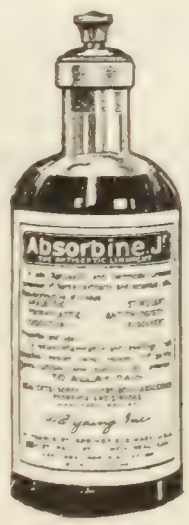

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THE SPICE OF LIFE
Continued

Boyinely Speaking.—HOTEL GUEST—"Has Mike Howe registered here?"

CLERK—"What do you think this is, a stable?"—*Oral Hygiene.*

Helpful Advice.—DOCTOR (to patient)—"It's nothing to worry about—just a little boil on the back of the neck. But you must keep your eye on it."—*The American Legion Weekly.*

The Kind Desired.—CLERK—"So you wish to open a joint account with your husband. Current or drawing?"

SHE—"Oh, deposit for him——, —drawing for me."—*Kasper (Stockholm).*

Too Much to Expect.—We note that Secretary of War Weeks has put the official O. K. on the new Pershing cap for officers. But how is a second lieutenant going to get a mere Pershing cap on his head?—*The Kansas Legionaire.*

He Knew.—PLEASANT POLLY (entertaining big sister's beau)—"Oh, Adolphus, guess what father said about you last night!"

ADOLPHUS—"I haven't an idea in the world."

PLEASANT POLLY—"Oh, shame! You listened."—*Oral Hygiene.*

Well-known Pest.—"Why did you decline to express your opinion when that caller asked for it?" inquired the secretary.

"He didn't really want my opinion," replied Senator Sorghum. "He was lonesome and wanted to start an argument."—*Washington Star.*

The Quarter at Church.—An instance of momentary success in the collection has been noted when the minister published the following soliloquy in the congregational calendar: "I am 25 cents. I'm too small to buy a quart of oil; I'm too small to buy one-half pound of candy; I'm too small to buy a ticket to a good movie show; I'm even too small to buy a box of undetectable rouge; but most people think I'm 'some money' when I come to church."—*The Christian Register (Boston).*

Rival Bidders.—The clergyman's eloquence may have been at fault, still he felt annoyed to find that an old gentleman fell asleep during the sermon on two consecutive Sundays. So, after service on the second week, he told the boy who accompanied the sleeper that he wished to speak to him in the vestry.

"My boy," said the minister, when they were closeted together, "who is that elderly gentleman you attend church with?"

"Grandpa," was the reply.

"Well," said the clergyman, "if you will only keep him awake during my sermon, I'll give you a nickel each week."

The boy fell in with the arrangement, and for the next two weeks the old gentleman listened attentively to the sermon. The third week, however, found him soundly asleep.

The vexed clergyman sent for the boy and said: "I am very angry with you. Didn't I promise you a nickel a week to keep him awake?"

"Yes," replied the boy, "but grandpa now gives me a dime not to disturb him."—*The Christian Intelligencer and Mission Field (New York).*

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"C. L. K.," Crestline, O.—The word *motor-cycle* is correctly pronounced *mo'tar-sai''kl—o* as in *go*, *a* as in *final*, *ai* as in *aisle*.

"M. T.," New York, N. Y.—"Kindly advise me of the correct manner of spelling the plural of the word *two*."

In modern usage the preferred plural of the word *two* is *twos;* see Kingsley (1865)—"They would lodge by *twos* and threes . . . in the lonely farmhouse." The form *twoes* occurs in the First Folio Edition of Shakespeare's *Winter's Tale*, act i, sc. 2 (1611)—"By *twoes*, and threes."

"B. H. S.," Winnipeg, Ont., Can.—"Is it 'Grapple them to thy soul with *hoops* of steel' or *hooks?* I have seen both used persistently."

The correct quotation, according to the First Folio Edition of Shakespeare (1623), is: "Grapple them to thy Soule with *hoopes* of Steele."—*Hamlet*, act i, scene 3.

"C. W.," Charleston, W. Va.—The word *requital* is correctly pronounced *ri-kwai'tal—i* as in *habit*, *ai* as in *aisle*, *a* as in *final*.

"S. A. M.," Chicago, Ill.—"Which of the two following sentences is correct—'Two gallons of gasoline *is* kept in an ordinary can,' or 'Two gallons of gasoline *are* kept in an ordinary can'?"

If "two gallons" is considered *one* aggregate, then *is* is correct. If "two gallons" is considered distributively, then *are* is correct.

"J. A.," Houston, Tex.—"Kindly advise the correct form in the following sentences: 'You *would better* take an umbrella as it looks rainy,' or 'You *had better* taken an umbrella,' etc."

"These forms have been disputed by certain critics, from the days of Samuel Johnson, the critics insisting upon the substitution of *would* for *had;* but *had better* is a thoroughly established English idiom, having the almost universal popular and literary sanction of five centuries.

"*Would* and *should* do not go well with *better*. In one instance *can* is admissible. 'I can better afford,' because *can* is especially associated with *afford*. We may say *might better*, but it has neither the sanction, the idiomatic force, nor the precise meaning of *had better*."—SAMUEL RAMSEY, *Eng. Language and English Grammar*, p 413.

"J. O. B.," New York, N. Y.—"The question has been raised as to the use of the phrases '*last* two years' and '*past* two years.' It has been pointed out that '*last* two years' is more definite than '*past* two years,' which we believe is true; but it has also been pointed out that while the phrase '*last* five years of the Roman Empire' or '*last* ten years of the Elizabethan Age' would be perfectly clear and definite, there is also an implied finality in the use of such a phrase. In referring to the '*last* two years,' however, as meaning the years 1919 and 1920, the criticism has been made that they are not really the *last* two years, so far as we know, but are perhaps the '*latest* two years,' but the use of the word *latest* seems to be bunglesome in this connection. On the other hand the use of the phrase 'the *past* two years has been criticized because it is supposed to be indefinite. We will appreciate any light that you may be able to give on this subject."

Dr. Rossiter Johnson in his "Alphabet of Rhetoric" says on this point:—"We say '*last* year's apple crop,' though we know there are to be succeeding years; if we spoke of the *latest* year's apple crop, no one would know what we meant. But, again, if the article is used, we should say that the *past* year, not the *last* year. These are nice distinctions, it is true, but they bear analysis." The same authority says further:—"*Past* has a proper use to designate a period of time that has just ended, as 'the *past* week.' This expression is preferable to 'the *last* week,' which has another meaning, while 'the *past* week' can signify nothing but the week just closed."

Literature abounds in examples of the use of "last" in such expressions (see H. Miller in J. L. Watson, "Life R. S. Candlish," vi. [1882] 78, "The events of the last twelve days"; J. Payne, "Talk of Town," I. 168, "I say, my astute young friend, where have you been . . . these *last* three hours?").

In these sentences "last" does not mean "final or coming at the end," but means "occurring next before the present time."

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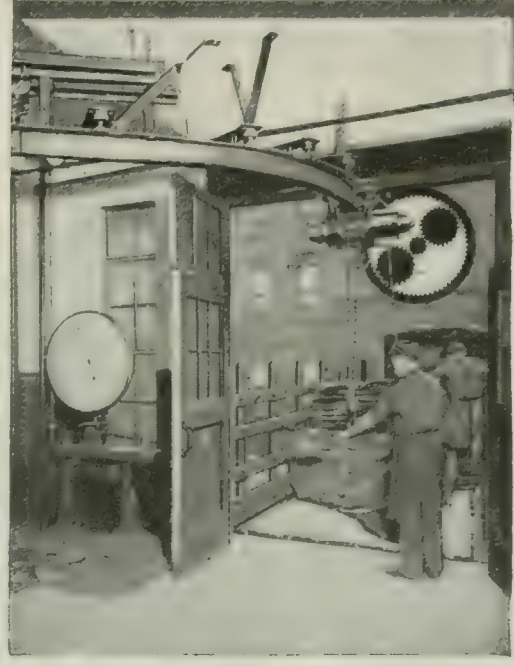

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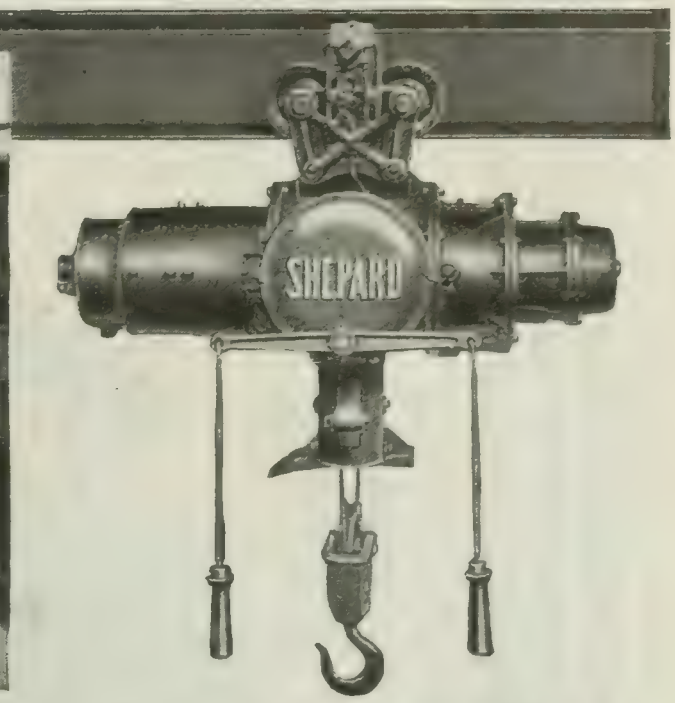

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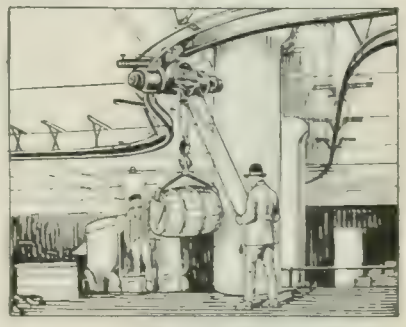

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Volume 72
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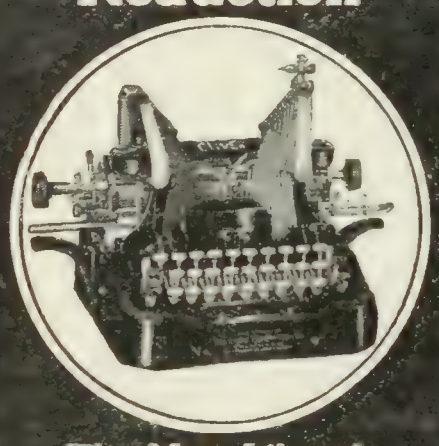

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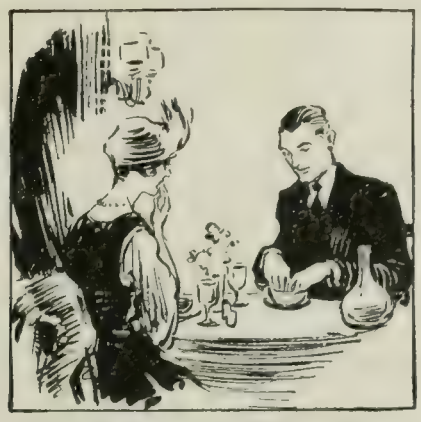

Blunders at the dinner table betray one's lack of good manners at once. Instead of placing both hands into the finger-bowl at once, the man in this picture should place one in at a time, just allowing the finger-tips to touch the water.

The young woman in this picture has received an engraved announcement from a friend, announcing her engagement. She is writing a note of congratulation. This is a breach of good form, as an announcement of this kind does not require acknowledgment and none is expected.

One cannot sympathize with the wall-flower, for one would not be a wall-flower if one knew what to do. The young woman in this picture should join other women who are not dancing, instead of making herself conspicuous by sitting alone

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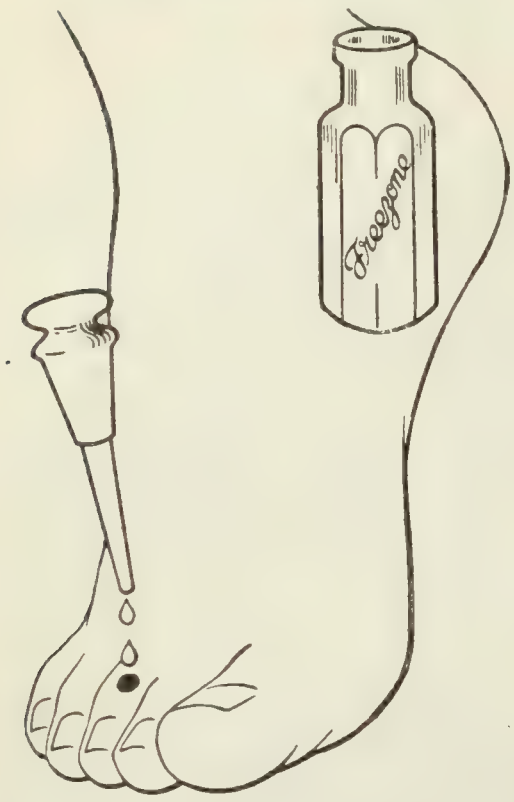

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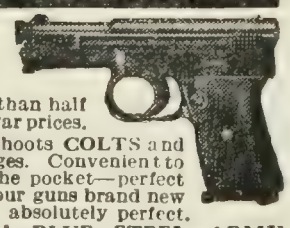

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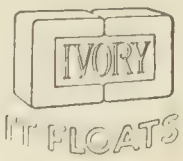
IVORY SOAP 

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PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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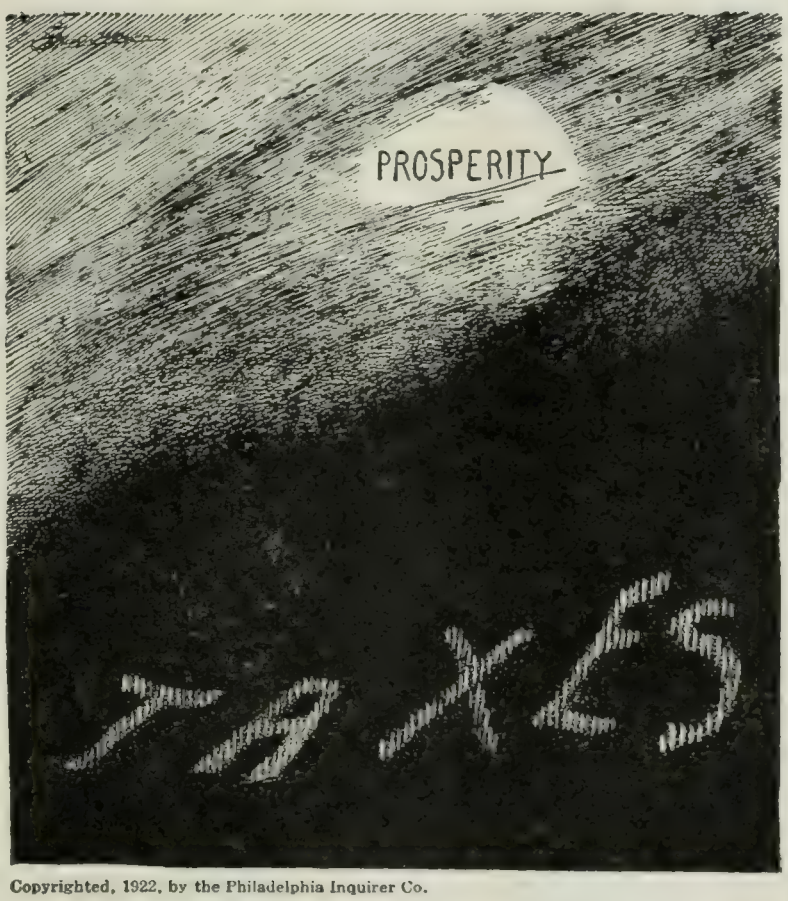
TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

(Title registered in U S Patent Office for use in this publication and on moving picture films)

SIGNS OF PROSPERITY

FAINTLY ROSEATE HUES on the nation's business horizon, presaging the dawn of a brighter day, are reported by such eminent observers as President Harding, the Secretaries of the Treasury and of Commerce and the President of the Federal Reserve Board. Their cheering message is confirmed by bankers, the farm papers, and the business and financial columns of the daily press, altho here and there a pessimistic note is sounded, and the more conservative financial journals warn us against excessive expectations. The Controller of the Currency's report on the national banks, President Harding announces, shows the most satisfactory turn in the financial affairs of the nation since 1919. "The figures indubitably demonstrate," says the President, "that the peak of liquidation and of consequent depression was passed somewhere between September 6 last and December 31, and that the tendency has been steadily toward improvement in business and less reliance of business upon the support of the banks." "Of precisely like tenor," he adds, "are recent advices from the War Finance Corporation, which reports a progressive liquidation of its loans and a general improvement of conditions in the agricultural industry."



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SEEN THROUGH THE SMOKE SCREEN.
—Morgan in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*.

The present trade outlook is considerably better than that which existed a year ago, says Secretary of the Treasury Mellon. But he warns us, through the Washington correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce*, that we are not yet "out of the woods," and that an immediate resumption of normal industrial and business activity can not be expected. At the same time we have the assurance of Secretary of Commerce Hoover that fundamental business conditions show continued improvement and "a spirit of optimism prevails in practically every industry that augurs well for the future." Trade authorities are confident, he says, that "as soon as the period of inventory and tax adjustments has passed, there will be renewed activity." Moreover—

"Another condition of fundamental importance for business recovery is the fact that prices have remained relatively stable for the past six months. The buying public is gradually coming to realize that the big vertical drop in prices is over. There will probably be further gradual recessions as business is done on a more economical basis and margins are reduced, but on most commodities it is expected that these movements will be spread over a relatively longer period of time."

Turning to the testimony of unofficial but authoritative witnesses, we are told by Thomas W. Lamont, of the banking house of J. P. Morgan, that "money is loosening up and there will be a notable quickening of trade by spring." By autumn, says Mr. Lamont, "we should be well on the way to that normal prosperity which is the natural heritage of America"; and he explains that a slow return to normal conditions is much to be preferred to a quick change that would carry with it some elements of inflation. At the annual convention of the Interstate Merchants' Council in Chicago last week, says a *Wall Street Journal* dispatch, retail merchants from all parts of the country agreed in forecasting "an extended period of lower retail prices, with a prosperous outlook for business conditions as a whole." And in the same financial paper a California banker is quoted as saying: "In our part of the country the opinion that the worst is over is almost universal."

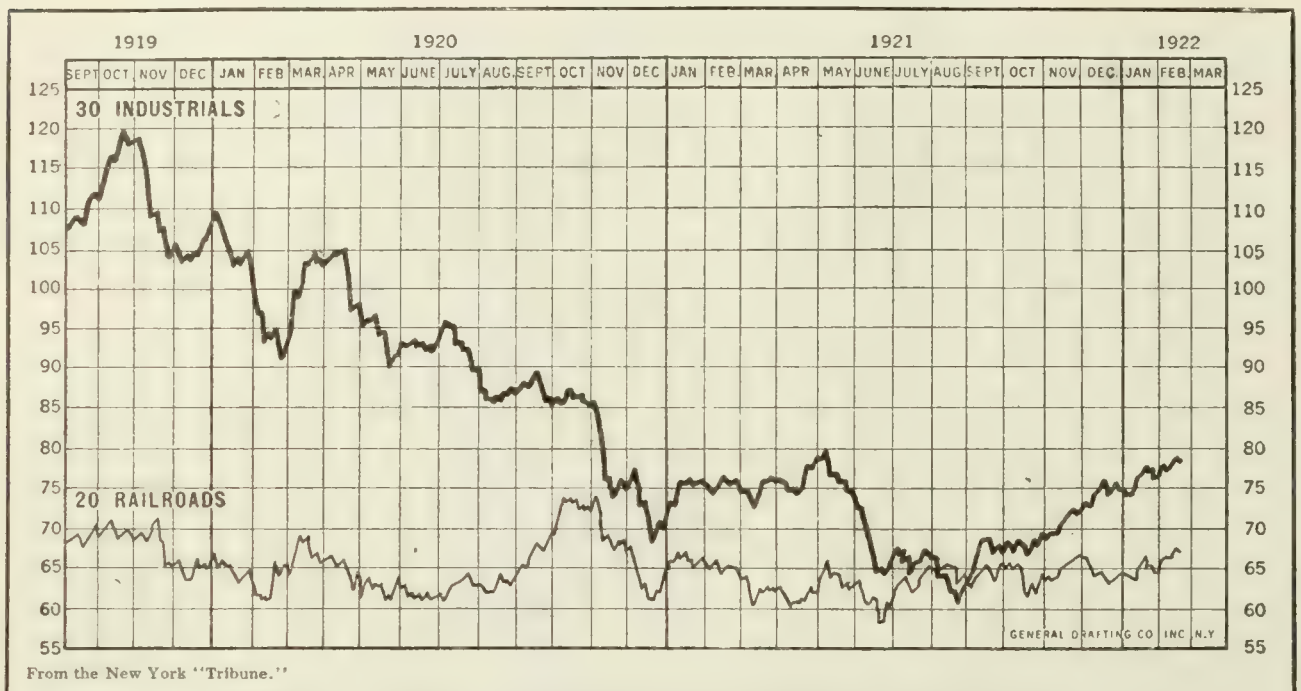
Peculiarly significant is the new note of optimism in the agricultural press. A few weeks ago the immediate outlook for the American farmer was generally regarded as desperate. But with the recent upward swing of prices for farm products the clouds that hung so

Our next issue, March 11, will be a Special British Empire Number, with a double-page map, in colors, of all the British lands, all over the globe, and exhaustive articles on the changes now transforming the Empire, on the British character, culture, wealth and trade, and on Canada, Ireland, India, Egypt, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, the West Indies, and all lands under the British flag. Orders for this number should be placed at once to avoid disappointment.

blackly on the rural horizon have begun to lift and scatter. Here is the situation as painted in bright colors by *The Michigan Business Farmer*, of Mt. Clemens:

"For some seven or eight months now the farmers have been passing through a most unpleasant deflation process. The prices of crops produced at the highest cost in the history of the present generation dropt fifty and sixty per cent. That wouldn't have been so bad but the prices of other things stayed up, and it has only been during the last sixty days that they have shown any intention of coming down. But now they, too, are dropping and as they fall, prices of farm products are starting up again. Nearly every manufacturer of farm machinery and implements has recently announced drastic price cuts affecting his entire line. Henry Ford and the International Harvester Company are engaged in a price war on tractors, and each is trying to beat the other to the basement. Clothes, dress goods, automobiles, hair-cuts, shoes, candy, et cetera, have succumbed to the forces of deflation, and they're going down!

"A few months and the leveling process will be complete. Farm prices will be up where they belong and prices of everything else will be down where they belong. Then the farmer can resume his buying and prosperity will be with us again."



From the New York "Tribune."

DOES THE RISING STOCK MARKET PRESAGE PROSPERITY?

Many regard Wall Street as the barometer of business. This graph, based on average prices of thirty industrial stocks and twenty railroad stocks during the past thirty months, shows a recent upward trend in both lines.

Moreover, as the financial editor of the New York *World* reminds us, the American farmer's skies are still further brightened by the recent rise in sterling exchange. "Nobody in this country," says Mr. Fontane, "is more deeply concerned in the movements of foreign exchange than the farmer, for the reason that the increase or decrease in the purchasing power of foreign countries which they register reflects the ability of his customer abroad to buy his exportable surplus at prices that mean a fair living or a lean one to him." Business men, notes the Lincoln *Nebraska Farmer*, are at last beginning to realize that their own prosperity is regulated by that of the farmer. We read:

"It is significant to hear business men, when asked nowadays for opinions upon the future trade prospects, almost invariably point out the recent increase in the price of corn, wheat and live stock to the farmer and give that as the chief reason for an improvement in the business outlook. . . .

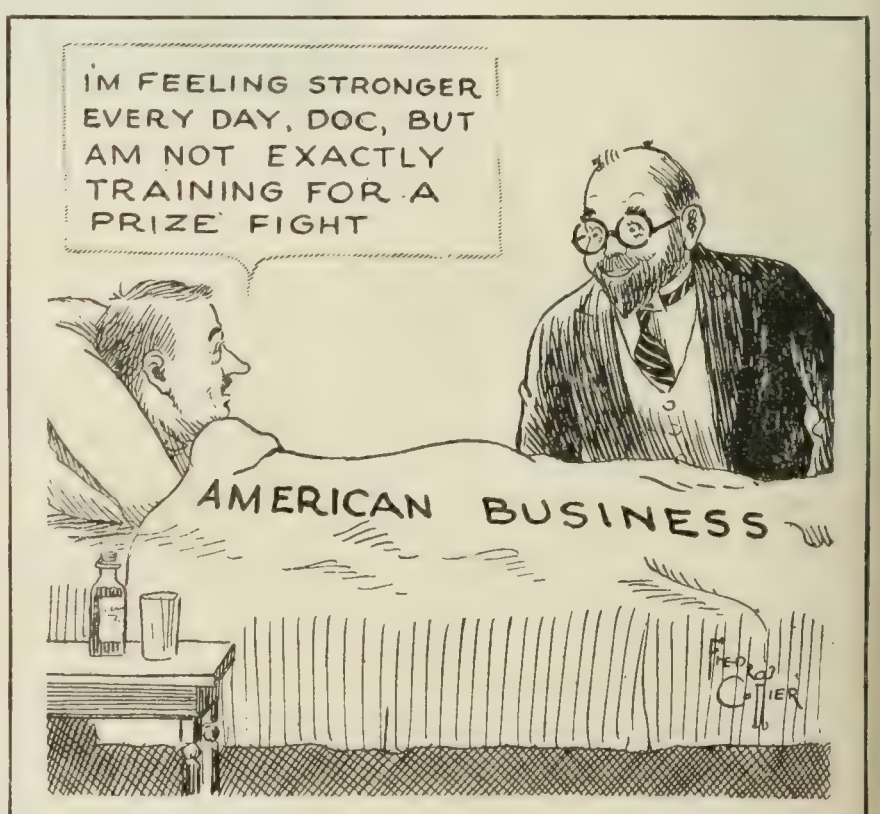
"It is quite true that farm prices have been on the up-grade in recent weeks, and that is of material benefit to farmers and presents a hopeful aspect for agriculture in the coming year."

Turning to the financial press we find the prevailing tone to be one of cautious optimism. "Despite many conflicting phases," says *Dun's Review* (New York), "the fact stands out that business is gaining slowly." "Trade is still curiously irregular—spotted is perhaps as good a word as any—and varying reports come from different sections of country and lines of trade," says *Bradstreet's* (New York), which gives the following headline summary of the situation in its issue of February 18:

"Stirrings of Spring Trade in West. Sentiment There Greatly Improved by Advance of 20 to 40 Per Cent. in Grains and Animals. Buying Cautious, However. Jobbers and Mills State Cut-Price Sales West and East. Southern Buying Slow. Retail Trade Reports Poorest of New Year. Reduction Sales Don't Attract Desired Volume of Buying, Despite Active Advertising. Industries Better Except in New England Cotton Mills, Where Wage Cut Causes Strike of 50,000. Furs Bring Higher Prices at Auction. Car Loadings Increase. Mine Workers Adopt More Conservative Tone. Unprecedented Mid-Winter Building Activity. Railroads Buying More Cars. Western Pig Iron Advanced. Packers' Sales of Hides at Best Prices in Year. Jump in Linseed Oil. Financial Lines Cheerful. Money Easier. Bank of England Drops Money Rate to Lowest Since Great War Began. Prices of Commodities Firmer. Weekly Food Index Up Again."

"Dull, but hopeful," is the *Magazine of Wall Street's* concise characterization of the business situation. "Strength in foreign exchange and investment markets and in the grains is a matter of considerable encouragement, and undoubtedly presages a period of more general prosperity to come," it notes. "The upward movement of the stock market through the last four months," says the New York *Annalist*, "may be taken as an indication that the turn has come." But "no boom is yet in sight," *The American Banker* (New York) warns us:

"Business has reached the bottom of depression and signs are increasing that it is picking up, tho very slowly. However, it is idle for people to look forward as many seem to do to a great 'boom' in a few months or so. When another real boom will come to this country is anybody's guess, but as yet there is nothing in sight to start it.



HE'S GETTING BETTER, GIVE HIM TIME.
—Collier in the Boston *Shoe & Leather Reporter*.

"The 'war boom' starting in 1915 came directly from the great war demand. Where the impetus for our next boom will come from is a question we leave to the economic prophets to determine."

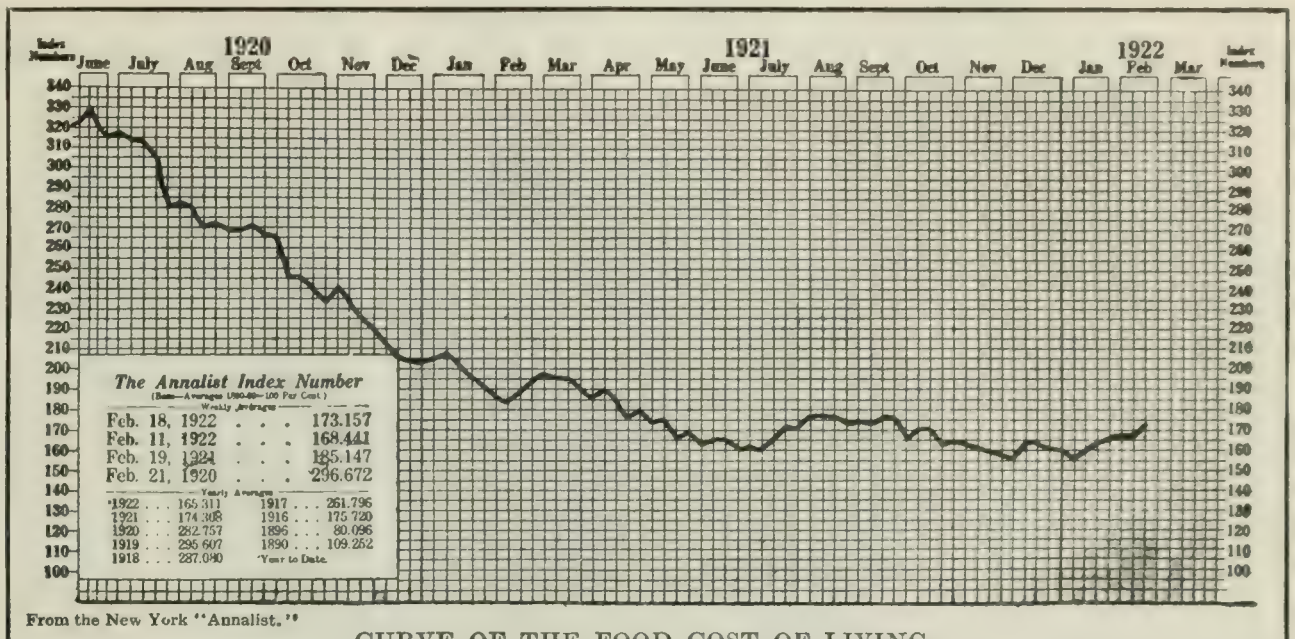
"President Harding is indeed correct when he states that the recent report of the Controller of the Currency indicates that the financial affairs of the country are in the best shape they have been since 1919," avers the Des Moines *Northwestern Banker*, which goes on to say:

"With corn at fifty cents a bushel and hogs at ten dollars a hundred the farmers of Iowa are recovering from the depression in excellent shape. In fact, the advance in corn and hogs in the last thirty days has increased the wealth of Iowa farmers by over forty million dollars. They realize that the tide has turned."

The flour-milling industry, states the Minneapolis *Northwestern Miller*, "is now completely readjusted and on a sound basis. Uncertainty as to the tariff policy which affects the future of the export flour trade and the burdensome and excessive Federal income tax are the chief factors in holding back the advance."

In the columns of the daily press a tone of business optimism is dominant. "Certainly the retailer can not but believe that hand-to-mouth purchasing on the part of the consumer is approaching the vanishing point," declares the Seattle *Post-Intelligencer*, which adds: "With comfortable bank balances, buying power not only is increasing, but is accompanied by the desire to purchase, a combination bound to be an active stimulant to business in general."

"In a monetary sense the situation is about all that could be desired," says the Pittsburgh *Gazette-Times*, which explains that "the cost of doing business on borrowed money is now lower than for several years, and ultimately the general public will share in the benefit." "The solution of the problem of prosperity is progressing," remarks the New York *Times*, which in addition to the good signs already mentioned notes that since the beginning of the year the volume of traffic on the railroads has been steadily increasing. "The business cycle is moving upward to more favorable levels," says the New York *Globe*, and the New York *Tribune* characterizes business as "convalescent."



From the New York "Annalist."

CURVE OF THE FOOD COST OF LIVING.

This graph shows the fluctuations in the average wholesale price of twenty-five food commodities selected and arranged to represent a theoretical family's food budget.

Turning to the darker side of the picture, we are confronted by a recent shrinkage in our export trade, and by labor unrest manifesting itself in strikes and threats of strikes. Strikes against wage reductions in the textile industries and the threat of a coal strike for higher wages are outstanding features of the labor outlook. Official Washington, the New York *Financial World* tells us, "is disturbed over the prospects of strikes and walkouts this spring by workers in important industries." And of the export situation it says:

"Not since August, 1915 has our export business touched so low a level as it dropt to in January of this year.

"On the basis of the present export business there has been a shrinkage of more than one-half in a year's time. In actual dollars the collapse in international trade in a period of twelve months has cost us more than $2,436,000,000.

"Those figures are something to think about. What they mean the exporter can tell better than the business man who depends largely upon his domestic trade. The exporter feels it directly, while the other gets his impression indirectly.

"But the loss of this business represents the 40 per cent. of our maximum business—it is the per centum that consumes the surplus products and adds to our wealth."

"Any business improvement under present conditions in the world is temporary," argues the Memphis *Commercial Appeal:*

"Business in the United States will not be permanently on the up-grade or up to the average until the world is so stabilized in its business and in its finance that there will be a demand and a market for American surplus goods. The way to better business is to work out a plan adjusting the debts at the Genoa Conference."

The complete recovery of American business, agrees the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*, "waits on the complete recovery of the foreign nations that absorb our profit-yielding exports." But granting the worst, remarks the Washington *Post*, "it must be admitted that the United States is in better condition now than it was a year ago. Prices are lower, labor is in a better mood, business is decidedly better, building has been resumed, the railroads are improving their service, the value of foreign money is coming back, and good times are ahead."

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TIME HE WAS BRACING UP.

—Murphy in the New York *American*.

THE MINE-RAIL LABOR ALLIANCE

WHEN WINTER ENDS, will spring see a "militant super-union" of two million miners and railroad workers and longshoremen "at work to close the country's industries in the name of labor?" This question, which occurs to one editorial writer, is echoed by papers throughout the country. Alarm over the "menace" presented by the conclusion of an alliance between miners and railroad workers seems as genuine in Virginia and Michigan as in Massachusetts and New York.

The allied unions, says a writer in *The Outlook*, are "strong enough to put even the American Government to the supreme test." To which spokesmen for labor retort that the alliance is simply a necessary defensive measure. The men who drafted the agreement at Chicago last week deny that it means any joint walkout, but simply "closer cooperation of our forces which will operate to more effectively protect the union workers in wage struggles." The agreement, signed by representatives of fifteen railroad unions, the longshoremen and the United Mine Workers, justifies the action as their defense against "unwarranted attacks upon their integrity, and unjust and inequitable changes in their wage schedules and conditions of employment." When any member of the group is "attacked," it will now become the duty of all to consider and apply ways and means best suited for the emergency. By joining hands, says President Lewis of the United Mine Workers, rail and mine-workers "can present a more unyielding front to the forces which are slowly pressing down on labor and which already have caused breaches in its solid ranks." It is interesting to note that this sentence appears in a New York newspaper in a paragraph flanked at the right by the headline: "175 Roads Ask Sweeping Cuts in Wage Scale," while just below another caption reads: "Ohio Coal Operators Decline Wage Meeting; Lewis Invitation Is Accepted by Indiana Bosses Who Scorn Demands of Men."

"HEAVY, HEAVY, HANGS OVER THY HEAD."

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

Among the labor journals which like this new weapon of "defense" we find the Seattle *Union Record* looking upon it as a step in the right direction and hoping that it succeeds. The Minnesota *Star* (Minneapolis) declares:

"The alliance between the miners and railroaders is a natural consequence of attack. Every friend of labor will welcome it. It should lead to greater stability for the labor movement, not only in the industries themselves, but on the political battlefields."

The alliance is not unnaturally welcomed and encouraged by the New York *Call* as the proper answer to "the measureless exactions of the corporate owners of mines and railroads." In the opinion of this Socialist daily,

"The bare suggestion of such an alliance is a sure index of progress in the unions, and thanks are due to the corporate masters of industry for their unwitting aid in helping to teach its necessity."

The Socialist commentator recognizes the wide-spread criticism of the alliance plan in the daily press by picturing "the press harpies" coming "to the front with pails of venom." The language is rather strong, for altho the editorial disapproval is wide-spread, it is as a rule mildly exprest. Indeed, a large group of papers find the Chicago arrangement more interesting than important, doubting whether it will ever go far enough in practise to achieve any real results. Among these skeptics are such representatives of various sections of the country as the New York *Evening Post*, Philadelphia *Bulletin*, Baltimore *News*, Buffalo *Express*, Chicago *Daily News* and Houston *Chronicle*. And yet, observes the Buffalo *Evening News*, "the public can not look with unconcern on the possiblity of the railroads and the mines being tied up at the same time." It is enough, in the Wichita *Eagle's* opinion, to put Congress to work setting up such an industrial tribunal as President Harding has advocated. The Buffalo *Express* calls it "An Unholy Alliance." The Indianapolis *Star* denounces it as "un-American." "A conspiracy of labor," is the Providence *Journal's* characterization. In Grand Rapids, Michigan, *The Herald* finds the alliance "fraught with naught but evil threats," while in New York *The Times* discovers that it "contains a menace such as has never before raised its head in this country." "A menacing merger," agrees the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*, which finds here "a leftward tendency that American labor has hitherto guarded against," and an approach toward the "one big union idea."

Turning to the coal trade press we find the *Coal Trade Journal* (New York) asking the railroad unions if they want "to become partners in suicide." *The Black Diamond* (Chicago), however, sees method in Mr. Lewis's madness—

"Mr. Lewis knows that the United States Government is jealous of its mail trains and that if, through such an alliance, he can bring about a threatened or actual rail-workers' strike, the chances for government interference would be greatly increased. Experience has taught Mr. Lewis that government interference has in the past proved beneficial to the mine workers—at least apparently beneficial."

In *The Coal Review's* (Washington, D. C.) opinion, the idea back of the alliance "is not alone to tie up transportation from the union mines that would be affected by the miners' strike, but to upset transportation facilities to the non-union mines which would be called upon to make up the deficiency in union mine output." And here the writer of *Coal Age's* (New York) market review finds the most serious aspect of the coal strike which may come off next month:

"Should the railroads be tied up or even but a certain few of them be affected, the production from non-union fields, which is expected to save the day for the country, would be seriously interfered with. In other words, if John Lewis can not call out the non-union miners on this strike, he will gain the same result if the railroad employees go on strike."

WHAT THE WRECK OF THE "ROMA" SHOWS

THE GREATEST DISASTER that ever befel American military aeronautics—the burning of the semi-rigid airship *Roma* and the loss of thirty-four lives—would have resulted in little or no loss of life, say experts, had the gas-bags of the airship been filled with helium, which is non-inflammable, instead of hydrogen. This inflammable gas, together with gasoline from the crusht tanks of the airship, was ignited either by contact with a high tension electric power wire upon which the vessel fell, or the exhaust of the motors. In army and navy circles, correspondents report from both Washington and Norfolk, near where the accident occurred, the blame for the disaster is placed squarely on Congress for shutting off the production of helium by refusing sufficient appropriations. "Statements that failure of Congress to appropriate funds for helium production and that the lack of helium caused the accident are not based on facts," however, Major-General Patrick, Chief of the Air Service, declared.

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UNDER THE TWISTED FRAMEWORK OF THE "ROMA"

were found the bodies of many victims. Captain Mabry, the chief pilot, was found with his charred fingers gripping the steering wheel.

In one respect, at least, the *Roma's* undoing was similar to that of the Navy's *R-38* (which was to have been christened the *ZR-2* by the United States); it was caused by a structural defect, the breaking of a cable which controlled the elevating rudders at the stern. That box-kite affair, it is said, slewed sidewise and dropt down, after which the *Roma* became unmanageable and nosed downward. However, say the experts, this would have resulted merely in a slight shaking up of the crew had not the vessel caught fire. As it was, only eleven of the forty-five members of the crew escaped. In the accident which wrecked the *R-38* in August, 1921, it is now pointed out to the British Air Ministry by the Aeronautical Research Committee, weakness in the design of the *R-38* rather than structural defects were what caused the deaths of forty-four English and American officers and enlisted men. "In other words," notes the Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*, who gained access to the report withheld by Great Britain, "the *R-38* was designed to remain still and not to take the air. She was very much like a dog being wagged by too large a tail and unable to stand the strain on the backbone and ribs." The report of the committee of scientists admits the presence in the *R-38* of a certain amount of softened duralumin, but insists that faulty material did not contribute to the accident.

Air service officers at Washington and at Langley Field, where the accident to the *Roma* occurred, accustomed as they are to taking risks daily, look upon this most recent disaster as incident to the development of aviation. "It is merely a part of the day's work," in the opinion of one of them. On the other hand, civilian aeronautical authorities and newspaper editors call attention to the fact that the *Roma* disaster was preventable through the use of helium. Our failure to extract helium (of which we have a monopoly in the United States) is regarded by them as constituting a most striking example of the neglect on the part of America to take advantage of its own resources in developing aircraft. As Richard Bishop Moore, in charge of helium work for the Bureau of Mines, says in a New York *Times* interview:

"This country has the only large commercial sources of supply of helium in the world. It is found in natural gas in Texas, Oklahoma, and half a dozen other States. Five hundred million cubic feet are going to waste every year. It can be made available for about ten cents a cubic foot. With additional experimentation this cost can certainly be reduced to three cents and perhaps to two cents a cubic foot."

In another Washington dispatch we are told that the Navy maintains a plant at Fort Worth, Texas, where helium is extracted from natural gas by compressor systems. The dispatch goes on—

"Congress last year appropriated a lump sum for the navy of $400,000, out of which it could expend money on the development of helium. For the army it appropriated $250,000 after a long fight. The House first appropriated $100,000 for the helium development, but Representative Lanham, of Texas, attempted to have it increased to $400,000. The Senate approved, but in conference the amount was cut to $250,000."

Both the *R-38* and the *Roma* were bought by the United States Government so that the lighter-than-air forces of this country would have a flying start in construction work. The lessons that were to be learned from them were to be utilized in the building of rigid and semi-rigid dirigibles in America. The *Roma's* carrying capacity was 100 passengers, and her cost approximately $200,000. She was the largest semi-rigid ship ever built.

The effect of the *Roma* disaster on America's program of airship development is problematical. "It is a serious blow," declares the New York *Evening Mail*, "but it is not a death-blow. It means simply that science has not yet mastered this form of aerial locomotion."

"It would be absurd for Congress to end all experiments with lighter-than-air machines because of the *Roma* accident," thinks the New York *World*. In the carrying out of experiments, however, believes the New York *Evening World*, "men's lives are valued too lightly." This paper and all the others which we have read remind us that the use of helium undoubtedly would save many lives. "Why is it not made in quantities available for large airships?" asks *The Evening World*. "No statement on the high cost and scarcity of helium gas will excuse the use of hydrogen gas in the *Roma*," declares the New York *Herald*. As the New York *Globe* puts it:

"The progress of the race must go on, however many victims are laid on the sacrificial altar. But we have the right to ask that as few lives be lost as possible; there should be no more such needless wholesale murders as in the case of the *R-38* last summer, or the *Roma*."

A COUNTER-ATTACK ON CRIME

IF WE ASSUME that the first function of government is the protection of life and property, then government is failing in the United States, particularly in all the large cities, contends the New York *World*. In New York City, declares this paper, "crime is no longer an occupation; it is an industry, highly organized and directed with extraordinary cunning." But we read in other papers published in San Francisco, Chicago, Atlanta, Detroit, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Cleveland, Kansas City, Boston and other large centers that conditions in their particular cities are almost on a par with those in New York. As the Rochester *Post-Express* sums up the matter: "There is at this moment a saturnalia of crime all over the United States." Since there is no general or specific contradiction of the statement that a "crime wave" exists, except from Police Commissioner Enright, of New York, and since it is generally agreed that unemployment, laxity in administering punishment, suspension of sentence, commutation of sentence, the parole, and loose laws permitting the sale and distribution of firearms contribute to the causes, what is to be done about it? Certainly, as the Buffalo *Express* agrees, "the protection of society should be the first objective, both in making and administering laws." As the Dayton *News* sees it, "only the speeding up of court action will bring the crime wave to a close," and in substantial agreement with Governor Cox's paper are perhaps forty others, ranging from Boston, New York and Philadelphia to Seattle, San Francisco and Los Angeles.

A glimpse of the gravity of the situation is seen when we read that in Cleveland, Chicago, Detroit and Philadelphia commissions have made or are making a survey on all matters connected with the administration of criminal justice in their particular city. This investigation includes the police, the magistrates, the District Attorney, the Grand Jury, the Coroner, the criminal bar, the courts, the jails, the parole system, the treatment of convicts, the bonding evil, the treatment of the untried, the methods of detecting crime, etc. It is very thorough, too. In the case of Cleveland, which has finished her survey, "the reports are inspiring and instructive, and should be made the model," maintains the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger*.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.
—Alley in the Memphis *Commercial Appeal*.

As a result of this survey, we are told in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*:

"No longer will persons arrested for murder be arraigned in police court. They will go directly to the Grand Jury and, if indicted, be tried in common pleas court where jurisdiction lies. Within a short time, it is further announced, those arrested for important robberies, burglaries, and for other serious crimes, will likewise be kept out of the police court and brought directly before the Grand Jury."

Early in the year Attorney-General Daugherty called a conference in Albany of the sixty-six Federal and district attorneys of New York State. Speaker after speaker demanded greater severity of punishment, but this procedure, thinks the New York *Evening Post*, "would not deter the criminal; it would merely increase his fear of being caught, and thus make him more desperate." Like the large cities just mentioned, thinks the New York *Globe*, "what is needed in New York is a committee to undertake a thorough investigation." Better than that, and better than the recommendations for more severe punishment, thinks the New York *World*, would be a taste of "Jersey justice."

"New Jersey has a simpler and more practical one for the enforcement of the criminal law. It is to enforce the law. As an illustration of how it works, George Gares, who murdered a five-year-old girl in New Brunswick December 22, was arrested

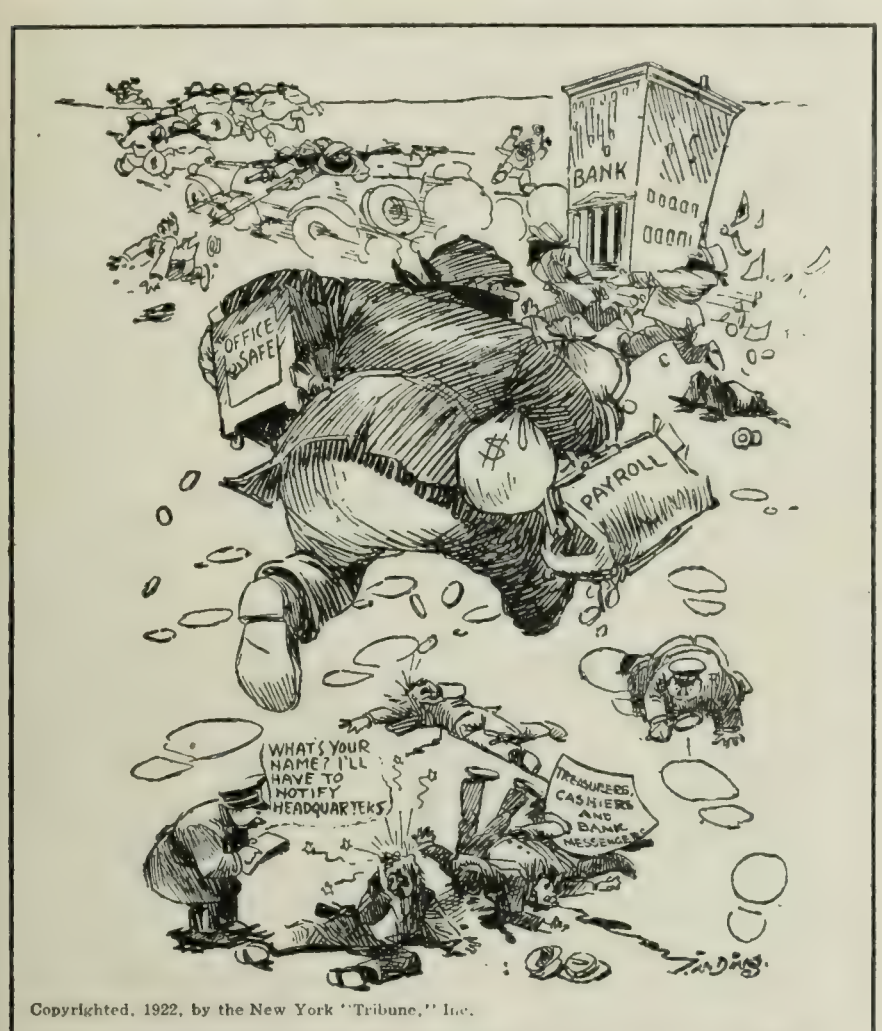
"OFT IN THE STILLY NIGHT."
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

within two days, promptly indicted, brought to trial in the Supreme Court at New Brunswick, January 4, found guilty by the jury January 5, and immediately arraigned and sentenced to die in the electric chair at Trenton in the week ending February 6. This is not an exceptional instance of the swiftness of Jersey justice. It is in striking contrast with New York's methods."

In Michigan, reports the Grand Rapids *Herald*, legislators are discussing the probability of an extra session of the Legislature to deal with the same matters which Cleveland took up in her survey. "For the crime wave has not left Michigan immune," we are told. *The Herald* would have Michigan make punishment of a crime swift and certain: "The sooner the criminal world is

notified that Michigan is through compromising with crime, the less crime there will be." "In Michigan one paroled man out of fifteen commits a crime within a year," says this paper. So, it concludes, "it is time to tighten up the screws; it is time to quit experimenting in mollycoddle sociology."

The nation's capital witnessed an increase of nearly 13 per cent. in crime last year, is the startling information of the Philadelphia *Record*. The Springfield *Republican* reports an increase in payroll robberies, in which a certain class of desperate criminal specializes. The Boston police commissioner tells us that in some kinds of crime there was an increase of 300 per cent. last year. Nine thousand murders in the United States last year convince the Cincinnati *Enquirer* that "murder has become a trade." Moreover "this red business is going to



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WE REALLY SHOULD REMEMBER TO MAKE A MEMORANDUM TO DO SOMETHING ABOUT THIS SOME DAY.

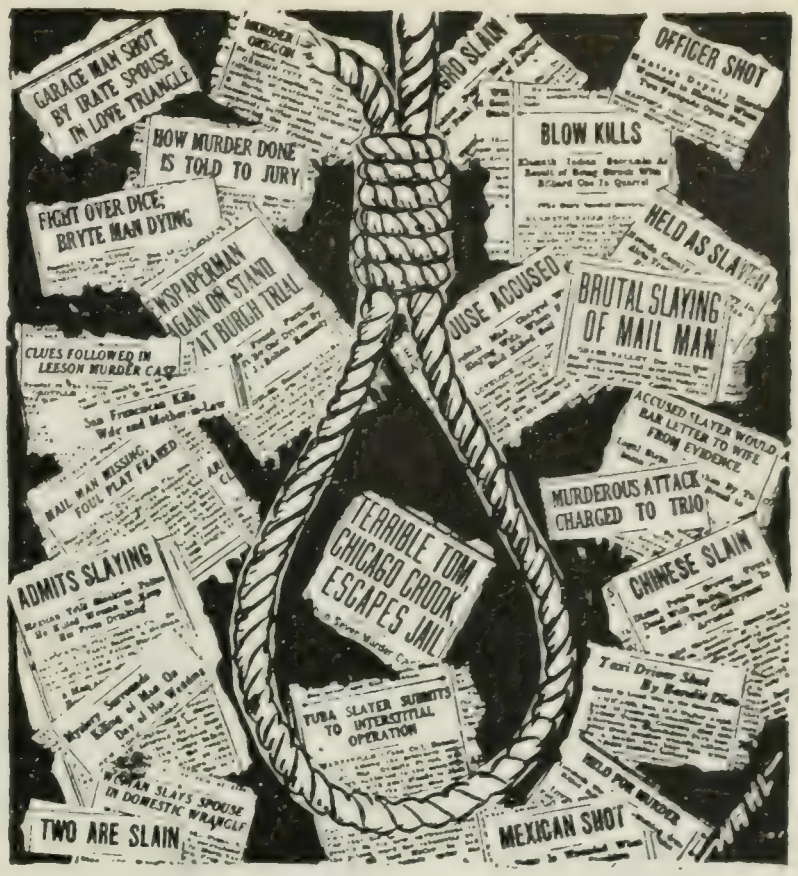
—Darling in the New York *Tribune*.

go right on until the law is enforced as it should be enforced and this can only be done by cleaning up politics in every city."

In Indiana, we are told by the Indianapolis *Star*, there was held recently a State conference of prosecutors, sheriffs, and other law enforcement officials to "exchange ideas relative to suppressing and punishing crime." So successful was the conference, it appears, that it probably will be made an annual affair. In Chicago, notes the *Ohio State Journal* (Columbus), the Chicago Crime Commission has directed public attention to those lawyers who specialize in helping thugs and criminals defeat the law, as the New York *Globe* did in the metropolis. As we read in the Ohio paper:

"The Chicago commission has studied the police department and pointed out weaknesses from which criminals profited. It studied city politics and pointed out situations that were of large advantage to the criminal. It studied court procedure and pointed out customs and practises that operated to the disadvantage of the public and to the advantage of the thug and murderer. Now it points to the lawyers who appear to practise solely for the advantage of the crooks. It invites the attention of the public to these people and calls on the court and the bar association to bring them to account.

"It is no secret to those who know life about cities that professional crooks know what lawyers to call on when in trouble.



THE EVIL AND THE CURE.

—Wahl in the Sacramento *Bee*.

It is known that some lawyers devote much of their time to looking after the interests of professional crooks, even to the point where they are almost if not actually guilty of obstructing justice. They do not seek justice and do not want a fair trial. Their sole purpose is to beat the law. . . . .

"It would be well for the public to get the names of these legal allies of criminals."

Other suggestions for stopping the crime wave are submitted by various papers. In the opinion of the Chicago *Evening Post*, "prohibiting the private manufacture of concealed firearms, except for the police," is one method, "since 99 per cent. of Chicago's crimes were committed with revolvers." In this the Chicago *Daily News*, the Brooklyn *Citizen*, and a dozen other papers agree. The Boston *Post*, which declares that "an armed robber is a murderer at heart, ready and willing to kill if necessary," would have him suffer the death penalty, if caught. The Seattle *Times* is for solitary confinement for life for the crime of murder; "there is something blood-chilling in the very suggestion of solitary confinement for a long period of years," remarks this paper. Another deterrent of crime, recommended by the New York *Telegram*, is "imprisonment for life for any highwayman or burglar found to be armed with a revolver."

"But the first, the greatest, the indispensable deterrent is certainty of punishment," asserts the *Wall Street Journal*. "The whole system of criminal administration needs to be revised," contends the Chicago *Journal*; "a coherent, orderly method of handling crimes must be worked out." "The penalties provided by the law are severe enough," believes the Indianapolis *News*, "the trouble is that they are not imposed."

"Certainly something will have to be done to check crime, which is rapidly developing into an industry nation-wide in scope," declares the Los Angeles *Express*. In this paper's opinion—

"Every citizen of the country should be required to register for definite identification. Let every one carry a registration card under a uniform law operative in every part of the country. In the case of aliens, in particular, registration for identification is desirable, but it should be universal to accomplish its purpose. That would impose no greater inconvenience on the citizen than caring for his automobile registration. Whatever objection might be urged on personal grounds would be overbalanced by the public need of greater protection from crime."

OPENING THE SHIP SUBSIDY FIGHT

NOBODY EVER PUT OUT TO SEA in a boat when he could make a better living on shore, remarks Professor Van Loon. Thus the Vikings became sea pirates because there was no opportunity for a young man to get very far ahead by agriculture in the land of rocks and snow, and the English became a great sea-trafficking people because they had to. This interesting historical observation has a direct bearing on the controversy in Congress over ship subsidy. We Americans, remarks Mark Sullivan in a Washington dispatch to the New York *Evening Post*, "are not naturally a shipping nation." "With our great natural resources in land, in mines and otherwise, the tendency will always be to use our man-power and our money in developing them," continues Mr. Sullivan; "we could only become a great mercantile shipping nation by a prodigious effort accompanied by large government subsidies." Right here opinion divides. Advocates of subsidy contend that we must have enough ships to take care of all our businesses when world trade revives, that we need our own shipping as much as a department store needs its own delivery wagons, that when business is brisk ships of rival nations are going to slight our goods. The other people say that it is much better to leave the mercantile shipping business to the nations which can do it most economically and most efficiently, and that we should concentrate on our internal development and let Great Britain or anybody else with proper facilities take care of ocean transportation. Thus the argument for and against the subsidy takes shape in the columns of the press and thus they are likely to take shape in Congress as our Senators and Representatives debate the subsidy propositions laid before them. Traditionally the Democrats, correspondents note, are opposed to ship subsidy. Moreover, in a very general way a subsidy for the merchant marine is looked on with more favor on our Atlantic and Pacific seaboard than it is in the interior. Even a child, remarks the Newark *News*, can see that the subsidy program favored by the Administration and the Shipping Board "is loaded with political dynamite." Advocates of the program speak of it as "remuneration" and a "stabilization" fund. But that, remarks a correspondent, "isn't going to prevent many Democrats and many Republicans as well from calling it by the old name of subsidy and hurling bricks at it."

The all-important fact to-day, in the opinion of advocates of a ship subsidy, is the existence of a huge fleet built at great expense and mostly owned by the Government, which no one now seems to want to operate, at a time when our competitor nations are rapidly regaining their former share of the carrying trade of the world. As a member of the Shipping Board said at a recent dinner in New York:

"It is a plain business proposition. We have the ships; the investment is there. That is the central fact around which all other propositions must revolve. We have the power at comparatively moderate cost to make those ships a valuable asset. If the millions of dollars which the public operation of these ships even now is causing to be spent—much of it in caring for tied-up ships which are steadily decreasing in value—could be diverted to the direct assistance of these same ships, the net result would be no real increase in the public cost, but the creation and maintenance of a privately owned merchant marine which would be of inestimable value in supporting permanently the prosperity of this country—a giant industry of nation-wide influence in time of peace, a naval auxiliary of measureless value in time of war. . . ."

While "no political party or faction would seriously propose that our factories and all our farms should operate on a basis of unqualified free trade" that, writes a shipping man in the Baltimore *Evening Sun*, "is what, for sixty years, has been enforced upon our overseas shipping industries." The Buffalo *Express* quotes an unnamed speaker at a shipping man's banquet in New York, who puts the same argument in these vigorous sentences:

"For more than sixty years we have left the ocean shipowners and seamen unprotected. Our Government has given the Kansas farmer a tariff wall against the corn and wheat and hogs of Canada, whose wages and living conditions are nearest to our own, and at the same time our Government has forced the shipowners and seamen of New England and New York and Pennsylvania and Washington and California to compete unaided and alone against the cheap wages, the bounties and the subsidies of all the world."

Chairman Lasker of the Shipping Board brings up the precedent of the railroads in arguing for a subsidy, in an article in *The National Marine:*

"The great empire of the United States never could have been conquered unless aid had been given American railroads in such measure as man never dreamed of aid being given enterprise. The States and the Nation showered upon the railroads inestimable natural wealth to make their building possible and their operation possible while trade was being built up.

"As important as the railroads were in the wrestling of the empire, so now, in the cycle of events, transportation on the sea becomes a paramount issue of the day, unless American statesmanship is bankrupt and American vision blind."

These arguments seem convincing enough to papers like the Boston *News Bureau*, Boston *Post*, New York *Commercial*, Albany *Knickerbocker Press*, Philadelphia *Evening Ledger*, and Washington *Post*, on the Atlantic seaboard, and the San Francisco *Chronicle* and Seattle *Times*, on the Pacific.

But the plain fact, declares Mr. S. G. Riggs in *The Annalist*, "is that the great body of Middle West public opinion is not 'ship-minded' and scarcely cares." A representative Middle Western paper, the Detroit *News*, declares that the people are against a subsidy "because no subsidy proposal has ever been framed for the benefit of all the people." Instead of subsidizing private owners, the Detroit editor would prefer to have our Government run its own ships, even if at a loss, to develop American foreign trade, and the Louisville *Post* reaches the same conclusion. A Middle Western farm paper, *Farm, Stock and Home* (Minneapolis), is convinced that "if it is more economical to carry our goods in ships of other nations, then it is contrary to good business principles to tax the people of this country in order to provide ships to handle our commerce."

Nor is the opposition confined to the interior. Such seaport dailies as the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*, Philadelphia *Record*, and New York *World* argue vigorously against the ship subsidy as the remedy for the present troubles of our merchant marine. And it is interesting to find such a maritime trade journal as the *Nautical Gazette*, (New York) coming out with this practical argument against subsidization:

"The great objection to all schemes of Government aid to shipping is that they take away the incentive that ship operators are now under to run their vessels as economically as possible and to reduce the margin of disadvantage they are laboring under. Not only do subsidies make for inefficiency, but they also frequently lead to corruption and graft."

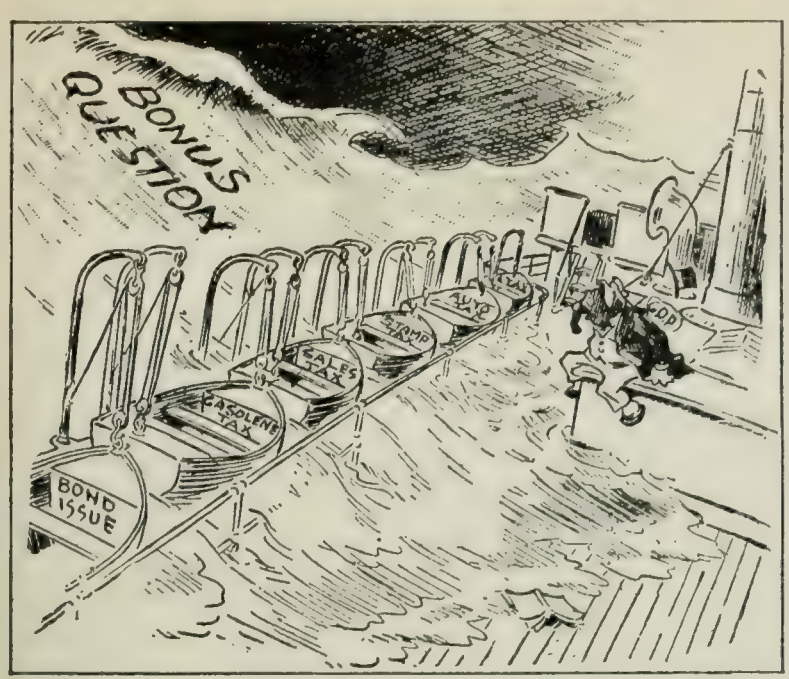
Since complaint has been made "that those who oppose ship subsidies do not afford constructive suggestions" for improving shipping conditions, the New York *Journal of Commerce* begs to offer these suggestions:

"1. Develop our export trade, which has declined 50 per cent. in the past year.

"2. Insist upon equitable treatment for our ships in foreign ports.

"3. Dispose of our effective tonnage as soon as possible by selling it to any buyer who will take and pay for it.

"4. Give our shipowners a fair chance to succeed by reducing legislative restrictions (including the La Follette law) to the minimum, and granting them the natural liberty of obtaining ships, supplies and labor wherever they can to the best advantage."



A DESPERATE SITUATION.
—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

"IT'S HIS TURN NOW."
—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

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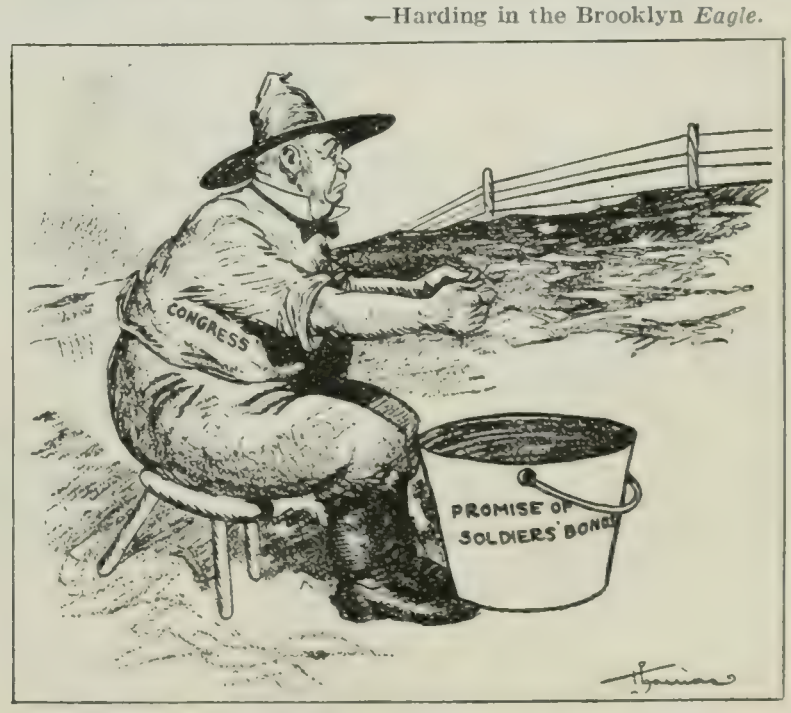
HIS GOATS!
—Cassel in the New York *Evening World*.

OLD MOTHER HUBBARD WENT TO THE CUPBOARD,
KNOWING FULL WELL THE CUPBOARD WAS BARE.
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

NOW HE KNOWS WHAT THE TRENCHES
AND NO MAN'S LAND WERE LIKE.
—Bushnell for the Central Press Association.



THE ONLY DETAIL LACKING IS THE COW.
—Thomas in the Detroit *News*.

COMIC ASPECTS OF THE BONUS PUZZLE.

TOPICS IN BRIEF

We wish Hollywouldn't.—*Dallas News.*

The Russian muzhik is about played out.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

Communism is sound, says Lenin. And fury.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

Usually, the half that has not been told is the better half.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

Senator Lodge may now take a squint down the muzzle end of a reservation.—*Dallas News.*

German finance has made itself one of those paper suits, and can not get out of it.—*Boston Herald.*

The pax got us out of the trenches, but the tax has kept us digging ever since.—*Columbia Record.*

Once the doughboy gets his bonus, he can spend his life digging up taxes to help pay for it.—*Toronto Star.*

How would Alcohollywood do for a name for the Los Angeles movie suburb?—*Philadelphia Evening Public Ledger.*

Disarmament of opposition to the treaties in the Senate is the next item on the agenda.—*New York Evening Post.*

We hope that Senator Pepper of Pennsylvania will keep out of the public eye as much as possible.—*St. Joseph Gazette.*

The bandit industry has about reached the point where it is ready for unions and, we hope, strikes.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

If absence makes the heart grow fonder, Ireland should be quite a peace-loving nation by this time.—*Nashville Tennessean.*

An orator says not one man in ten can think on his feet. He may be right, at that. But why drag in the words "on his feet"?—*Colorado Springs Gazette.*

The next generation belongs to the farmer if he holds the balance of power as long as he held the bag.—*New Britain Herald.*

Keynote inquiry of the agricultural conference: How are you going to keep 'em down on the farm when everybody's down on the farmer?—*Richmond Times-Dispatch.*

Young John D. says it is hard to give away millions. He ought to have taken a short course of instruction from the United States Shipping Board.—*New York Tribune.*

It's easier for a rich man to go through a camel's eye than for a paragrapher to put over one The Digest will quote.—*Pueblo Star Journal.*

Britain's Pacific possessions are about the only ones she has that stay that way.—*Oakland Tribune.*

Voliva says the sky is a dome of solid material. It is evident that the domes of solid material are not confined to the sky, Wilbur.—*Marion Star.*

A Dartmouth professor has discovered a blue caterpillar. We thought the Volstead Act stopt this sort of thing.—*Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

There is one thing to be said for the movie people: you never hear them complaining that they are forced to exist on a starvation wage.—*Marion Star.*

If Gompers is looking for new worlds to conquer he should establish union hours for housewives, doctors and poker players.—*Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

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THE NIGHTMARE.
—Williams in the New York *Evening Journal.*

The rising generation is too fond of sitting.—*Asheville Times.*

The man with a burning ambition is seldom fired.—*Baltimore Sun.*

Home, to the small boy, is merely a filling station.—*Hartford Times.*

Isn't it funny how human geese will fall for a quack?—*Asheville Times.*

When it comes to exclusion, why does California stop at the Japs?—*Wall Street Journal.*

Our observation is that when a flip young girl gets flipper, she becomes a flapper.—*Dallas News.*

Hard for these American ship-owners to believe that the anchor stands for hope.—*Boston Herald.*

Lenin may not be as red as he was, but he is still far from being the pink of perfection.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

And so Europe can't understand our Senate. Well, that appears to make it unanimous.—*Bridgeport Star.*

When folks get to talking to, instead of about, each other you can always expect a better community.—*Kirksville Express.*

We are told that the modern dance is wonderful exercise. The reformers certainly are exercised about it.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

And now it is proposed to purify the Hollywood "movie" colony by transferring it to New York!—*Kansas City Times.*

If there were not such a pie-line in Washington, perhaps there wouldn't be such a bread-line in New York.—*Columbia Record.*

Since Secretary Mellon will permit the payment of income taxes in Victory notes, all that remains now is to get the Victory notes.—*Pittsburgh Gazette-Times.*

The Prince of Wales expected, we suppose, to create some enthusiasm by his visit to India, but not a riot.—*Columbia Record.*

It must be a great consolation to China to know that all of her despoilers will have an equal chance hereafter.—*Waterbury Democrat.*

Russia would be better off if the freedom of the press were directed towards the printings of news instead of rubles.—*Columbia Record.*

A Western judge holds the Volstead act to be inconsistent and ambiguous. Well, if it's ambiguous, how do we know it is inconsistent?—*Pittsburgh Sun.*

Every once in a while the water-wagon perceptibly skids in the wet places.—*Columbia Record.*

"It is said a Bolshevist in Russia is in prison for counterfeiting." Evidently not room for him in the lunatic asylum.—*Detroit Journal.*

"Hands across the sea" is a beautiful idea, but practically it depends a good deal on what each nation hands across.—*Yankton Press and Dakotan.*

The new income-tax blanks are easier to fill out than the old ones, but it is still as hard as ever to fill out the checks to accompany them.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

Herbert Hoover warns of an impending coal strike; but, in comparison with all our other troubles, that is only a miner matter.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA AND GENOA

COUNTRIES dominated by the soundest economic sense will cast the deciding vote at Genoa, according to some Prague newspapers, which are not so certain of the date of this meeting to set Europe right. If it does take place, remarks the *Gazette de Prague*, rather enigmatically, it will be in a greater or less degree, according to its success, the starting-point of Europe's rebuilding. As the relations between England and France are considered by many Czecho-Slovak editors as the pivot on which the conference turns, it is interesting to hear their comment that the root causes of the friction between France and England are in France the reparations, and in England industrial depression and unemployment. The stability of the New Europe, they aver, depends largely on concord between Britain and France, so the *Narodni Listy* finds it useful to call attention to the fact that—

EVOLUTION OF THE DOVE HATCHED AT VERSAILLES.

—*The Bystander* (London).

"The great majority of the French desire to keep England's friendship, even at the cost of some sacrifices. Yet in France there are other voices heard which 'do not fear isolation.' Similarly in England there is a strong section in favor of an Anglo-French alliance. But the pro-German liberal group is very influential and might bring about a change that would result in the isolation of France. There remain two alternatives for France: either she may come to an agreement with Germany; or, she may exact on her own account the execution of the Peace Treaty. To undertake alone and without her allies the occupation of the Rhineland would naturally drive Germany into the arms of Soviet Russia, or under more favorable conditions, into the arms of England. The New Europe, which was created by the Treaty of Versailles, must in its own interest prevent such extreme eventualities. The Anglo-French entente has always been and continues the indispensable authority for the New Europe, altho this fact has not been formally confirmed by a treaty of alliance."

This opinion is also uttered in the most categoric tone by the *Ceskoslovenska Republika*, which adds that "the war that was won in common and the peace that was created in common, constitute the mighty obligation of a common procedure in the near future," for "Europe would fall prey to permanent chaos if the two great Powers did not overcome momentary discord." The necessity for an accord between Britain and France is keenly realized by the *Narodni Politika*, which says that economic developments, through the operation of natural laws, will make "an economic and political entente between France and England inevitable." This newspaper is concerned because of Czecho-Slovakia's relationship to France, of which it has no fears, because both the former premier and the present "are equally tried friends of the Czecho-Slovak nation and state." Again, happy augury for Anglo-French relations is read in the leadership of Mr. Poincaré by the *Pravo Lidu*, which reminds us that he has always been a friend of England, and predicts that in his present position as Premier he will be able to save France from becoming isolated in Europe. The Poincaré government will not devote itself foolishly to extreme nationalism, for the more radical and the more obstinate it should be "the more it would sap the ground under its feet and prepare the way for the more reasonable Left which has been for a long time in formation against the National Bloc." We read then:

"It is not beyond the range of possibility that the Genoa conference may bring about an even more acute crisis than the present Anglo-French misunderstanding, because the political and economic forces of the capitalist and bourgeois elements in various states are bound to raise their heads at Genoa. It is hard to believe that they can be thrust aside by the simple preaching of formulas on peace and the settlement of Europe. The after-war travail in which Europe is lying will be the cause of cries from the Socialist and democratic masses in all countries that are torn with economic and political unrest."

The Prague *Tribuna* believes that there will be a line of separation at Genoa between those who are earnestly seeking the restoration of Europe and those who are more interested in conducting a personal policy of opposition. Czecho-Slovakia, "whose importance must not be underestimated," may find herself obliged to choose between one and the other of these sections of opinion, and this daily adds:

"The Germans are making a great mistake if they believe they can create at Genoa a pro-German bloc directed by England, and an anti-German bloc under orders of Poincaré. In all probability there will be two blocs of unequal weight at Genoa. The first will be made up of England and of those who do not wish to threaten Europe with catastrophe in Germany. The second will consist of France, somewhat isolated, but maneuvering a policy of the iron hand and of the 'Old Tiger.' This is why the fall of Mr. Briand has a considerable influence on Czecho-Slovakia's foreign procedure, since its French relations must be harmonized with the new turn in events. Czecho-Slovakia's Prime Minister, Mr. Benés, spoke recently of 'English travels,' by which he meant the political policy dominated by indispensable economic needs. It is now time to apply this method, and Czecho-Slovakia will not gain less in giving adhesion to Britain's policy than she loses with France, who is

preparing an offensive against Germany, and in consequence an offensive against the rapid consolidation of Central Europe. It is not a petty question whether Czecho-Slovakia shall attach itself to this or that bloc at Genoa, even if we do not argue that the decision of Czecho-Slovakia is of importance to all Europe. The fact is that Czecho-Slovakia carries great weight

A GERMAN JIBE AT FRANCE.

How France prefigures the United States of Europe.

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

in the Little Entente and from the economic view is its member of prime importance. The Little Entente is little only in the sense that it is composed of the smaller states. In fact, it is not without high prestige in Europe."

As a climax to the foregoing Prague press comment, we have an official Czecho-Slovak utterance by Prime Minister Benés, who is quoted in the London *Observer* as saying in part:

"We are at the beginning of a new period in post-war diplomacy in which the armistice atmosphere, with its two-camp division, is to give way to a more normal one. Germany and Russia are to be reabsorbed into the European system. It is a step of such importance which will mean so much to Europe for good or bad that I am anxious no tactical mistake should jeopardize its success.

"It is a question of method. Take Russia, on which we in Czecho-Slovakia may claim first-hand knowledge. There is a Czecho-Slovak mission in Moscow and a Soviet mission in Prague. We have repatriated 50,000 Czechs from Russia. We have been trading with Russia for a year and a half. We are now negotiating a commercial agreement with Russia designed to regularize trade relations thus empirically built up. We know Russia, and we are convinced that general European relations with Russia can be reestablished. . . .

"Russia's signature to a new agreement or treaty will not necessarily lead to anything. What we have to do is to work with the Russians and give everything to Russia without any immediate hope of return. And we have to do it carefully and step by step.

"I can not conceal my fear that, failing an agreement between Great Britain and France, no general European scheme can succeed either in its Russian or in its German aspect. There can be no revival of trade so long as the question of reparations is unsettled, first between Britain and France, then between them and Germany.

"If the Genoa conference is precluded from discussion on reparations it seems to me that it will start under a serious handicap. I wish that the Genoa program could be clearly thought out in advance from all these points of view in order to guard against possible failure."

IRELAND'S "IMMEDIATE DUTY"

IF THE IRISH PEOPLE FAIL to trust and support the Provisional Government of Ireland, which is "of their own, bone of their bone, flesh of their flesh," the Government will fail, and the Irish people will be the "losers and sufferers," says the Tuam *Herald*, which points out that the whole future of the country depends on the work of the Provisional Government now and during the next few months. That is why this Galway county daily indicates as the immediate duty of the Irish people that they give complete adherence to the body of men "almost all of them unaccustomed to public life and its responsibility" who "without a revolution" have taken complete control of the whole machinery of government. The auspices of the new era are described as favorable tho regret is exprest for sundry grave disorders which, "considering the aggravation of recent events," might be "more common and more frequent." Of Irish labor troubles, which are "springing up in so many quarters, and chiefly in connection with the hard-hit and almost bankrupt railways," this newspaper observes:

"They are fast ruining one of the chief industries of the country, its main transport, and they are crippling the main occupation of the people and hurting the large farming population. It is curious such differences should arise here in so intense a form when they do not happen to occur under the same circumstances and conditions in England and even Scotland. There a settlement was arrived at and abided by faithfully, and things worked harmoniously. . . . It would seem that there must be some forces at work in Ireland which are not allowed to have any influence or control in other countries and which, for their own vile purposes, are using the unfortunate, too easily

"THERE'S A LONG, LONG TRAIL A-WINDING—"

THE PUBLIC: "I hope that Genoa will be the last stop in the way to peace."

DIPLOMAT: "Oh, no, after that we visit another place."

THE PUBLIC: I know the place I'd like to send you to."

—*Il 420* (Florence).

led Irishmen as mere pawns in their wily game. We hope that it is not so, but it is difficult to understand how a settlement can be made and kept in every other country by its railway men and not made and kept in Ireland. Here the same class of men should be equally sensible and patriotic."

A GERMAN "DREAM" OF INVADING RUSSIA

MILITARY INTERVENTION in Russia by German monarchists, who expect to find general support among the western European countries, is discust in a Berlin evening newspaper by General Hoffmann of Brest-Litovsk fame, and excites sharp ridicule in some sections of the German press. Thus *Vorwaerts*, the organ of the German Socialists, lampoons the author as a man whom time has taught nothing, and wonders how any man in his senses could believe in the possibility of a real war being staged at this day on the frontiers of Eastern Europe. However, the Berlin correspondent of the London *Times* avers that "the dream of General Hoffmann and those who think with him is at least a waking dream." Among Germans of this trend of thought we are told that General Ludendorff "takes a great interest in the project, tho he has not so far exprest himself publicly on the subject." General Hoffmann's article, it is further stated, indicates that the Germans of his persuasion believe they can "raise troops and officers with the assistance of *emigré* Russians, and the late enemies of Germany will lend their industrial resources and moral support for the equipment of the armies." But men are not to be asked for from Germany's late enemies, we are advised by the *Times* correspondent, who proceeds:

"Not long ago I received news that Russian *emigrés* were leaving Poland in large numbers and going over to Germany, being apparently encouraged to do so by some organization, presumably Monarchist. Apparently, also they were (and are) being registered by a Russian Monarchist organization in Germany, of which General Biskupski is the head. This Russian organization is, I gather, supported by German Monarchist associations. Further inquiry went to show that it has apparently command of considerable sums of money, just as the German Monarchist organization has. It is possibly financed to some extent by them, but more lavishly by a group of Russian financiers, whose names have reached me.

"The headquarters, of course, are at Munich, and the present object is the formation of an Army to attack and overthrow the Bolshevists in the spring. Men are being attracted from Poland, and registered in Germany for this purpose. Staffs and cadres for two Russian military forces are apparently already in process of formation. The organization appears to aim at restoring the Monarchy in Russia, but no selection seems to have been made yet of a candidate for the throne. The immediate object is the defeat of the Soviet Government and the establishment of General Biskupski as temporary dictator. The Russian organization has pledged itself in consideration of the support given by Germany to render the latter assistance in case of a Communist rising threatening the security of the state."

On the other hand, the *Times* correspondent goes on to say, the Russian organization apparently has not consented to render help to the German Monarchists in the event of their undertaking a *coup* against the existing order. We read then:

"The objectives would be Moscow and Petrograd. Only by such means, says General Hoffmann, could Russia be again opened up for Europe and the era of slavery be abolished.

"The idea will doubtless not have escaped notice that German cooperation in such a scheme would ultimately have as its price the restoration of the Monarchy in Germany. The most interesting feature of the scheme is that Russians and Germans can be found in apparently large numbers to entertain the illusion that their project would enjoy the moral and material support of France and Great Britain. At the same time, it is probable that when the idea penetrates their intelligence that no such support will be forthcoming, they will still go forward with their scheme."

A NEW ZEALAND HAIL TO PIONEERS

A NOTE OF PESSIMISM is sounded in the New Zealand Government's warning, issued in London for British emigrants whose faces are set toward that dominion, and its various newspapers object to the spreading of so much gloom, altho they admit that New Zealand had felt the after-war depression in common with all other countries. Yet this is no reason why the Government should scare immigrants away, says the *Auckland Weekly News*, which calls New Zealand "of all the British possessions the safest for the immigrant, the easiest of development, and the most comfortable for the farmers." Financial and economic conditions may for the moment appear difficult, it is admitted, but set against the great wealth of soil not yet in use, and the vast stores of natural energy and raw materials scarcely touched, they are "dwarfed into insignificance." This weekly calls attention, then, to the three points raised by the New Zealand Government in the order of caution to prospective British emigrants, and proceeds:

From the "Auckland Weekly News."

AN AUCKLAND SETTLER LANDING HIS STORES.

The picture was taken near Cape Runaway, northeast of the Bay of Plenty.

"Delay in obtaining shipping accommodation is threatened, but that is a phase which is beyond the control of the Government and is only temporary. Then there is an 'acute housing shortage' in the Dominion. The language is somewhat strained. The Housing Department educed evidence a few days ago that the average number of persons per dwelling throughout the Dominion was less than in 1911. The shortage of houses scarcely extends to the rural districts, which should be the destination of the great majority of the immigrants, and it may be doubted if it is as severe in New Zealand as in the United Kingdom. In any case, what is the Government doing to relieve whatever shortage exists? The state housing scheme has virtually broken down, but private enterprise is doing far more than was anticipated. If the Government can not play an active part in providing houses for the people, it can at least cease to shackle private enterprise with restrictions on rent and possession. And if it fears difficulty in housing immigrants, does it not thereby establish a case for encouraging the immigration of carpenters and other artizans for whom the shortage of houses represents practically a guaranty of continuous employment? . . .

"Unemployment is a factor in which a country like New Zealand should not acquiesce. In a young, undeveloped country, the surface of which has scarcely been scratched, unemployment is an economic absurdity which sane statesmanship should lose no time in removing. There is one infallible way of creating employment in New Zealand. It is by bringing new land under cultivation. One farmer creates work for 2½ men on the average in the towns, and if it be assumed that each adult male has an average of three dependents, each farm won from the bush provides a living for 14 persons. Here, then, is the ideal form of unemployment insurance, and here is the royal road to national prosperity. It is a road which has already been proved by the pioneers of the Dominion."

A BRITISH PLAN FOR LAND DISARMAMENT

WHY NOT PROFIT by the example of the Washington Conference and reduce armaments on land as they have been cut down at sea? asks the London *Outlook*, which describes the work for peace accomplished at the American capital as "magnificent." Once Europe is no longer an armed camp, war becomes more unlikely, and there will be hope of financial solvency, of balanced budgets, and reviving trade, declares this weekly,

NATIONAL TIES OF AFFECTION.

—*The Passing Show* (London).

which pictures the Genoa Conference as the stage for the setting of the drama of land disarmament. But it is admitted that the latter problem in Europe is "infinitely more difficult, and more dangerous to all concerned, than a scaling down at sea." The obstacle that has wrecked previous disarmament schemes, we are told, is the genuine fear each country has of its neighbor, which might be exprest as follows: "If I start disarming first, who will prevent the other fellow from falling upon me while I am helpless?" But as the Harding naval plan was simple, *The Outlook* believes land disarmament may be compassed with like simplicity, and it suggests an arrangement which "can be put into effect (and herein lies its great merit, as matters stand to-day) without France." *The Outlook*, which is bitter against "French politicians" but not against the "French people," italicizes the words "without France" and tells us that its plan falls into three parts, thus set down:

"i. *The nations of Europe agree to a mutual insurance Treaty. Each nation promises to act against any country that attacks a Power which has carried out the limitation of armament agreement provided below.*

"ii. *An International Commission is appointed with powers to apportion to each contracting Power an armed force of so many units, having regard to the strategical and economic situation of that Power; each unit to consist of so many men, so many guns, so many aeroplanes, and so much equipment.*

"iii. *The mutual insurance Treaty provided for in* (i.) *comes into effect for the protection of each party to this agreement as soon as the International Commission has notified the contracting Powers that the said party has reduced its armed forces to the strength laid down by the Commission.*"

The Outlook believes that its plan might save Europe, and is convinced that there is no use in bankers and currency experts taking to Genoa schemes for restoring world trade, "so long as the politicians of the Continent base their policies and their budgets on war and preparations for war." There is no hope for them, either, it says, as long as they "run their printing presses overtime to pay for armies, when they could scarcely make their budgets balance had they no armies at all." Then this weekly considers what would happen on the Continent if the Genoa Conference adopted such a limitation agreement, with "France and her vassal Poland dissenting" and we read:

"In the first place, no country would be committed to anything until at least one nation had reduced its forces to the number of units prescribed by the Commission. Supposing Switzerland were the first nation to comply, every other contracting Power would then be bound to defend Switzerland against aggression (what constitutes aggression would have to be clearly and unmistakably defined). But if Switzerland attacked any country not a party to the agreement, say, France, then France and Switzerland must fight it out by themselves. France, assuming French policy to be unchanged, could thus remain fully armed in the presence of a partially disarmed Europe if she chose, and nobody would even suggest that she reduce her forces by a man or a cannon; but, ultimately, the whole Continent and ourselves would, under the agreement, be leagued against France should France attempt a policy of aggression against any one, while if attacked herself France must depend upon herself alone for defense. In this reduction to the absurd lies the psychological strength of the suggested plan."

As the plan commenced to work, *The Outlook* goes on to say, first one nation and then another would be able to lighten taxation and reform budgets in a way that "would not be lost upon the French people." There would follow in course a "United States of Europe," it is prophesied, in which wars "would be almost impossible as they are to-day between the States of the American Union." Another great merit of *The Outlook's* project in its own estimation is that Europe need not depend on America to put it into effect, for "only visionaries could expect the United States to guarantee to protect other people against attack,

THE NEW GEORGE WASHINGTONS.

"We did it with our little hatchets."

—*The Star* (London).

when she runs no danger of attack herself." But it may be objected that the same remark applies to England, this sharply anti-French weekly observes, as it proceeds:

"We are safe from aggression: why should we enter into commitments that would compel us to act against any disturber of the peace? There are several reasons, in our view, why this surrender of our old isolation should be accepted. It has be-

come abundantly clear that economically we are so linked to the Continent that we starve if the Continent does not recover, and without some measure of disarmament such recovery seems impossible. Moreover, to speak very frankly on what is an exceedingly serious subject, should present tendencies persist on the Continent, a collision between France and ourselves can not ultimately be avoided. Shall we drift towards such a war, if we escape starvation before it breaks out, rather than accept the infinitely smaller risk of taking part in a coalition of all the peaceful States of Europe linked together to suppress a hypothetical aggressor? A very hypothetical aggressor, for if such a treaty as we have sketched above is agreed upon and carried out, there will be no such aggressor. Germany will give up any dream of *revanche*, and France will find that her only chance to escape financial disaster will be to join in with the rest of us and depend for her safety from across the Rhine upon, first, an army of the same size as her hereditary enemy's; and, secondly, the collective guaranty of the whole of Europe to come to her assistance if she is attacked. The price she must pay for that pledge, namely that Germany has the same collective guaranty against aggression from *any* quarter, need not worry any Frenchman who has peace in his heart."

JAPANESE VIEW OF ANGLO-FRENCH FRICTION

THE CENTRAL FACTOR of European diplomacy, which would set the whole world in motion for reconstruction, would be an Anglo-French agreement, say various Japanese newspapers, as they note the accession of Mr. Raymond Poincaré to the Premiership in France. The Tokyo *Yordzu* considers him the only statesman in France "great enough to hold his own against Mr. Lloyd George in the discussions of international questions." Mr. Poincaré, this paper believes, will conclude an agreement with Britain and also "act as leader and reap beneficial results in the European economic

A BRITISH PRO-FRENCH VIEW.

FRANCE: "Would you take the fence down if you lived here?"

—*The Mail* (Birmingham).

conference at Genoa, for if he does not, neither France nor Europe shall be saved." The Tokyo *Nichi Nichi* hopes that France and Britain will cease wrangling "over everything," for such friction brings unhappiness "not merely to the French and British people, but to all the world," and it adds:

"To an outsider the formation of an alliance between France and Britain with Germany for its objective is scarcely less than a farce and a mere waste of labor. For Germany to-day has no actual power to deliver an attack on France and, even if she is to make such attempt, France may well be able to repulse it and trample Germany under foot. Further, if Germany takes up arms against France not at the challenge of the latter, the whole world will take its stand on the side of France, even tho

LOVE ME—LOVE MY DOG.

—*The Star* (London).

there is no alliance between her and Britain. At the top of these things, there is a possiblity that the alliance may ultimately fall through because of the difference in the degree of apprehension and dread entertained by the two countries concerned, altho it is a fact that they are united in fear of the recovery of Germany. Britain puts her commerce above anything else and, being animated with a desire to let Germany recover herself economically as early as possible in order to partake in the benefits arising out of a prosperous trade with her, is always maintaining such opinions on Germany reparations and other questions as are favorable to Germany; whereas France's hatred and dread of Germany is indefinitely more intense and deep-rooted."

Hence results the incessant divergence of opinion between Britain and France on various questions pertaining to Germany, this newspaper tells us, and adds as an expression of its own candid judgment that—

"We consider that the two countries are making too much of trifles, being oblivious of their proper duty of cooperating as a mighty central power in the reconstruction of Europe. The Anglo-French alliance, if concluded with the end in view, is a very laudable proposition. The revenge of Germany is not a question at all. But the adjustment of the situation in Central and Eastern Europe as well as in the southwestern regions of Asia is a supremely difficult question. In addition—the disposition of the questions in Russia must be taken in hand at this juncture by European Powers."

Except Britain and France, we are told further, there is no Power equal to the task of handling these vital European questions, and so *The Nichi Nichi* regrets all discord that occurs between the two countries, and proceeds:

"We do not wonder that such a deplorable state of things should exist between the two countries, for their policies are diametrically opposite. It is easy to notice that, if both countries continue to argue and contend on whatever thing that may be taken up for consideration between them, the outcome will be their common ruin and dissolution. While they are spending their precious time in increasing international anarchy in Europe, a great international trust with the object of conducting various enterprises in Russia and Central Europe has been organized by Mr. Stinnes of Germany, Mr. Morgan and other noted financiers of the United States, and Mr. Krassin of Russia. We sincerely regret that the statesmen in Britain and France are suffering from virulent germanophobia."

MUSIC MAKES THE MAIL-SORTER "FORGET HIS WORRIES AND DO MORE WORK. . . . HE LIKES IT, TOO."

SORTING MAIL TO MUSIC

EXPERIMENTS WITH A PHONOGRAPH in the post-office at Minneapolis have shown, according to *The Tribune* of that city, that the charms of music will not only "soothe the savage breast," but also cause the ordinary mail-sorter to forget his worries to such an extent that he will do more work and make fewer errors than usual. He likes it, too, according to R. D. Smith, who installed the phonograph and selected the music for the trials. There are fifty night clerks in the Minneapolis post-office, and Mr. Smith required sixty-five records to bring them to the proper condition of efficiency. Says the Minneapolis paper:

"The phonograph was installed at the post-office a week ago last Friday night. Ever since that night there have been nightly concerts at the post-office—from 11 p.m. until 4 a.m.

"'The duties of my audience there consist in sorting mail,' says Mr. Smith. 'Aside from the noise of the canceling machine, the place is as quiet as a morgue.

"'Because of the pronounced quiet and monotony of their work, the men were apt to allow outside worries and cares to enter their minds. This has made them deprest, and has interfered to a certain extent with their work. At the end of a night's work, most of the men would go home fatigued and somewhat nervous and deprest.

"'The first night, I started off with Dvořák's "Humoresque," Labitsky's "Dream of the Tyrolienne," and Rachmaninoff's Prelude in C Sharp Minor.

"'This had a soothing effect and, aside from the novelty of having music while working, did not appear to interfere with the men's work.

"'After laying the foundation with such selections, I gradually worked in some popular dance music.

"'On Saturday, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday nights the music was varied, to take in everything from the wildest jazz to the highest types of classical music.

"'The test will end with a selection divided into three parts: One-third old standard vocal selections of a semi-classical nature; one-third instrumental music, running from popular band music to symphonies; and one-third jazz.

"'This varied selection seems to have the best effect on the men. The results obtained so far have been many and varied.

"'Two of the foremen made checks on efficiency—and their reports are being forwarded day by day to Postmaster Purdy at his conference with the Postmaster-General in Washington.'

"Last Thursday night there was no music at the post-office. Friday night there was.

"On those two nights checks were made on handling mail for three stations. The test was made on the number of letters thrown into the wrong boxes.

"For those two nights the reports were as follows:

	Thursday Night No Music Errors	*Friday Night With Music Errors*
'Station A'	93	74
East Lake	172	152
West Lake	155	140

"On both nights, eighteen men were off duty. And the same amount of mail was handled both nights.

"On Thursday night, without music, fifty hours of substitute time and one hour overtime for six men was required to handle the men.

"On Friday night, with music, only forty-three hours of substitute time was required, there was no overtime—in fact the whole crew got through three-quarters of an hour early!

"Questionnaires were handed out to the men, to see how they liked the music. Out of fifty, forty-two of these were returned and every reply was enthusiastically in favor of the music.

"'The most noticeable general effects,' says Mr. Smith, 'have been as follows:

"'Since the music has been installed, the work goes on more smoothly and with greater efficiency than before. A week ago last night with fewer men on duty and a larger volume of mail than usual, the time of handling was cut down more than an hour.

"'The men spend less time away from their work and less time talking and joking. They present a more contented appearance—smiling, whistling and humming as they work. They are more alert and active than before.

"'I questioned the majority of the men, and they all said the time seemed shorter, the work easier and more enjoyable, and that the music waked them up. They believe that, because they were more alert mentally, they did their work in a much shorter time.

"'Before having the music,' one of them told me, 'I would start home at 4 a.m., tired out, half asleep, and more or less all

in. Now I go home mentally alert, full of pep and do not feel as tho I had just completed a hard night's work.'

"'My wife and children have been in the country for several days and naturally I worry and miss them,' another told me. 'The music has been a godsend to me, because it takes my mind off my worries.'"

TIME TO CHANGE THE BUILDING REGULATIONS?

SHOULD NOT A THEATER be built with as much care to avoid accident as is an office building? It would be a frightful disaster, of course, if a twenty-story office structure, with its thousands of occupants, should collapse in ruins. A one-story theater, however, also has its thousands of occupants, and a collapse is no less a catastrophe in this case than in the other. And yet our building regulations allow methods of construction, in the case of theaters, that are not legal in office buildings. Science Service's *Science News Bulletin* (Washington) asks, in connection with the recent murderous collapse of the Knickerbocker Theater in that city, whether buildings, particularly those in which large numbers of people can congregate, are being designed correctly and built safely; whether they are inspected by city authorities so that there is little or no chance for such disaster to occur again. It goes on:

"Investigations of the ruins, made by competent engineers, have disclosed one salient fact about the construction of the Knickerbocker. Its heavy concrete slab roof was supported by a system of steel trusses and girders that rested in steel beam supports imbedded in the terra-cotta walls. Experts are practically agreed that the fall of the roof began with the slipping off of the main truss from its beam seat. The wall in which this truss rested is now out of plumb. Support of steel-roof framing by masonry walls is not considered bad practise. This method has been used in the construction of many recent theaters and dwellings.

"But in November a Brooklyn theater collapsed during construction, killing at least seven men, and its roof was supported directly on masonry walls. Now the Knickerbocker tragedy occurs under similar circumstances.

"The findings of the grand jury and the investigations of the Congressional committees into this Knickerbocker disaster will undoubtedly affect the building codes the country over. Engineers are asking: Shall the building regulations of our cities be revised so as to require that theaters, or buildings in which more than a very few people can come together under one roof, be built like an office building, with a rigid continuous self-supporting frame of steel or reinforced concrete?

"The frame of a modern office building, without the aid of the walls, will support the weight of the building itself and all that can be placed in the building.

"The opinion of *The Engineering News-Record*, exprest in connection with the previous Brooklyn disaster is:

"'Is it not time, in the development of building practise, to demand that building laws should require steel supports for heavy steel carrying members such as trusses or girders? There has been a growing tendency, these many years, to avoid placing heavy concentrated loads on the brickwork of buildings, and to restrict the load-carrying functions of the masonry to minor service, a limitation justified by the inevitable uncertainties of load distribution where steel main members are supported on brickwork. . . . The principle involved herein well warrants the requirement of steel column supports.'

"Most of the building regulations now in force in the cities of this country pay much more attention to the location of exits, the fire-proofing and other matters than to the actual design and construction of theaters, according to a survey made by experts of the Bureau of Standards of the Department of Commerce who are engaged in writing a model building code. Backing up and enforcing any building regulations there should be an inspection force, as aggressive and as efficient as the best police and fire departments, say the engineers."

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IT WILL "AFFECT BUILDING CODES THE COUNTRY OVER."

The lessons of this Washington disaster may be written into all future building regulations

DEVELOPING PHOTOGRAPHS BY WHITE LIGHT—Amateur photographers who do not develop their own films lose half the enjoyment of taking pictures. It is fascinating to watch the birth of a picture beneath the magic of the developer, and there is always a thrill of pride and pleasure when it turns out well. Unfortunately the dark room presents a difficulty which makes most amateurs deny themselves this pleasure. It is gratifying, therefore, to learn from *Kosmos* (Berlin) that this obstacle has at last been overcome. Says this paper in substance:

"A European photographer, Dr. Luppo-Cramer, has solved the problem by means of a substance known to chemists as pheno-safranin. While this is a red compound, it must not be thought that its action is due merely to a so-called 'protective coloring.' Such a use of red coloring compounds is by no means new, but the results obtained from them have been more or less unsatisfactory. The superiority of the present process lies in the fact that pheno-safranin is what is known as a 'dye-base,' that is, when combined with certain acids it produces dyes. When pheno-safranin is employed it affects the plate or film itself in such a manner that its sensitiveness to light is influenced. A very dilute solution is used, and it is necessary for the photographic plate to remain in it only for one minute. Any developer except neolen may be employed, and the further development of the plate may proceed comfortably by candle-light without fear of injuring the photograph. This new method will be hailed with especial joy by travelers, since it will enable them to judge of the success of their snapshots without the expense and delay of sending them to a professional photographer to be developed."

ELECTRIFIED FURNITURE

WHY SHOULDN'T FURNITURE BE WIRED for electricity as well as houses or offices? That electrically-wired furniture actually exists, and that it promises to come into wide and popular use, is asserted by Earl E. Whitehorne, commercial editor of *The Electrical World* (New York) in an article contributed to that magazine. Mr.

THE DINING-TABLE CAN COOK THE MEAL.

Whitehorne enumerates ten pieces of wired furniture, specifying the outlets and their various uses. He assures us that in future we shall no more think of buying furniture without electric wiring than we should want an automobile without a self-starter. Electrified furniture, he tells us, was first talked about in 1915, but during the war there was no time to think of it. Last June, however, the subject was revived by Joseph F. Becker, of the United Electric Light & Power Company, New York, who electrically equipped a complete set of household furniture, which was exhibited at the New York electrical show last fall. Electrified furniture, therefore, is not only being talked about; it has been produced. He goes on:

"The idea is apparently right, even tho some men and women when they first hear about it are not enthusiastic. Furniture has never been electrified and the thought is somewhat startling. They do not at once see the necessity for it. But the use of electrical appliances is in itself new, and this further step in making their use convenient will not be thoroughly understood until it is explained.

"All electrical appliances, of course, have one inherent and unescapable feature of inconvenience. They must forever be attached to the electric outlet while in use. If there are not an adequate number of conveniently located outlets to which the fan or toaster or heat pad may be connected, it is not easy to use them, and from the beginning that has been a serious obstacle to their habitual use and popularity. People naturally want to use these devices right where they happen to be sitting. The grill, the percolator and the other small cooking appliances are commonly used at the dining-table or the side board. The vibrator, hair dryer and curling iron are commonly used at the dressing-table. The fan is almost always standing upon a bureau or sideboard or table. The heat pad and bottle warmer are needed usually beside the bed. The convenience of the vacuum cleaner depends upon being able to plug it in at any point where you want to clean. But few houses, at present, have more than one or at most two baseboard outlets in the principal rooms, and most of these were installed before the furniture was in place and are not as handy as they should be.

"There is the condition. And the equipping of the furniture itself with convenience outlets is the best idea that has ever been suggested to relieve it. For in this way we can automatically provide a large number of additional receptacles exactly where they can be reached most easily at the precise point where they will always be wanted, no matter how the furniture is moved. Each piece of furniture connects by an attachment cord directly to the house wiring by plugging into a baseboard receptacle, and its own more accessible receptacles are used to connect the appliances by short cords. There is no stooping down therefore each time some device is to be used. The bed or the table remains plugged in.

"There are ten pieces of walnut furniture in the model set which has been prepared by Mr. Becker's company. The purpose in wiring each has been very definite:

"*Bed.*—The bed is provided with three receptacles, placed under the left-side board at the head of the bed to connect a heat pad, the bedside lamp, the fan, the baby's bottle warmer or a grill for the bedside breakfast. In addition, a toggle switch operates a lamp beneath the bed which illuminates the floor sufficiently to make it comfortable to walk about without disturbing a sleeper or making the interior of the room visible from out of the window.

"*Chifferobe*—The 'chifferobe' has two receptacles for the convenience of the man, and they are often needed when this piece of furniture accepts the darker corner in deference to the greater needs of the dresser. They provide for the connection of a boudoir lamp or a shaving lamp, a fan or an electric clock, and the wardrobe section is automatically lighted as the doors are opened.

"*Dresser*—The dresser has four receptacles to connect two candlesticks or a boudoir lamp, a violet ray, or vibrator or hair dryer or curling iron or fan.

"*Vanity Table*—The vanity table has two receptacles for use with any of the appliances mentioned in connection with the dresser.

"*Sewing-Table*—Two receptacles can be installed for use in connecting a flatiron for pressing work, a lamp for evening sewing, the sewing-machine motor or a fan.

"*Dining-Table*—The dining-table is undoubtedly the one article of furniture most greatly in need of its own wiring. Altho it is usually not possible to operate more than one table appliance at a time owing to the excessive load, as a matter of practise it is not necessary or customary. The percolator is started as soon as the first member of the family comes in to breakfast, or by the maid before that. By the time the fruit and cereal are finished the coffee is done and the grill or toaster has come into service. So only one appliance is needed at a time, but to be convenient it should be possible to disconnect the one

THE TEA WAGON WILL KEEP THINGS PIPING.

and connect the other without getting up, and this is rarely possible where the table itself is not wired.

"Too often an indirect-lighting fixture over the dining-table makes it impossible to connect an appliance without running a tangled cord across the rug and risking an unwary foot that may jerk the toaster off the table; and the attachment of table appliances to any type of lighting fixture on the table is an abomination because the hanging cords are both unsightly and troublesome. A wired table, however, may be connected

to a floor receptacle through parted fibers in the rug, and the appliances, with shortened cords, are plugged into the receptacles in the skirt of the table. Meanwhile the lighting arrangements are not disturbed.

"*Buffet*—The buffet is fitted with two receptacles which may be used for connecting electric candles or any cooking appliance which might be operated by the maid at the sideboard or at the table. Also in summer a fan often stands here.

"*Serving-Table*—The serving-table is equipped in the same

MILADY'S BEAUTIFIERS READY FOR BUSINESS.

way as the dresser as an alternative or supplementary convenience for attaching the same appliance or candles.

"*China Closet*—The china closet is wired to provide light with both an ornamental and a utilitarian purpose. Low-powered tubular lamps within a cabinet bring out the fire of cut and iridescent glass and the coloring of china most effectively and without undue display. This light also serves to prevent breakage when glass is being taken out or put back, by making it easier to gage the space and distance. On top there are also two receptacles to connect a fan or an electric clock.

"*Tea-Wagon*—The tea-wagon is another case where wiring has a great practical value. The wagon is taken about the house to any room or on the porch, to be used beside the fireplace or at the chair where the hostess may be sitting. On it may be a samovar or percolator and also a chafing-dish, grill, toaster or waffle-iron. Yet seldom is it convenient to connect two appliances and perhaps a little table lamp just at that point. With a wired tea-wagon the attachment cord is carried to the nearest baseboard outlet and the appliances, with shortened cords, plug into the tea-wagon's own two receptacles. A hook is provided to coil the wagon's attachment cord over when not connected.

"*Kitchen Table*—The kitchen table is the main domestic workbench, and more and more electrical equipment is becoming available for use on it. Two receptacles have been installed to connect the electric mixer, the grinder, the polisher, or the flatiron.

"*Kitchen Cabinet*—The kitchen cabinet has two receptacles for connecting the same devices listed above for use on the table, and in addition a heating receptacle for attaching a flatiron or a fireless cooker.

"In the equipment of this original set it was necessary to use available standard fittings. New fittings for furniture will undoubtedly be developed having smaller plates and other characteristics more suitable for this use."

The bulk of wired furniture, Mr. Whitehorne believes, will ultimately come direct from the factory. Also, as the idea spreads, there will be much old furniture wired by people who wish to add this feature to their own possessions. The work must be done by an experienced cabinet-maker who can cut the holes for the electrical contractor to set his fittings in. He concludes:

"It is a big idea, and it has a big future. Motor-cars were considered complete before the first self-starter came, but we know now that a car was but half an automobile as far as convenience was concerned before that further refinement was introduced. We are going to find that wiring will bring just this kind of a convenience to our furniture."

FIXING A FRONTIER BY WIRELESS—Wireless has just been used for the first time as a means of fixing the boundaries of states, says Thomas Dunbabbin in a dispatch from Sydney, New South Wales, to Science Service's *Science News Bulletin* (Washington). He says:

"Over half a century ago the parallel of 129° East Longitude was chosen as the boundary line between Western Australia on the one hand and South Australia and the Northern Territory on the other. But the line had never been accurately laid down. As it runs through a wilderness, the uncertainty of the borderline did not matter. The discovery of oil toward the northern end, however, made it desirable to fix the position exactly. Moreover, the states concerned were anxious to avoid a dispute such as that between Victoria and South Australia, where the line, owing to inexact methods used many years ago, was run two miles away from its true position. This dispute lasted forty years and was only settled by appeal to the British Privy Council. The work of fixing the true border between Western Australia and the states to the east was undertaken by State Astronomer Curlewis of West Australia and State Astronomer S. F. Dodwell of South Australia. With a field wireless plant they were able to receive direct the time-signals from the high-power plant at Lyons, France, and also from Annapolis, U. S. A. After allowing one-twenty-fifth of a second for the transmission

WHEN THE SLEEPER WAKES.

Even a bedside breakfast can be cooked.

of the wireless signals, the position of a point on the 129th degree was worked out at each end of the boundary line, at places over 1,000 miles apart. When asked how nearly to absolute accuracy he had approached in fixing the line Dodwell said, 'Well, we're within thirty yards of it. There are two possible sources of error: the personal equation and some defect in the instruments. But the concrete blocks at each end of the line are, at most, not more than thirty yards from the place where they should be.'"

MUSIC IN THE AIR

THE FIRST CHANCE ever given the people of America to see at a glance how many important broadcasts of wireless music, news, and entertainment can now be heard in every part of the country is to be found—so it is claimed by that periodical—in *Popular Science Monthly* (New York, March). Charts given therein show, we are told, that "the nation is now blanketed by wireless news and music." After securing direct reports from dealers and amateurs in all parts of the United States, and after excluding numberless smaller stations, twenty-two points were selected and their location and "normal range" were charted on the accompanying radio maps. One or another of these stations can, with proper equipment and favorable local conditions, be heard easily and regularly in forty-eight States of the Union. We read:

"To find out what radio entertainment you may normally expect to receive in your locality, simply complete in pencil on the maps the circles partially indicated by the dotted lines. With the proper receiving set, and provided atmospheric conditions are right, the chances are in favor of your hearing the stations within whose radius thus charted your particular town falls.

Illustrations from "The Popular Science Monthly," New York.

IF YOU LIVE IN THE WEST.

To learn what wireless broadcasting stations you may expect to hear, complete on the maps the circles partially indicated by dotted lines, using dividers. Normally you should hear from cities within whose radius, thus found, you live.

"Daily and nightly radio programs may possibly be heard over even greater distances than are here indicated, but don't forget that local conditions of all kinds may cut down the number of stations you are likely to hear in your district. In some regions you may have difficulty because of too many stations using the air at once. Before purchasing a receiving set, supplement the information given here by consulting an amateur in your neighborhood, and by requiring, if possible, a demonstration of the set by the dealer.

"Finally, if the outfit you are using is one of the low-priced, crystal detector sets, remember to divide the distances shown on the map at least by 10, in order to get a reasonably accurate estimate of the radius in which any given station's broadcasts may be heard by you.

"Having found on the map the cities containing radio stations that you are likely to hear in your district, you can secure from the following paragraphs definite information about these stations.

"The following stations in North Atlantic and New England states give extensive broadcasting service:

"*Newark, N. J.*—Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. station (WJZ). Wave length, 360 meters. Program of news and concerts every evening at 8:05. Children's hour every Friday at 7:15 P.M.

"*Pittsburgh, Pa.*—Westinghouse station (KDKA). Wave length, 330 meters. Washington Observatory time broadcasted daily, except Sunday, at 8 P.M. Government market and New York stock reports at 8:05 P.M. Special musical program, 8:30 to 9:30 P.M. Organ recital every Sunday at 4 P.M.

"*Springfield, Mass.*—Westinghouse station (WBZ). Wave length, 375 meters. Concerts and musical programs every Sunday, Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 P.M.

"*Medford Hillside, Mass.*—American Radio and Research Corporation station (1XE). Wave length, 350 meters. News, concerts, and music every weekday evening, with sermons every Sunday.

"*Hartford, Conn.*—Station of C. D. Tuska Co. (WQB), with a wave length of 425 meters. Concerts on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturday evenings.

"*Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.*—Irregular program of music.

"*Roselle Park, N. J.*—Station of the Radio Corporation of America (WDY). Range 1000 miles.

"In the Southern section these stations, among others, are audible:

"*Washington, D. C.*—Government and private stations. Correct time broadcasted at noon and 10 P.M. daily from Arlington Navy Station (NAA) with a wave length of 2650 meters. The White & Boyer station, on Tuesdays an Fridays from 7:30 to 9:30 P.M., broadcasts concerts as well as short lectures on radio.

"*Atlanta, Ga.*—Carter Electric Co. station (4CD). Range 200 miles. Music and news service Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, from 7:30 to 8 P.M.

"*Dallas, Texas*—Police and fire department station (WRR). Wave length, 450 meters. Weather forecast, local news, and other information at 7:30 P.M. daily. Concerts every evening, 8:30 to 9.

"*Austin, Texas*—State University station (5ZU). Wave length, 375 meters. Results of athletic contests, local news.

"*Houston, Texas*—Numerous amateur radiotelephone broadcasting stations with ranges up to 60 miles.

"Working westward on the map, the following are the most important stations generally heard by amateurs who have reported:

"*Westinghouse Station at Chicago, Ill.*—(KVW). Wave length 360 meters. Grand opera program every evening except Friday and Sunday during opera season. Concerts Friday evening.

"*Cincinnati, Ohio*—Station of Precision Equipment Co. (8XB). Wave length, 375 meters. All evening on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday—music, vaudeville, and sport reports.

"*Madison, Wis.*—State University station (9XM). Weather reports in code and then in voice, daily except Sunday at 12:35 P.M., with a wave length of 375 meters. On Fridays, special music at 7:30 P.M., at 800 meters. Same music at 8:15 at 375 meters. Various entertainments during remaining part of evenings at wave lengths between 330 and 375 meters.

"*Lincoln, Nebr.*—State University station (9YY). Has widest range in that section. Concerts every evening.

"*Kansas City, Mo.*—Station of the Western Radio Co. (9XAB). Market reports and weather forecasts at 11:30 A.M. and 2 P.M., on 375 meters. Concerts in the evening.

"*Denver, Col.*—Station of the Reynolds Radio Company (9ZAF). News twice a day. Concerts on Sunday evening.

"*San Francisco, Calif.*—Concerts by various commercial and hotel stations every evening in the week. California Theater to broadcast performances nightly at 360 meters.

"*Los Angeles, Calif.*—Station in Hamburger's department-store. Reported range, 1000 miles.

"*San Jose, Calif.*—Harrold Laboratories station. Range, up to 500 miles.

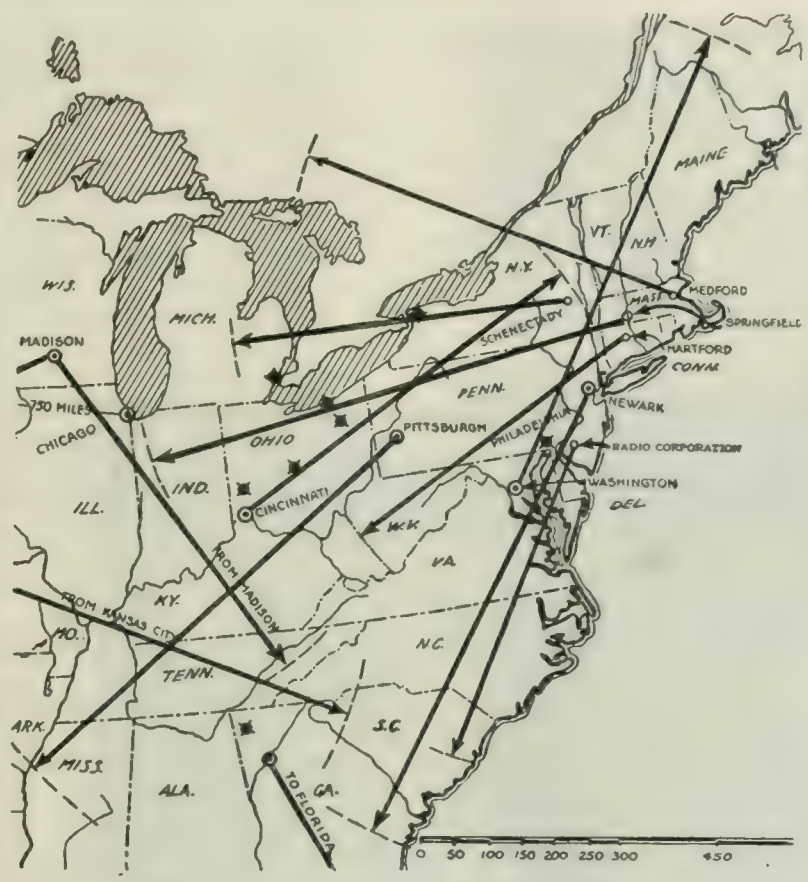
"*Seattle, Wash.*—Seattle *Post-Intelligencer* (newspaper). Range, 60 miles.

"In addition to the foregoing stations there are thousands of private and amateur stations scattered throughout every State having ranges up to 50 miles. Stations in Detroit, Mich., Cleveland and Akron, Ohio, and Davenport, Iowa, while less powerful than many of the others mentioned, have transmitting radii great enough in extent to enable thousands of listeners in their vicinity to enjoy the daily news reports and regular evening concerts."

STUFFY SCHOOLS STRANGLING STUDY

"PERFECTLY VENTILATED SCHOOL-ROOMS" are not ventilated enough, we are told by Dr. William E. Watt, in *The Nation's Health* (Chicago). Overheated air is destroying our nation as the hot bath prostrated the Roman Empire. (The historical assertion is Dr. Watt's, not ours.) Children who wilt physically and are mentally atrophied in the ordinary school air become healthy and quick-witted outdoors, and when air in sufficient quantity is admitted to the schoolroom the same result follows, we are assured. One may have plenty of fresh, outside air and keep warm at the same time, but any excess of heat is an enemy to comfort and to health. Coal is saved by not overworking the heating-plant, and the fresh-air school is also an economical one, we are told. Dr. Watt entitles his article, "Process of Building Up Our National Resistance."

We know what happens to a kitten in a loaded sack when dropt off a bridge. We have our opinion of a family in the slums who let the baby get a high temperature before calling the doctor and then fail to follow his advice. And yet our schoolhouses are overheated and lower resistance so that some children die quickly, some are doomed to a life of misery, and some merely blanch and weaken. Is any one responsible? He continues:



IF YOU LIVE IN THE EAST

In addition to the large stations whose radius is shown by the arrows, solid black, crossed circles on the maps indicate cities having flourishing broadcast stations working on not quite so large a scale as the others. These cities are: Buffalo, N. Y.; Cleveland, Akron, Columbus and Hamilton, Ohio; Detroit, Mich.; Davenport and Iowa City, Ia.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Rome, Ga., and Paris, Tex.

"No intelligent mother now attempts to bring up a babe indoors. She gives it fresh air. In advanced cities there is the fresh-air room in the public school. There children recover strength, health, and vivacity until they are returned to the regular schoolroom. Of course there are not accommodations for one-tenth of the children who need it. There is a long waiting-list of sufferers.

"Yet with all this knowledge of what open, natural air does to benefit mind and body, the bulk of our citizens are dangerously weakened by the aridity, overheat, drafts, dead-air pockets, and other insanitary conditions of bad indoor air, even in supposedly perfect ventilation.

"In the fall they come back from vacation in the country or in the city streets and alleys where red blood has been made and vigor accumulated, and enter school. In the spring all are weakened, some have succumbed to disease, some are seriously enervated and the general alertness of all has been greatly impaired. Many fail to make their grade. And nobody seems aware that natural air would in most cases have averted the catastrophe.

"In spite of the many excellent qualities of modern education, it often happens that the child who has stamina enough to run away from school and keep out of the smell of overheated air is a gainer in the long run, altho the law pronounces him a malefactor. Many children never see a well day after the fans start in the big schoolhouse. Glands swell and suppurate, stomachs balk, nerves get jumpy, night terrors are frequent, and many bright children are led to believe they are dull. Yet give these children air and they begin to live again.

"Children are not the only sufferers. Few teachers—very few—are sound after twenty years in school air. Life insurance companies put teaching down as a hazardous occupation, next to saloon-keeping and marble-cutting."

Dr. Watt tells how he took a group of pre-tuberculous and anemic children to a vacant school lot one summer. A tent, sleeping-chairs, and food were provided. Teachers were paid to entertain them. The children were told that their minds would gain strength with their bodies and, if they wished, the kind teachers would help them understand the school things that were hateful to them. This was the result:—

"In five weeks those children gained knowledge so they were promoted when they returned to the regular school in September. The average gain was six months of school work. Knowledge which had been too high for them became simple. Instead of trying to spur weak children on to more endeavor, why not fill them up, energize them with good air, and let Nature spur them?

"Then we opened two fresh-air rooms in a public school—fresh, cold air. Pupils were not to have footwarmers or feeding, but were to be allowed to wear caps and mittens in school and furnish their own warming by games of activity. They were frequently taken outdoors for these. They grew roses in their cheeks while pupils in 'perfectly ventilated' rooms grew sallow and listless.

"Gradually the whole school became cold-open-air, except one room in each grade. We built two canvas rooms on the roof and kept them specially cold. The lower the temperature the better they liked it and the more they throve.

"Conduct was better. After seven months our records show that no cold-air pupil had been sent by a cold-air teacher to the office for rebuke for bad conduct. But plenty of help had been given warm-air teachers in dealing with cases of discipline in warm-air rooms. Scholarship was improved.

"Several big fellows were transferred to this school because they could not make their grades in their home localities, but wished to try real air. The case of one is typical. Every fall he had entered school and done well till the fans began to run and then his neck glands swelled and suppurated. His neck was a mass of scars.

"The boy could not do fourth-grade work in a modern high-class schoolhouse. I put him at once into a fifth-grade room, altho he demurred because he had been made a fool of quite enough. He began in November; in December fifth grade was too easy; we promoted him to sixth—cold. He cleaned up the major part of that grade in a few weeks, mainly by reading it over, and went to seventh grade. He did not miss a day or a minute of school time. Other years he had missed more days than he was present after the hot air was being delivered. Many pupils made great progress. All were benefited.

"The New York State Commission on Ventilation says that temperatures between 68 and 75 degrees induce a strain which adds twenty-three pulse beats per minute, while the body averages 1.5 degrees above normal. In schools of all grades from kindergarten to college I have results of tests showing that no student can do as much accurate work in a minute or a day when the temperature is over 70 as he can do when it is under 68. The difference in efficiency is between 30 and 100 per cent. when the air admitted is rightly conditioned.

"Children can be out of doors half the day and do in the other half quite as much as they formerly did in a full day indoors. School grounds are better used. Childhood is getting a better chance at life. Not only are the little folks doing their educational work with greater ease and more enjoyment, but they stand a much better chance to grow up."

A BAT FROM THE RUSSIAN BELFRY

RUSSIA MAY HAVE TAKEN her serious problems sadly as her literature and drama amply prove; but she does not rush to the opposite extreme with hilarity and slapstick when she turns to the lighter side of life. What has been termed "the last laugh out of Russia" is a whimsical smile rather than a guffaw. It is a variety entertainment of song, dance and brief sketch, which was called "The Bat Theater" in Moscow where it originated some twenty years ago. On its way to us it acquired a French name, the "Chauve-Souris" or the "Shaved Mouse" as the French call a bat; and it clings to the name here to distinguish it from a play that seems to lead a perennial life. The Bat was founded by Nikita Balieff and the late N. L. Tarasov as a night club, "a little cabaret around the corner, for the artists of the Moscow Art Theater." So says Mr. William B. Chase in the New York *Times*, who gathers up the essential facts of its history both on its native ground and during the two years of its wandering:

Photographs by Winte Studio.

"KATINKA."

A "song and dance" act in Nikita Balieff's "Chauve-Souris," or "Shaved Mouse," the French name for a bat, the Russian vaudeville theater transferred from Moscow to New York.

"In a Moscow cellar, from midnight till morning, the 200 actors and some of their Russian audience lingered over a common supper of sausages, bread and beer, all the while regaled with comic mimicry of provincial opera or crude popular melodrama, often singing the sun up in chorus as they joined in the grim or racy popular songs of the Slavs.

"The Bat cabaret served as a safety valve for the suppresst energies of younger members of the famous Moscow troupe, many of whom waited months or years for a chance in the theater itself to act so much as a 'walking' part. The more exalted stars and patrons found it a rest from performing or witnessing tragic tales of Chekhov or Dostoevsky, of Ibsen, Hauptmann or Hamsun. From lightly humorous and artistic 'petits riens,' the youngsters' pranks turned to a dramatic poem of Pushkin, a translated tragedy of Oscar Wilde, a sentimental scene from Dickens, or—ten years ahead of his world-wide vogue—the 'Golden Doom' of Lord Dunsany.

" 'The Bat,' wrote M. Lykiardopoulos in London recently, 'had from its start no literary, dramatic, scenic or artistic ax to grind; it never was out for the discovery of new theatrical worlds; it never knew fads or was dominated by cranks of any sort. It was out for laughter mainly, but sometimes its stopt on its way to present to its audience a thing of sheer beauty, a sad sigh, a few tears. Up to its last days in Moscow its auditorium never was filled with stiff rows of stalls or chairs, but always consisted of long, dark deal tables, at which one sat facing the stage sideways, ate, drank and watched the show.

"A familiar cellarful of folk held conversation with Nikita, toyed with colored balloons or tambourines, joined lustily in the choruses of the songs, applauded the 'turns' with a rattle of plates and cutlery. These things changed when, just before the war, The Bat practically ended its official connection with the greater show. Tho a majority of its artists were yet drawn from the Art Theater's training school, the little cabaret trained and held a public of its own, which would put down glass, knife and fork to follow in complete silence a repertory probably unique in the world, either then or now.

"The tired actor's humble resort was turned over to become the tired business man's diversion, with a show combining The Follies and the Russian Ballet, an amusing and interesting program, in which the one and only condition was good taste in everything. Following those days of larger activity, the company has now been forced to leave Russia, 'as not wishing to allow itself to be prest into the service of political propaganda.' The difficulty of native speech handicapped it at the start, but this has been met by resorting to the lighter and purely spectacular side of its earlier productions."

It was first heard of in Paris at the Théâtre Femina, where it became a popular fad. From there it migrated to London where its success was less enthusiastic. At present installed in one of the small New York playhouses, it is repeating its Paris vogue. One great element in securing success is Balieff, who acts as "interlocutor" as well as manager and establishes a *rapport* between audience and stage by his "Rabelaisian smile" and "mangled English." Mr. Chase continues:

"The Chauve-Souris bears pictorially the hallmark of Russia's quaint, exotic, often half-barbaric art, recalling painters from Verestchagin to Bakst, songs of the Russian Isba, tinkling melodies of the Balalaika Players, dances of the Diaghileff and Pavlowa troupes. Only it is all different, miniature, individual, in a spirit of fun. The designs of Remisoff and Soudeikine, the interesting Russian music newly collected and arranged, the naïveté of the performances as a whole, have had abundant and expert witness overseas.

"A travesty of Italian opera, sung by artists made up to look like marionettes; a march of wooden soldiers, a toy polka of the '60s, even Chekhov's tale of 'Sudden Death of a Horse,' wherein

an eloping wife and equestrian lover are brought to comic vengeance by friend husband, all won the critical comment of 'fascinating' from the veteran E. A. Baughan, in the London *News*."

In the New York *World* attention is directed to Balieff and the unique part he plays in the entertainment. His speech may be constructed from this phrase: "Denickst nom-ber-r-r-r onde progrom."

"Not only has this Russian artist brought to the Forty-ninth Street Theater, under the management of Morris Gest, a rare program of music and dance and painting, but Nikita Balieff himself is an uncommonly facile entertainer and an interesting man.

"As to the part he plays in the production, he is only its owner and 'announcer.' He would not, perhaps, be considered so important if it were not for this last title. Stepping to the footlights from behind the curtains upon the conclusion of each of the dozen or more selections he presents, he at once captures the attention and admiration of his audience. He plays with the crowd, jibes it, flatters it, argues with it, dares it, controls it as completely as if it were a strangely dominated thing, responding emotionally to each word he utters as if it too had undergone months of rehearsals in an underground chamber in Moscow.

"Those who have heard him bellow 'I am Balieff!' and have seen him banter with his audiences, never losing an opportunity to retort to any remark in terse, telling repartee, will be interested to know that on Wednesday, backstage, in his dressing room, he dropt his cigaret to the floor and grew indignant when it was suggested that American audiences ought to have better manners than to break in on his programs by 'heckling' him in return for his own taunts and questions.

" 'But,' he sputtered, 'you are not wisdom to me. I love it. I do. I must have them talk with me. In Russia—yes. All the time they talk with me from the audience. Not in France nor in England do they do it. They do not know how. But here,' and he waved his big, fat hand around the small room, 'here you know me. Here in America (to Mr. Gest), what shall I say, Morris? Here the soul is like the Russian soul, if you don't care I say it. The American, like the Russian, he knows what he wants, and he asks for more if he likes. They must talk to me. Else I feel very, very lonesome.' . . .

" 'The mood of the audience is a great factor, if you believe me—a man what has been twenty years trying to perfect what you have seen to-day and which has been copied without a bit of success in every country in Europe. If you will notice—and I hope I am not saying too much for myself—before each curtain it opens, the audience, if it has been kind and taken me at my word, is in exactly the proper spirit for what we show next. I study this, you do not know how long. The people in the audience I do not expect would not ever admit it that they are led to one or another mood. Ah! Balieff, he knows the heart, the way the mind it runs. He have studied.' "

Reporting the entertainment, after the fact, for the Springfield *Republican*, Mr. Arthur Pollock hints at an amusing way of realizing the effect of these imported entertainers:

"The proceedings at the Forty-ninth Street Theater appear to be nothing more than the doings of a number of men and women enjoying themselves in highly civilized fashion. And that, as a matter of fact, is just what the Chauve-Souris is. Think of Robert Edmond Jones, Ed Wynn, George Jean Nathan, Francis Hackett, Irving Berlin, Fannie Brice, Yvette Guilbert, and a few composers such as America does not possess, combining their tastes, their skill, and their art in an effort to concoct a vaudeville show, and you have a good idea what the thing is like. You have the idea, provided you can conceive of complete harmony in the efforts of all of them.

"The program comprises thirteen acts or numbers or turns or whatever you want to call them. Nikita Balieff, himself, a bald-headed little man with the pertinent humor of Will Rogers and the sophistication of a James Huneker, acts as a sort of master of ceremonies and takes the audience into his confidence. When the third number comes, 'The Parade of the Wooden Soldiers,' the marching and turning and time-marking of nine perfectly made-up, completely automatic men in immaculate white trousers prest square in the legs, you are enchanted."

IRONY OF THE MOLIÈRE CELEBRATIONS

HAD MOLIÈRE HIMSELF come back to partake in the ceremony of commemorating his centenary in Paris he might have "burst the bubble of the whole business," says a British observer who is imprest by the disparity between the simplicity, honesty and sincerity of Molière and the pompous ceremonies of his celebration. What would be

"CHASTONSKI."

Russian ditties sung in Chauve-Souris by Mme. Fechner and Mr. Davidoff before an amusingly "modernist" back-drop.

thought of the appetite of any English-speaking community for Shakespeare if they should appoint to hear his plays right through one after another? It was in this manner that the Comédie-Française celebrated the tercentenary of Molière, at the house that he is regarded to have founded. In the aura of this happening are so many articles in the foreign press on the great French dramatist as to compel a return to the subject that received some notice in our "Special France Number" on February 11. The writer in *The New Statesman* (London) who signs himself, "Affable Hawk," referring to the papers and magazines of the world which are speaking of Molière together, observes that "if we were to read a tithe of what they say of him, our strongest impression will probably be that genius is a most malleable thing, for so many different Molières can be molded out of his work and this scrappy legend." In line but overtopping this observation is one from Philip Carr written from Paris to the Manchester *Guardian*, pointing to the irony in the pompous celebration observed in Paris as a commemoration of the character and work of the playwright. Thus:

"However much he may have been pompous or vain or fond of show or greedy of flattery, there must have come a time—even in his own life—when the littleness of these outward things was borne in upon him, as it must be borne in upon the imagination of those who assemble afterwards to honor his memory. But when the man is Molière, who expended his genius in exposing pompousness and vanity, who was himself modest always in

his life and his art, who arrogated to himself no commanding place even in his own theatrical company, who died virtually excommunicated by the Church and by respectability—why then the irony is staggering.

"But it has evidently failed to stagger quite a number of people in Paris during the last week. We have had the celebration at the Sorbonne—long speeches by official gentlemen; the luncheon by the Société des Auteurs—more long speeches; a gala performance at the Comédie-Française, at the end of which the full strength of the company, each drest as a Molière character, passed in front of a bust and did an appropriate bow. There has been an exhibition where you could see a watch said to have belonged to Molière, and several documents certainly signed by him; a reception at the Ministry of Fine Arts, where the toast was piously drunk in champagne; a procession of actors to Père-Lachaise, to the tomb where he was certainly not buried at his death and which probably does not contain his ashes. This, however, afforded an opportunity for several elderly and respected members of the theatrical profession to read addresses about him, be photographed for the papers while so doing, and probably catch cold in their heads, reverently bared.

"There has been another performance in the old Salles des Gardes at the Louvre, temporarily cleared of museum specimens, where Molière and his company made their first and successful appearance before Louis XIV. There has been a great Molière matinée at the Opera, where the most popular actors of the boulevard theaters showed how the 'Malade Imaginaire' should not be played, but had one really impressive moment of organized silence, when Lucien Guitry stopt the play at the line which was Molière's last spoken word upon the stage. There have been foreign delegates, of varying grades of representative character; there have been performances of selected scenes, duly expurgated, in the schools, and other scenes, by no means expurgated, in the music-halls. It has all, no doubt, been very proper and gratifying to all concerned. And yet one could not help wondering, now and then, whether *Tartuffe* was not taking charge of the proceedings, and how Molière himself would have burst the bubble of the whole business."

Referring to the cycle of plays at the Comédie-Française, Mr. Carr ventures to observe that the real tribute to Molière is "the fact that the Comédie-Française, almost organized as Molière left it, still remains a living thing," and that along with this should be considered "not the complete cycle which is performed for the celebrations, but the very large proportion of that cycle which forms part of the classical repertory at ordinary times." Reverting to the observation quoted at the beginning from the "Affable Hawk" about the variousness of Molière we see him presented "as the wandering player, the writer of fortune, a man of genius who did his best, producing now a masterpiece, now hasty inferior work, quick to seize opportunities which an author who was not an actor would have missed, and always intent on interesting his contemporaries." The Molière presented in the many essays written about him is a man of many faces:

"He has been presented as an ignorant man taught only in the school of experience; as a pupil of Gassendi and an atheist who deserved the anathema of Bossuet; as a forerunner of Socialists and an enemy of the rich—on the strength of the censored scene between the poor man and Don Juan in '*Le Festin de Pierre*'; as a too-flattering courtier; as an upholder of a bourgeois morality; as a destroyer of Christian morals. With the exception of Molière the Socialist and Republican, a good case can be made out in each instance.

"The best summary of the morality which can be deduced from his plays is given by Faguet: 'Undoubtedly Molière supported various theses and half of his plays are "plays with a moral." His theater in being a theater of manners is also "a theater of ideas." But what do we obtain if we make a synthesis out of the theses he has sustained and form from them something which could be called the Ethics of Molière? What does it come to? To this: Affectation in speech, and romanticism must be avoided ("*Précieuses Ridicules*"); men must trust the promptings of nature and not run contrary to them ("*Ecole des Maris*"; "*Ecole des Femmes*"); be sincere and do not be a coquette ("*Misanthrope*"); do not be a hypocrite ("*Tartufe*"); do not climb out of your own sphere in life ("*Bourgeois Gentilhomme*"); distrust and detest pedantry ("*Femmes Savantes*"); in short, trust in nature and detest lies and affectation in all its forms. It is a morality, but a very narrow and low-pitched one. It would hardly make an "honnête homme" in the seventeenth-century sense of the word, and it would be quite insufficient to make a man honest. It is foolish to speak of Molière's immorality; occasionally indecent, he is never immoral. But neither can you speak of his morality nor of the moralizing influence of Molière; that, too, would be ridiculous.' And Faguet concludes: 'In the last analysis it may be fair to say that Molière is as moral as experience' (Experience teaches us good sense, moderation and the usefulness also of qualities which are not virtues), 'which is precisely the same as saying that he is not moral at all. One can be a great man without having contributed to the moral improvement of the human race and even without having cared to do so.'

"I prefer to say that there is very little morality in Molière, but that what there is of it is very sound. Remy de Gourment, on the other hand, sees him as one of the liberators of mankind, and one of the most effective, because he is the most amusing, the most popular, and because 'insinuating himself with the greatest dexterity into sick consciences, he heals them.' His Molière is the apologist for nature, the lover of liberty, the defender of life against Christian prejudices, and to him '*L'Ecole des Femmes*,' '*Tartufe*,' '*Don Juan*' 'are protestations in favor of natural liberty against the morality of constraint.' Indeed, Remy de Gourment agrees with the Jansenist, Baillet, who said that 'M. Molière is one of the most dangerous enemies that the age or the world has raised against the Church'; and according to Remy de Gourment, it was Molière's contemporaries, the Nicols, Bossuets and the curé de Saint-Eustache, who refused to bury him, who estimated him at his true value. 'They estimated him better than we do, perhaps, who are more used to finding diversion in his plays than a lesson in philosophy. They contain both.' . . .

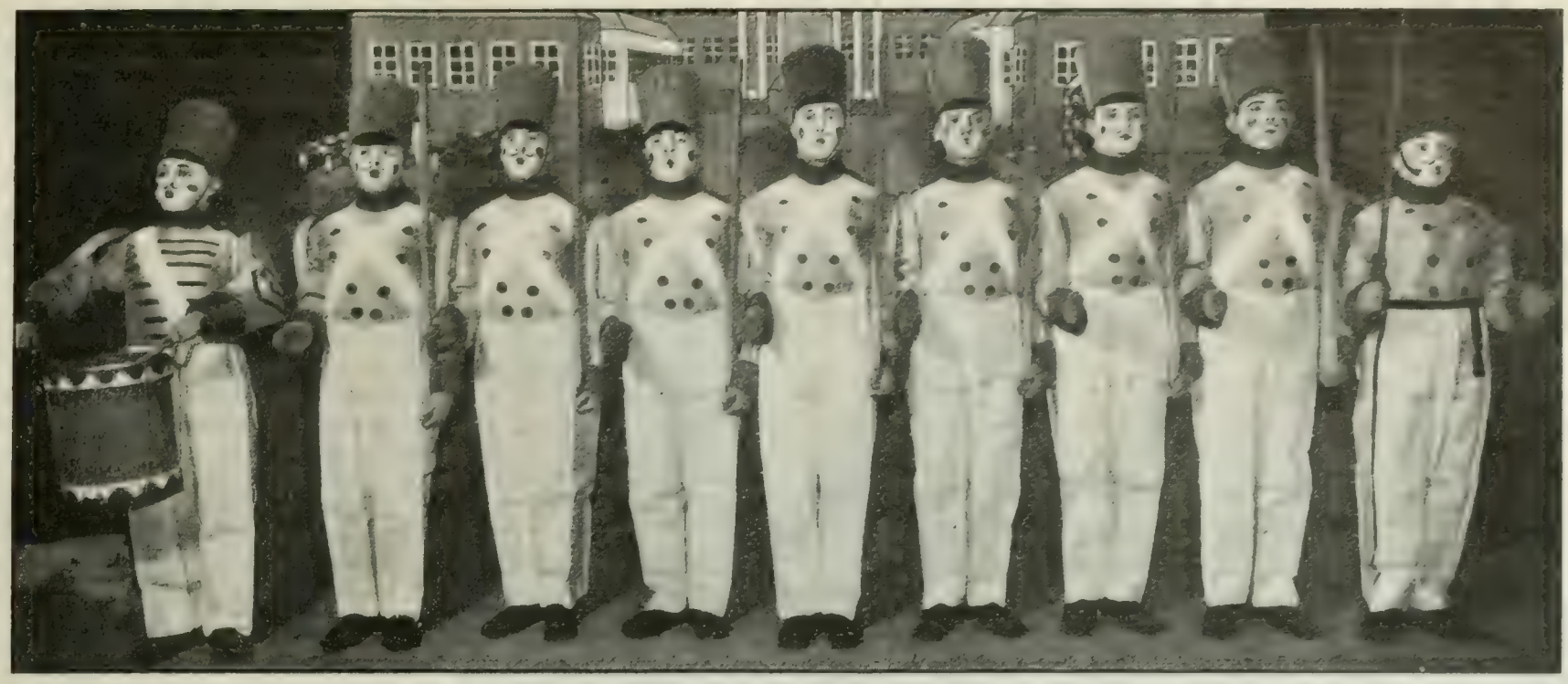
"Of English writers Meredith has written best on Molière. He says of 'Le Misanthrope': 'The fable is thin. Our pungent contrivers of plots would see no indication of life in the outlines. The life of the comedy is in the idea. As with the singing of the skylark out of sight, you must love the bird to be attentive to the song, so in this highest flight of the Comic Muse, you must love pure Comedy warmly to understand the Misanthrope: you must be receptive of the idea of Comedy. And to love Comedy you must know the real world, and know men and women well enough not to expect too much of them, tho you may still hope for good.'"

AMERICAN ART DECRIED BY AMERICANS—Ever since Whistler made so great a success of his jaunty air of insolence there have been many to assume his cap and bells. One of the favorite dicta is, "There is no such thing as American art!" and this is followed by the crushing question, "How can there be?" The latest bearer of the pose, as reported by the *American Art News* (New York), swept us clear of all pretensions to individuality in art by adding, "There is no national architecture or music; it is doubtful if there are more than the beginnings of a national literature." These pronouncements were given to the New York *Sun* by an American artist, Mr. Harry B. Lachman, who is one of the few American artists whose pictures have been purchased by the French Government, presumably because they were supposed to be American. In commenting upon Mr. Lachman's judgment the *Art News* calls attention to some well accepted evidence that everything in America is not imitative:

"This somewhat Homeric judgment on our arts and literature loses interest and weight because it is the sort of thing that has been overdone in the past and is being overdone by Mr. Lachman at present. . . .

"That America has no native art is an old story. It used to be said that America had no native type. Yet when our Army went abroad in the World War, the native type struck all our Allies as being ever-present—in the men who came from the crowded zones of New York City and the men who came from the plains of the West. It was a common expression that 'you could pick out an American anywhere' in Europe in wartime. And with all due respect to Mr. Lachman, our American art can be identified anywhere in time of peace.

"'It is a great thing, believe me,' wrote Robert Louis Stevenson in 'An Inland Voyage,' 'to present a good normal type of the nation you belong to.'"



THE PARADE OF THE WOODEN SOLDIERS.

The act of the "Chauve-Souris" that brings forth the greatest applause. The child's box of toys comes to life with irresistible gusto.

WHERE DOES FICTION STAND TO-DAY?

WILL NOVEL-WRITING be left to the "simple-minded" in the future? Is the art of Dickens, Thackeray, Meredith, Henry James, Howells and Conrad "played out"? Have our current novels degenerated into "little more than mere tracts"? Such charges against the art of fiction as it is practised to-day have been made in a British paper by Miss Cecily Hamilton, who has figured more as a playwright than a novelist. It is not to be expected that the practitioners of the art will accept their dismissals from the field of effective industries with such easy gestures as Miss Hamilton seems to wield. Her article has not come to our hand, but the replies printed in the *Westminster Gazette* (London) by two novelists, Miss May Sinclair and Miss Rose Macaulay, together with some philosophic words by the eminent critic, Professor George Saintsbury, indicate the gist of her argument. The positions taken by these opponents should give heart of courage to confirmed novel readers that their favorite diversion will not fail them. We quote first the amusingly cynical reply from Miss Rose Macaulay, and feel sure that some readers of her "Potterism" and "Dangerous Ages" will heartily agree with her remarks:

"I am not quite clear as to whether the question at issue is, will people stop writing novels, or will novels become worse. If it is the former, I am sure that there is no fear (or hope) of this. As Miss Cicely Hamilton remarked, novel-writing is an easy means of expression, and, as such, will probably always be attractive to the simple-minded expressor. It is more likely that, before long, every one will be writing novels. No signs are at present evinced of any decline in the public demand for these curious wares, so the trade seems likely to remain brisk.

"If, on the other hand, the question is, will novels become much worse, I think that one might, without exaggeration, reply that this is impossible. ROSE MACAULAY."

Miss Sinclair writes in a vein of optimism. She sees no grounds "either in the state of modern society or in the actual development of the novel at the present moment," for supposing that the novel is played out. On the contrary, she believes that, "so far from being at an end, it is only just at its beginning (calculating by centuries)." Then she continues:

"The novelist, if he is not the creature of pure fantasy, must find his material in the life lived round about him. Social conditions, the conditions of the individual life, are more complexed and varied now than they ever were; and the more complexed, the more varied they are, the greater the novelist's range and opportunity. Within the last decade we have known what it is to live dangerously. Blood-curdling adventure has been open even to women. The pacific conditions, too, of women's lives have changed. There are more things they can do. They have found new occupations, new interests, new ambitions. This might not be so important in itself, but every woman's case involves a possible man's case, a child's case. This means that the human dossier is enormously extended. The number of problems, of situations, of motives for human conduct has multiplied to correspond with this increase in the variety of living.

"And all this is clear gain to the novelist.

"But it is very far from making the novel 'too easy a means of expression.' Rather, it provides precisely that challenging difficulty which should prevent its decline.

"To say that the novel 'is nowadays little more than a tract' is to ignore the whole tendency of the modern novel, which is steadily towards a deeper psychology, a more direct and closer contact with reality. The self-respecting novelist no longer moralizes his tale, no longer obtrudes his comments; he avoids explanation of analysis. He does not dissect: he allows the living organism to explain itself, to pour out its own content.

"Do the novels of Mr. Arnold Bennett, Mr. Joseph Conrad, Mr. Ford Madox Hueffer, and Mr. D. H. Lawrence resemble tracts? To come to younger writers, do the novels of Mr. Hugh Walpole, Mr. Stacey Aumonier, Mr. Frank Swinnerton?

"Can you point to more than three or four novels in the front rank that *do* resemble tracts, that are not distinguished by their strict adherence to reality? MAY SINCLAIR."

Professor Saintsbury's philosophic calm is expected from one whose preoccupations are mainly with the literature of the past. If he had his eye more closely on the journalism of the day he might observe that the way the high game of "log-rolling" is played, where novelists praise each other's work, is quite as harmful to the art of fiction as the ill-mannered criticism of which he complains. This is his letter:

"'Greek' is nowadays almost as much a term of contempt as 'Victorian.' But perhaps the Greeks were not quite foolish when they said 'To be good is hard.' Of course it is easy enough to write a bad or indifferent novel, and not so very hard to write one that shall be tolerable for reading *once*. Something similar may be said of every form of art. But no form of art, once in being, is ever 'played out'; tho, for a time, it may be only played by participially bad players. If Miss Hamilton means only that ours is such a time, I take no further hand in this game. General criticisms of contemporary art are always rash, generally wrong, and to my taste rather ill-mannered. But the novel has been, and therefore necessarily may be again, the form of good and great art. If it attempts to be 'a tract' it can not possibly be good, for nothing can be so when it attempts to be something other than itself. GEORGE SAINTSBURY."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

LIGHTING UP THE SOUTHERN MOUNTAINS

"PREACHIN' THAT MAKES YE GIT UP AND HOLLER—that's religion," is, we are told, a notion which is largely prevalent in the Southern Mountains and which Mission Boards are now struggling to efface in order to bring the people out of the eighteenth into the twentieth century. The old emotionalism is said to have a tremendous hold in the Appalachian system, where ignorance is regarded rather as a blessing than a bane, and many seem to think that it matters little how a man lives so long as he shouts in meeting and repeats his religious experience year after year at evangelistic services. The problem thus set by the Southern mountaineer is one, we are told, that demands the serious and earnest attention of the Church. The field has all the difficulties of remoteness, illiteracy, ancient custom and a virile tradition. The true mountaineer is generally indifferent to outside influences, tho tractable enough when properly approached. If, therefore, writes Rev. Robert S. Wightman in *The Missionary Review of the World*, "the people of the Southern Mountains are to be reclaimed morally, spiritually, socially, intellectually, economically; if the families up the creeks and forks and branches are to know how to live, how to keep well, how to bring up children: if they are to emerge from the eighteenth century and live abreast of the twentieth, in the highest Christian sense, then there must be some more adequate work established for them in their very midst." They can not be helped, we are told, by leading their finest young men and women out of the mountains, which generally results in impoverishing the highlands still more. Nor can one or two thousand people be transformed by sending one highly educated woman among them to do settlement work. The method which the Church Boards have most recently adopted to meet the need is to establish community centers. Accepting this as a starting-point, says the writer:

Photos by courtesy of Rev. Robert S. Wightman, Maywood, N. J.

DESERTING THE PRIMITIVE LOG CABIN FOR A NEW FRAME COTTAGE.

A result of practical religion applied to the problem of the Southern mountaineer.

"The Church is supplying men of God, men of sound Christian faith, men of intelligence, men of exemplary life, to develop the community center idea. These seem to us very commonplace characteristics, but are full of significance to those who have met the ordinary mountain preacher, have listened to the display of his ignorance and have heard him glory in the fact that he can neither read nor write and possesses no 'book larnin',' so that his information must come directly from God. The community center is to provide sane, practical preaching of the Gospel by men of strong Christian character, thus making it the place of real religious instruction and inspiration. Naturally here also is the school, and the community center program calls for better schools and better teachers than mountain children have had in the past. Some of their school buildings are the crudest kind of ill-kept rooms without even a teacher's desk."

The community centers should have, then, we are told, fully equipped teachers with well-equipped schools, medical institutions within reach, since "in some mountain regions they are still using the primitive remedies prescribed before the Revolutionary War," and should also have some provision for establishing recreational and social activities. At present the mountain young people have virtually no provision made whereby they may mingle in a natural, wholesome way. "Even the churches in some places keep the sexes separated, with the men on one side and the women on the other. Early marriage—so common an occurrence among the Highlanders—is the outcome of social starvation; it offers about the only social diversion." Still another sphere of activity must be included if prosperity is to abide in any measure—the sphere of crops and farming. Thus the plan calls for an agricultural center, in which the mountaineer, untutored in modern farming methods, could learn the proper rotation of crops and proper methods of soil preparation, tillage and harvesting. Under this scheme the community center would comprise a religious center, an educational center, a social center, a health center, and an agricultural center all in one—a sort of "'People's University' for folks of the mountains, presided over by a faculty of six or eight Christian workers intent upon teaching these isolated people the fundamentals of present-day life. Here lies a part of the unfinished task of the Church." As to what is being done, we learn that—

"Back in the mountains of North Carolina there is a hospital beautifully equipped where hundreds of sick are brought and surgical cases, too severe to be carried over the fords to the railways and thence to distant cities, are successfully treated. Two physicians, true men of God, respond not only to the calls for them by day and night, but they sometimes trudge afoot, sometimes on muleback for miles, until utterly weary, and attend to the work in the dispensary as well. Altho that hospital may perform ever so wonderful a service, it can transform those mountains only in a physiological sense, and that is not enough.

"In numerous places in the mountains certain specific things are being done for the Highlanders; here is a school, there a hospital; here lessons are given in basket-weaving; there in some other industry, but each branch only partially solves the prob-

lem while other essentials are neglected. The community center idea includes the supplying of human need on every side. I know of no community center which as yet has undertaken all of the spheres of activity, but those who have adopted the plan have been wonderfully successful so far as they have gone."

The dead were buried in caskets made from boards drawn from the roofs of the houses in one place. This method was changed when a young missionary woman went into the district with a portable sawmill, with which she cut lumber for her own buildings and then sold to the community. As a result frame houses sprang up in place of log cabins. School buildings followed. Then came a dispensary, with a trained nurse. A Sunday School was organized, with a Christian Endeavor Society, and then the people began to hold mid-week prayer meetings. The center grew; social life was developed, and on national holidays able speakers are brought "with messages such as these people had never heard before." A very successful worker asserts, we are told, that centers like this in every county "would solve the problem of the Southern Highlands in one generation." So, urges the writer:

"If there is even a fair chance that this is true, then let the facts be known. Let the Church open her eyes to the great unfinished task of transforming the Southern Mountains and undertake in a larger, more permanent way the saving of the mountaineers. Monuments to mistaken methods and abandoned undertakings in the form of deserted buildings are scattered through many coves. The time has come to concentrate our efforts for the mountaineers on the development of centers of light and power from which new life may flow out into all the homes of the Highlands. It is time for the Church to lay a firm hold upon this task and to bring it to completion."

A COMMUNITY STORE IN THE SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS.
The mountaineers' natural gathering place, where the missions begin their work.

PROFESSIONAL EVANGELISTS

EVANGELISTIC CAMPAIGNS of the Billy Sunday and Gypsy Smith type are "too high-priced, too much commercialized, obsolete, false in stimulation and ineffective," and for this very good reason, we are told, "imported" evangelists are no longer desired by most of the churches in Pittsburgh. This decision is said to be the result of opinions voiced at sectional conferences representing about three hundred churches in Allegheny County and reported to the Pittsburgh Federated Council of Churches. Before each conference, we are told, a "findings committee" was appointed to seek out sentiment on the question, and in each case and at every conference, announced the Council secretary, the reports suggested rejection and discouragement of professional evangelism and revivals. Three Presbyterian churches dissented from the decision, and the Pittsburgh Presbytery, said to be the largest Presbytery in the United States, later adopted a resolution declining to be bound by any "deliverance" of the Council, unless it shall have first been presented to and adopted by the Presbytery.

"Of course a revival of the extensive character conducted by the two evangelists mentioned are costly in a money sense to a community," remarks the Indianapolis *Star*, "but if the spiritual influence and effect are worth while, the financial features should not matter." Yet "the tendency of the time in all denominations is against emotional excitement, and there is far less of this in the Gypsy Smith meetings than those of Billy Sunday. But whether undertakings of the kind are profitable in a spiritual sense is one in which there is much difference of opinion, even in religious circles in every community. The decision against them in Pittsburgh is rather remarkable for its practical unanimity." And what the Pittsburgh Council is saying now, declares the Baltimore *Sun*, is what many critics said three or four years ago, and "it will afford some consolation to them to find that their attitude is now virtually endorsed by at least one large section of the Federated Church organization." However, continues this paper,

"We do not understand that the Pittsburgh people mean to condemn entirely the theory of the religious revival. They could scarcely do that without condemning the whole practise of church services. What the Pittsburgh Council has in mind, doubtless, is the charge of commercialism to which some of these campaigns have given rise, and the sensationalism which has characterized them. Some of the old-fashioned styles of revival are no longer suited to the mind and manners of the present day. But real eloquence, real earnestness and the ardor of a high and unselfish purpose are not obsolete, and the gates of every city will swing open to the man who possesses them."

The great defect of "professional" evangelism, asserts the Baltimore *American*, "is that it appeals almost entirely to the emotions and hardly, if at all, to the intelligence." The trick is easily learned, and—

"It is a comparatively simple matter for a professional evangelist who has to stop only a week or two weeks or even a month in one place to stir up enthusiasm in audiences which are predominantly of the emotional type. It is an infinitely more difficult task for the preacher settled in one location to speak acceptably several times a week to practically the same small group of a few hundreds."

The whole trouble, in the opinion of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, "lies in the attitude of the people themselves. It is doubtless true that most of those who go to hear a prominent evangelist, go from motives of curiosity rather than those of religion." When one goes to evangelistic services held by the church itself, "he goes at least in a mental attitude which is open to conviction. The high pressure evangelist has to convince through forcefulness of personality, imitation of others or an appeal to the emotions. Such 'conversions' are rarely based upon firm belief and are apt to prove short-lived." Therefore:

"The problem before the churches is to devise a plan which will do the work of the high-pressure revivalist without the disadvantages attendant upon meetings of this kind. Conviction which comes from emotionalism is generally temporary; that which comes from a belief fostered by the steady, all-the-year-round work of the churches is permanent."

A PROTESTANT CONFESSIONAL

A PROTESTANT CONFESSIONAL to reach those whose troubles and transgressions are too heavy for them to bear alone is suggested as the result of the experiences of Dr. Charles M. Sheldon, Congregationalist minister and author, whose Open Door, as he termed his own confessional, gave him many unique opportunities to render sorely needed aid. Three things, notes Dr. Sheldon in an article in the *Atlantic Monthly*, have made the Catholic Church a power in history. These are its unity, its dogma, and its confessional, the last of which, he believes, the Protestant Church might very well add to its service. The confessional of the Roman Church, he asserts, is a "recognition of a human craving so deep and eternal, that it is a bewildering thing to see how it has been ignored by the Protestant Church, which has emphasized preaching above pity, and the pulpit above reason." People want something more than preaching. "They want comfort and the help that does not come to them when it is handed out wholesale." With this idea in mind, Dr. Sheldon, who will be remembered as the author of "In His Steps," instituted in his Church what he called the Open Door, which swung open every Sunday afternoon to troubled people and opened again to let out those who had received comfort and hope from frank confession. Serious domestic disturbances were averted in some cases; occasionally some were saved from dishonor, and minds troubled by religious doubts were set at rest. Thus encouraged, Dr. Sheldon is led to suggest "that if the churches of America open a confessional that would minister to the primary need of peoples' souls, in between the preaching and the multiplied committees and meetings and organizations, the Church—the Protestant Church in this country—would begin a chapter in its life that would do away with the questions, how can we reach the masses? What shall we do with the second service? Why don't people go to church? and all the rest of the wail that goes up concerning the churches' weakness. A whole Sunday afternoon given every week to the Open Door, established as a church custom, might in multitudes of churches prove to be worth more than all the pulpit ministrations and all the machinery of multiplied organizations."

There is something in the words of Jesus to his disciples, says *The Baptist*, "that whose sins they remit shall be remitted, which we can not lightly pass over." There should be, then, "a place in the ministry of every live church where men and women may pour out their hearts and be sure of a sympathetic hearing and a Christlike ministry." But *The Churchman* (Episcopal) thinks that "a good many psychologists, moralists, and ministers who have a well-founded conviction that to reduce confession to a 'practise'—regular practise—to whisper month by month all one's petty misdeeds, or even grosser ones, into the ear of a priest is spiritually profitless, and may become morally debasing. That has been the age-long Protestant conviction, or prejudice, if we will." *The Churchman* believes that this "conviction" or "prejudice" is founded on fact, and hopes it will be retained in Protestant tradition.

"But why, because confession may be debased by wrong use, should Protestants throw the whole thing overboard? There is, we venture to say, no Protestant living who has not at times longed to tell some trusted minister certain secrets of his heart that weigh like lead upon him. And it is not always sin of which we wish to unburden ourselves to some mediator between ourselves and God. Frequently it is a moral perplexity in which our lives have become entangled. The soul caught in a thicket of doubt craves release. . . . .

"We believe that Protestantism can mend its leaky vessel by giving thought to this personal ministry and the satisfaction of this human craving to unburden the sin and sorrow that is weighing upon many a heart and poisoning many a life. The Protestant Churches could make of the confessional a practise altogether wholesome and could strip it of every evil which makes it, in Catholic practise, sometimes dangerous."

MOTOR-CARS AND STUDENTS

A GOOD SPANKING and a pair of stout shoes "would be better for the college boobs than a racing car and silk shirts," says Professor E. G. Sihler, of New York University, in a criticism directed against the luxurious methods of living indulged in by college undergraduates. As he is quoted further in the press, Professor Sihler observes that the average student "spends his time smoking cigarettes and wasting his father's time," and that apparently "enjoyment of luxury and ease for four years and a little study on the side constitute satisfactory fulfillment for requirement of a college degree nowadays." The latest complaint against the extravagances of the modern college youth comes from Dr. John Grier Hibben, President of Princeton University, who recently addrest a letter to parents requesting them to refrain from giving their sons automobiles for use while in college.

Tho it feels that no legislative action with regard to automobiles is advisable at the present time, Princeton's administration, writes Dr. Hibben, as his letter is quoted in the press, believes "that it would be desirable in the light of conditions in this country and in the world if students at Princeton during the formative period of their lives could realize the value to themselves and their fellows of simplicity in living and of the elimination of unnecessary luxuries."

It is not of motor-cars that Dr. Hibben is thinking, comments the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*. "He is concerned, it must seem, about the whole slack scheme of university affairs and about the habits of thought and feeling which in many colleges tend to displace a desire for work and learning with a craving for ease and more-than-Oriental luxury. Wealthy parents can not be blamed for the impulse to give their sons whatever their money can buy to make their sons happy, says the *Ohio State Journal*, "but their judgment is sadly at fault if they do not restrain it. They mean to do a kindness and do a grave injustice. They take a boy in the formative period whose own judgment can not be expected to be particularly good, and give him costly things to tempt him beyond his strength to neglect the legitimate duties whose faithful performance would add much to his chances for future usefulness and happiness." It is difficult enough for a rich boy to turn out all right, anyway, "and his doting parents should deny themselves and thrust upon him no avoidable handicaps."

The interesting thing about the question, remarks the Baltimore *American*, "is that the suggestion to discourage the use of automobiles at Princeton seems to have come in the first instance from the student body themselves and not from the faculty. If this represents the whole truth and the students have decided to impose on themselves a self-denying ordinance, so that no member of their body shall feel that he is not on an equality with his fellows whose parents are richer, perhaps there may be a return to the days of the poor but ardently industrious scholar who devoted himself to 'plain living and high thinking.'" Stressing the manner in which the Princeton authorities are proceeding with the desired reform in social indulgences, the New Haven *Journal-Courier* believes that "the evidence is all in favor of viewing the undergraduate as a man who must learn the temptations of life and the key to their escape through his own experience."

"Men who know the genus student by long association know that he is not to be successfully handled in a prohibitive spirit when it comes to his personal liberties. His resentment is innate and is of very old origin, as old as the period of the cave man. On the other hand, he is comparatively easy to handle when intelligent appeals are made to his better nature. This is true of the great majority of undergraduate students everywhere. To interfere with their liberties because a small per cent. of their number are by nature vicious is to create evils far more dangerous than those it is sought to inhibit. It might be well to remember that men are but children of larger growth."

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LOOK FOR THE RED AND WHITE LABEL

CURRENT - POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department cannot be returned.

THE *Nation* prints this realistic story. What the moral is the writer wisely refrains from stating, letting it form in the minds of his readers according as they allow their moral, political or economic thinking to turn this way or that:

THE CROPPER SPEAKS

By E. E. Miller

"'Next year we'll buy a farm," we said,
My wife and I when newly wed;
But next year came, and next, and next,
And always we were sore perplexed
To find enough to square the store
And get a start for one year more.

I reckon somehow I'm to blame
That we have gone on just the same
For fifteen years; but looking back
I can't see where my work's been slack,
And we've not wasted what I made.
I know I'm not much at a trade,
And once or twice I've lost like sin
By letting someone take me in.

And twice a farm I've tried to buy
But couldn't gather, low nor high,
The cash I had to have in hand
To get possession of the land.

So still we tend another's fields
And pay him from our scanty yields;
From hut to hovel move about
Till all our plunder's plumb worn out.

At moving time in years gone by
My wife would fret and fuss and cry
And say, "It's just no use to try
To keep things nice until we get
A home to stay at." "Right, you bet,"
I'd say. "Next year we'll have it, too;
I'm sick of this as well as you."
But now we just pull up and go.
She says no word, because, I know,
She's too down-hearted, tired, sad,
From giving up the hope she had.

It's hard for one to spend his life
Toilin' and moilin' in endless strife
With worms and weevils, grass and weeds,
For scarce enough to meet his needs.
It's hard to work for years and then
Be just a slave to other men—
No home your own, no place to stay
If some man says to move away.
It's hard to feel men think of you
As one of a shiftless, thriftless crew—
"He's just a cropper"—that means, "No good;
He could do better if he would."

That's hard, but harder still is this:
To think of what your children miss
And what your women-folks must bear
As you go drifting here and there.

What neighborhood has in its life
Place for a cropper's busy wife?
Who cares to have his kids about?
At school they're likely in and out;
They leave their friends when they must go.
They lose ambition as they grow.
They never set an orchard tree,
Or fix the yard up so 'twill be
A nicer place another year.
Next year they'll likely not be here.
So year by year they drift away
From folks with better show than they.
And year by year the wife grows old,
And less and less life comes to hold
For her of things that women crave.
She, too, is nothing but a slave—
A slave to crops and a busy man
Who must keep going when he can;
A slave to toil that has no end
And does not help her lot to mend.

I tell you it's no little thing
To take a woman's heart and wring
It dry of every hope she had
In days when she was young and glad.

It must be my fault that it's so!
I've tried and failed. But still I know
There's something wrong. I can't say what,
But what I've earned another's got.
A nigger cabin, a muddy yard—
That's my wife's portion. God! it's hard
To think of hopes that once she had
And keep myself from going mad.

SHACKELTON was seen in this country not long before he set forth on his last quest of the Antarctic. These lines in the London *Daily Mail* by one whose vein is oftener humorous show that grief is as genuine as laughter.

THE QUEST

By Touchstone

The Quest goes on. Not on one heart alone.
However high it beat, depends the goal.
Forward his comrades press to lands unknown
That, yet unconquered, ring the conquered Pole.
Yet in the darkness of the frozen night
They shall remember how he led them on
And shall, remembering, yearn for touch and sight
Of the great-hearted leader that is gone.

His was a boy's heart and his cheery word
Uplifted those who followed where he led,
But though that magic voice no more be heard
The spirit of their captain is not dead.
That, the undying spirit of the race
Whose hardy sons yet seek the wastes of earth,
Strong to adventure in each desert place,
Still in each eager soul shall find new birth.

His name among the splendid company
Who strove and striving, died, is writ to-day
Imperishably. While across the sea
There comes to its last home the lifeless clay
His work goes on unhindered and the flame
He guarded burns as brightly as of yore,
Tended by loving comrades and his name
Shall last till strength and courage be no more.

FOR those who seek to preserve the best of the memorial verse inspired by our sacrifices in the war, we quote this from the *Army and Navy Journal*. The author, a retired officer of the Navy served in the Civil War and Spanish War. These lines were written as a memorial to all the heroic dead of the World War. The verses were inspired by the return of the body of Commander Roben's son from France, who at the time of his death was a major of Marines, leading an airplane squadron on the Flanders front.

REQUIEM VICTORIOUS

By Douglas Roben

Lieut. Comdr. U. S. Navy, Retired

Honor to you, gallant heroes of World War;
Trumpets salute you and colors droop low;
Martyrs you fell, in the cause of your country,
Heralds of victory over the foe.
Earth shall your glory sing;
Long shall the echoes ring
Praise to the fallen, in Freedom's great fight;
Lost to us?—nevermore!
Living forevermore!
Heroes immortal, who died for the right!

Throned in the tenderest love of the nation;
Hallowed and blest by woman's brave tears;
Laureled in bronze and exalted in granite,
Your names shall be cherished for myriad years.
With garlands of flowers rare,
Sweet as the morning air,
Patriot hearts keep your memory bright;
Never in sun or shade
Wreaths of your glory fade;
Heroes immortal, who died for the right!

Ever you live in the Flag you defended;
Its glory enhanced by the deeds you have done;
Proudly it tells your magnificent valor;
Banner and hero forever are one!
Dear in your country's sight,
You are her jewels bright;
Proofs of the nation's true honor and might:
Models for men to heed;
Inspiring to noble deed:
Heroes immortal, who died for the right!

Glorious lads! To the land of the Living,
Through the dark vale you have passed from our view;
Yours, we believe, is the crown of the victor,
Yours the reward of the faithful and true.
Hark to this requiem fond;
Blest be your life Beyond!
Your joy be eternal in paradise bright!
God's grace enfold you there;
Christ's love uphold you there;
Heroes immortal, who died for the right!

ONE of the most sensitive of our younger lyrists contributes this to the February *Bookman:*

PINE SONG

By Mary Carolyn Davies

Like a young pine
May I grow:
Only feel
But never know.

Feel the wind
And rain and sun,
See dusk dead
And day begun,

Feel the touch
Of needles fine
Of a swaying
Neighbor pine,

Feel the forest
Awe and wonder
Only never know
That under

Beauty lieth woe.

PHILLPOTTS has frequently demonstrated that he is poet as well as novelist of power. His poem in the *English Review* seems to embrace some of the highest aspirations of the soul.

DREAMS

By Eden Phillpotts

When I have won to rest once more
In sanctity of night and sleep,
Drift visions from the shadow shore—
Small, patient forms that creep.
They move in drab; they wear no wings;
They are the dreams that might come true—
Meek phantoms of the modest things
That I have power to do.

Like azure shadows in the snow,
Or bloom upon the sun-kissed grape,
Sweep lovelier shades, that gleam and glow
And don a rarer shape.
They smile with eyes of queens and kings;
They call on me to make them true—
The lordly, gracious, sovereign things
I have no power to do.

Remain such waking dreams as limn
Upon reality and truth,
Flying like holy seraphim,
Whose rainbow wings drop ruth.
Born of the human sorrowings
That pierce our common nature through,
They challenge to the mightiest things
All men have power to do.

An Interpretation of
MACDOWELL'S
Indian Suite

Painted for the
Steinway
Collection

by Ernest Blumenschein

STEINWAY

THE INSTRUMENT OF THE IMMORTALS

IT IS the way with art that once we know and love the best we cannot be satisfied with any other than the best. You who find your deepest satisfaction in the music of the immortals—men such as Wagner, Liszt and our own MacDowell—surely when you buy a piano, you can be satisfied only with the instrument which these men used themselves, the Instrument of the Immortals. For when you buy a piano you do not buy a thing of wood and metal—it is music that you buy—the greatest of the arts. Once your fingers touch the keyboard of the Steinway—once you drink the beauty of its tone, for you there can be no other piano. You would be just as unwilling to own another instrument as Paderewski would be, or Rachmaninoff, or Hofmann. Each time you hear the Steinway its voice means more to you. With each new year it grows into your life. Its voice, as a great critic exclaimed, is a benediction to the soul, its presence a privilege to the eye. Is it any wonder the Steinway is the piano chosen by the greatest composers, pianists and teachers? Is it any wonder so many people say: "It is the dream of my life to own a Steinway"?

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cally absorbed by the public, before the work could be completed. A fourth edition, consisting of 10,000 sets of the fifty volumes, has since been printed. Already thousands of American citizens, many of whom, perhaps, never thought of reading history before, are reading these books for recreation.

"Soon after publication of the first volumes of the Chronicles

Courtesy of Yale University Press.

MARTIN ALONZO PINZON AND TWO OF HIS MEN.

If Columbus was the head of the expedition that discovered America, "Pinzon was the right arm." The picture is from an artist's costume sketch for the Yale film history, now in preparation.

the publishers were urged to have them translated into motion pictures. It was represented with great force and earnestness that by means of motion pictures the Chronicles could be taken to the non-readers.

"The publishers began an inquiry. On the recommendation of two successful producers of motion pictures, they employed Arthur Edwin Krows, an experienced motion-picture editor, to examine the Chronicles and report as to the practicability of making pictures from them. At the same time they requested their representatives in the field to consult persons in a position to judge as to the probable usefulness of such motion pictures.

"The reports from Mr. Krows and from the field were highly encouraging. The publishers then took another step. They purchased outright from Oliver McKee a valuable collection of American historical prints, maps, engravings and copies of paintings and employed Mr. McKee on their staff to gather in more. This collection to-day comprises several thousand pictorial documents of peculiar value in the production of American historical motion pictures. It could not be duplicated without years of research and a heavy expenditure of money.

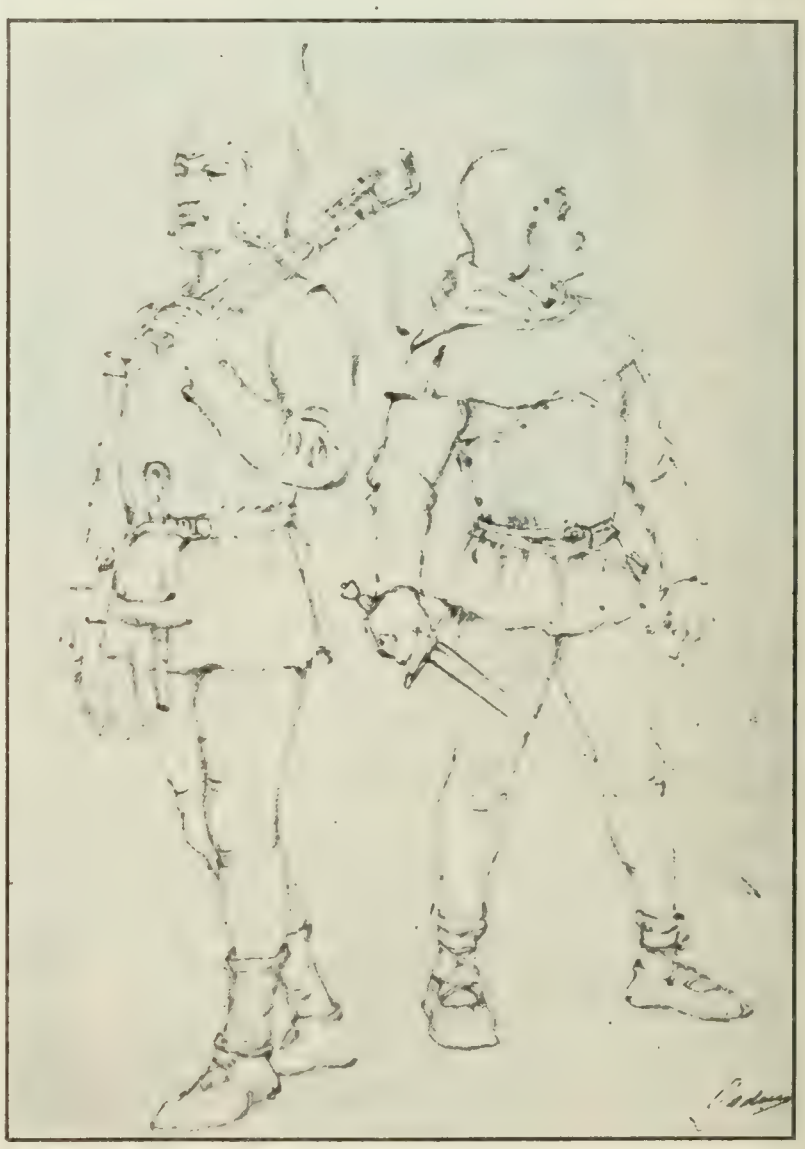
"Having satisfied themselves that the work could be done and that real demand for it existed, the next step was to ascertain whether it could be effectively done in a manner to meet the exactions of historical scholars and the requirements of the council's committee on publications of Yale University, without whose sanction no publication bearing the imprint of Yale University Press can be published. This involved the preparation of at least one continuity, that is, the actual manuscript for a picture, outlining theme and action, giving stage directions, titles and elaborate references to authorities to sustain every detail of the picture. Accordingly, two such continuities were prepared, one on Columbus and another on Jamestown. On June 6, 1921, Mr. Krows appeared before the council's committee at Yale University and read the Jamestown manuscript. Present at this reading, besides members of the committee, were Prof. C. M. Andrews, Prof. N. W. Stephenson, Prof. Charles Seymour, Prof. C. H. Haring, Prof. R. H. Gabriel and Prof. Allen Johnson, all of whom commented on the work in generally favorable terms.

"The two manuscripts on Columbus and Jamestown were delivered to the secretary of the council's committee, as he desired to have them read critically by historical experts.

"On Sept. 26, 1921, the council's committee at its meeting adopted this resolution:

> Voted, to approve in general the proposal for the production by the Yale University Press or under its auspices of a series of motion pictures based on "The Chronicles of America" provided the work is carried on under the following conditions and under such further regulations as the committee may deem wise:
>
> (1) An editor shall be appointed by the council's committee on publications, and no "continuities" shall be accepted until these have been studied and revised by experts engaged by the editor and until the editor has certified to the committee that the said "continuities" meet his approval.
>
> (2) The director to be appointed for the production of the proposed motion pictures shall be approved by the council's committee on publications and no picture shall be released until the finished product shall have been seen and approved for release by the council's committee on publications on the basis of their own judgment or on the basis of reports made to them by such expert advisers as they may designate.

The primary object of the Chronicles of America Pictures, according to Professor Day, will be to provide history teachers with a useful addition to their classroom apparatus, one that will function with the regular courses of instruction and one easily adaptable to any teacher's plan and adjustable to the particular needs of any occasion. Also, he says:



Courtesy of Yale University Press.

TWO ARMED SAILORS ON SHORE.

These, and the other artists' sketches on the basis of which costumes will be made, have been drawn after careful examination of historical records. Facts will rule this movie.

"The primary object immediately suggests the arrangement of the material for these pictures in short topical units, each in itself a complete story, or a complete part of the greater story; so that if a teacher has time for only one of these parts he may use it separately, or if he has more time he may put together two or more of these parts, without loss of topical unity in either case.

"This principle of arrangement is in fact the very foundation

From a drawing by Wesley Bonestell © ARCO 1922 Architects: Henry M. Congdon & son, New York

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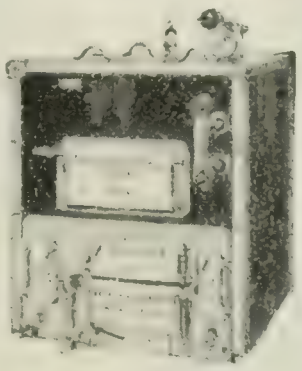

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of the plan of the series of books, the texts for these pictures, the Chronicles of America. This series of books is arranged in fifty major topical units, or volumes, of approximately equal length, each of which in turn is divided into minor topical units, or chapters, of approximately equal length and any one of these books, tho only part of the whole body of American history, is still a complete part, capable of being read or studied separately.

"The physical unit of all motion pictures is the reel, an arbitrary division of film 1000 feet long, judged by the motion picture trade to be the most advantageous physical unit upon which to base distribution. To project a reel of film occupies about fifteen minutes.

"It is planned to make the Chronicles of America pictures in 100 reels, presenting the principal dramatic episodes in the story of America from the age of Columbus to our own times. Each reel, or physical unit, will be a minor history unit, a complete part of the picture play, the major history unit, to which it belongs. Present plans contemplate the production of thirty of these plays, varying in length from three to five reels each, arranged in six topical grand divisions of American history as follows:

I. THE MORNING OF AMERICA
(7 plays, in 21 reels. Columbus. Pioneers of England in the New World and the struggle for possession, ending with the expulsion of the French.)

II. THE WINNING OF INDEPENDENCE
(3 plays, in 9 reels. Shall Englishmen in the New World submit to dictation from the King and Parliament of England? Battlefields of the Revolution, following Washington.)

III. THE YOUNG REPUBLIC
(2 plays, in six reels. The Constitution and the new Government, following Hamilton and Jefferson.)

IV. THE VISION OF THE WEST
(8 plays, in 24 reels. The conquest of the continent from the Alleghanies to the Pacific Ocean. The Old West and the New.)

V. THE STORM OF SECESSION
(5 plays, in 15 reels. The preservation of the Union and the extermination of slavery. Abraham Lincoln, Battlefields of the Civil War, following Stonewall Jackson, Lee and Grant.)

VI. THE AGE OF POWER
(5 plays, in 25 reels. The transformation caused by the inflow of immigrants and the development and utilization of mechanical power on a great scale; picturing invention and the mechanical revolution and the America of to-day.)

"The principle of making each one of the 100 reels a complete history unit in itself, with a title of its own, is deemed of supreme importance. This feature of the Chronicles of America Pictures will appeal to every teacher, in as much as it will allow him to decide for himself just how much of any lesson or lecture or recitation hour his film apparatus shall occupy. It will always be possible to project one reel and stop, without sacrifice of unity, each reel being in itself a topical history unit. The succeeding reel will follow on, taking up the story where this one leaves off. Thus a course of instruction of unbroken continuity may be pursued from the beginning to the end of the series.

"Outside the classroom, the exhibitor will find the complete plays adaptable and adjustable to any time requirement. If the exhibitor desires to occupy only three-quarters of an hour, he can show one three-reel picture; for example, the first phase of the Revolution. If his time is an hour and a half he can follow on with the next picture, the second phase of the Revolution. Or if he has two hours and a quarter he may proceed with the third picture, completing the sequence of nine reels on the revolution.

"The Chronicles of America Pictures are to be produced by screen experts, whose talents will be employed in the preparation of scenarios, studio direction, assembling of properties, and building sets. These pictures should be replete with dramatic effects and entertainment qualities. They must be, in order to be true, for history is inherently dramatic and alluring, if it is faithfully presented and made a living thing. No distortion of truth is necessary to make history interesting. And to ensure historical truth and accuracy in these pictures, their production will first be approved by the eminent editors-in-chief appointed by the council's committee on publications of Yale University. Not a reel of film will be released until it has been passed by this committee.

"Among men and women who teach there seems to be no doubt whatever of the value of the screen as a means of enhancing instruction, provided that films are definitely and intelligently planned to impart instruction and to stimulate the student to further effort of his own.

"Apart from the teaching profession (and distinct from the theatrical world) there seems to be a strong demand for good motion picture films. Projector manufacturers report that orders for projectors are coming in steadily from non-theatrical customers, notwithstanding the scarcity and inadequacy of existing films. They are of opinion that, if an abundance of good films were available the demand for projectors, not only from schools but from churches, community centers, industrial plants, and others, would soon be far greater.

"The screen as a medium for education appears to be no longer on trial. Its power and efficiency are admitted. It is a fact, however, that while the non-theatrical motion picture is gaining ground daily, only a small percentage of the institutions of the country are employing this medium of instruction owing to the unorganized condition of the non-theatrical field up to the present time. But this field has at least been scratched, and as a result the seed has taken root.

"It is the hope of the organizers that the pictures will prove to be more than a profitable business enterprise—that they prove of real value in the development of patriotism and good citizenship.

"Of course good citizenship means intelligent citizenship. In order to know where we are now and where we are going, we must know where we have come from and what has happened to us on the way. History is experience handed down. A physician must have the history of his case before he can diagnose it intelligently. A lawyer must be thoroughly grounded in the precedents which make up the law in any case he is handling. In the same way a citizen, to be a good citizen, must know the experience of his nation in order that he may form intelligent opinions. The galvanic power of the screen, its power to arouse and stimulate the faculties, whether rightly or wrongly used, has never been disputed. It is now proposed to apply this power to American history, studied hitherto through the medium of the written word alone."

THE "ACCIDENT FAKER" AS HE GOES ABOUT HIS LUCRATIVE JOB

THE "BLUEBERRY PIE DODGE," one of the oldest and surest winners in the repertoire of that considerable fraternity which makes a living by pretending to have accidents on which damages may be collected, had recently been "pulled." The "accident faker" used raisin pie, since blueberry pie was out of season, but in other particulars his performance was entirely regular, and produced the regular result. A witness to the incident thus tells about it, in his own words: "I stopt in a quick lunch place and sat down at a table with five or six men. Suddenly one of them uttered an exclamation and jumped to his feet. We all looked at him, whereupon he pulled from his mouth a large tack. He held it up so we could all see it. Then he wiped his mouth with his handkerchief and there was blood on the handkerchief. It took away our appetites, I'll say, particularly as the fellow talked of blood-poisoning and of how he meant to sue the proprietor."

Expressions of indignation, aroused naturally enough by the indignation of the injured patron, were heard around the table. Almost at once, the narrator of the incident goes on, in *Leslie's Weekly:*

"The manager came and was very, very sorry. It was an accident, to be sure, but if the gentleman would step into the office he would see what could be done. The gentleman did, first, however, calling attention to the fact that we were witnesses to what had happened to him, and would we please wait until he came back?

"It would not have been human not to wait. So we did, but not for long. Within a few minutes he came out of the office and paying not the slightest attention to us passed out of the place. I sought the manager and asked him what had happened.

" 'Paid him, of course,' he snapt. 'What else?'

" 'But don't you know that is an old trick?' I asked. 'He is probably on his way to another restaurant to play the same trick.'

" 'I know that very well,' he replied. 'But I can not afford any notoriety. If it became known that a tack was found in our food, how long would we keep our customers? That fellow has a perpetual sore mouth and works the tack game right along, but you can't tell the public that. Why, you fellows at that table would be the first ones to swear against us in court. You couldn't help it. So I paid him and took his release.' "

The incident helped to launch the writer, Theodore Waters, on a series of investigation dealing with the "accident fakers," or

"disabiliteers," as he calls them, and how they pursue their vocation. Mr. Waters has recently finished a series of articles for *Leslie's* on "The Modern Mendicant," and, he says, the "accident faker" is quite as ingenious, and quite as able to make his ingenuity pay. "If you think the blueberry pie dodge is a bad one," he suggests, "listen to this:"

"A man enters a drug-store and asks the clerk for headache tablets. The clerk secures the tablets and the man takes one in front of him, pays the price and walks out. After a little while he comes back and asks the clerk what kind of tablets he gave him. He complains of peculiar pains in the stomach and his description of his symptoms is such that the clerk instantly demands to see the rest of the tablets. The customer produces them. The clerk takes one look and nearly faints, for he sees at once that they are bichlorid of mercury tablets. Then there is wild business of using a stomach pump, calling an ambulance and a frantic race against time for the nearest hospital.

"In the hospital the customer apparently exhibits all the symptoms of bichlorid poisoning, but in a few days he is better and out and threatening to sue the drug-store proprietor. Does the case go to court? It does not. The drug-store man settles for a goodly sum of money and is glad to do it on the theory that he can not afford to have such a 'mistake' become public.

"Of course there never was a mistake. The faker had procured the bichlorid tablets in advance and after taking one of the genuine headache tablets in front of the clerk went outside, substituted the bichlorid tablets and came back with his tale of poisoning, the symptoms of which he had taken care to study previously."

Courtesy of "Leslie's Weekly."

"HE JUMPED TO HIS FEET, AND PULLED FROM HIS MOUTH A LARGE TACK."

It was all a part of the familiar "blueberry pie game." The "accident faker" was able to collect damages from the restaurant keeper, who could not afford to have it reported that a tack had been found in one of his pies. The "disabiliteers" have many other methods.

These are not isolated cases, says the writer. They are typical of a wide-spread practise, which, "if it be not suppresst, is fraught with much danger not only to business men but to householders as well." It is, moreover, a growth which, Mr. Waters says, he has watched expand for many years, "until to-day it shows definite signs of organization, which may make the danger all the greater." Seventeen years ago, in 1905, he writes:

Purely for journalistic purposes, I made an investigation of accident fakers, which resulted in the forming of a combination of certain vested interests for the purpose of combating these impostors. It has combated them but it has not suppresst them. Like the beggars, they have merely changed their methods, profiting by past experiences. All things progress and so have the fakers, as will be shown later. Nevertheless, they showed much ingenuity even in those days. There was the case of the Freeman sisters who figured in a number of "accidents" in various cities and collected damages therefor. Their most unique exploit was staged in Chicago.

Fannie Freeman claimed to have been hurt while riding on one of the trains of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad. Her mother, who made the claim, said that she and her two daughters had taken a train to Englewood and that a sudden start of the train had caused Fannie to fall and strike her back against a seat, paralyzing her from the waist down and probably ruining her for life.

There were certain details of the experience as related which caused the railroad's claim agent to suspect the honesty of the claim. Nevertheless, when the road's physician called at the Freeman flat he found Fannie in bed, exhibiting all the symptoms of paralysis of the lower limbs. Her feet were like ice to the touch. He thrust needles into her legs, but she made not the slightest sign of pain. Her simulation of paralysis was so perfect that he could not surprize her into any sign of fraud. He made a number of visits but all to no purpose. Superficially it looked like a genuine case.

Then a detective was called in and told to go after her from the criminal standpoint. He hired the empty apartment above the Freeman flat and proceeded to take up some boards in the floor directly above the room in which the girl was lying. The noise made in so doing was excused to the family below on the ground that a rat had died in the flooring, but an almost imperceptible hole was made in the ceiling of the girl's room, so that it was possible to kneel in the room above and see just what was going on in the room below. Then parties were invited in to witness just what took place in that room between and during the doctor's visits.

When the doctor was not there she did not confine herself to the bed but moved about the room at will, and even danced around. One day when the doctor was expected momentarily, the mother hurriedly entered the room with a large basin of ice water. The girl plunged her feet into it and swore volubly at the coldness of the water. But her mother cheered her on and she kept her feet in it almost up to the moment the doctor entered the room. The mother hurriedly dried the feet with a towel and thrust both towel and basin far under the bed. The doctor found her feet cold as usual and thrust in his needles with the usual non-effect. There are a number of dead spots on every human body and Fannie seemed to have an unusual number of these. In fact, this capacity to withstand pain is not unusual, and many museum freaks have capitalized it. But perhaps the doctor might have been surprized had he reentered the room a few minutes later and found the girl dancing about in an earnest endeavor to warm her feet. Of course, they were all arrested, and that ended that, but it was considered a remarkable case in those days.

Then there was the case of Inga Hanson, who claimed to have been rendered deaf, dumb, blind and paralyzed by being knocked down and dragged by a trolley car. Mr. Waters testifies:

I attended her trial suit for damages in Chicago and saw her sitting in a wheeled chair which broke down under her great weight. It was not her first trial and she had regained her three lost senses, but still claimed to be paralyzed, which was bad enough. She made her first appearance in court, lying, an inert mass, on a stretcher, and it must have been a most pitiful if not compelling sight. This first trial was not conclusive and suit was again brought. Meantime she paid a visit to her native Norway where, according to the evidence, she exhibited no trace of paralysis, but was able to push her old mother about in a cart. Her whole career was one of hysteria, religious and otherwise, and the experiences she related concerning herself would have filled a curious volume. In the end her paralytic chickens, as it were, came home to roost, and she was found guilty of perjury.

There was also Oran Hoskins, of Fort Worth, Texas, who was actually awarded $35,000 on account of an accident which left

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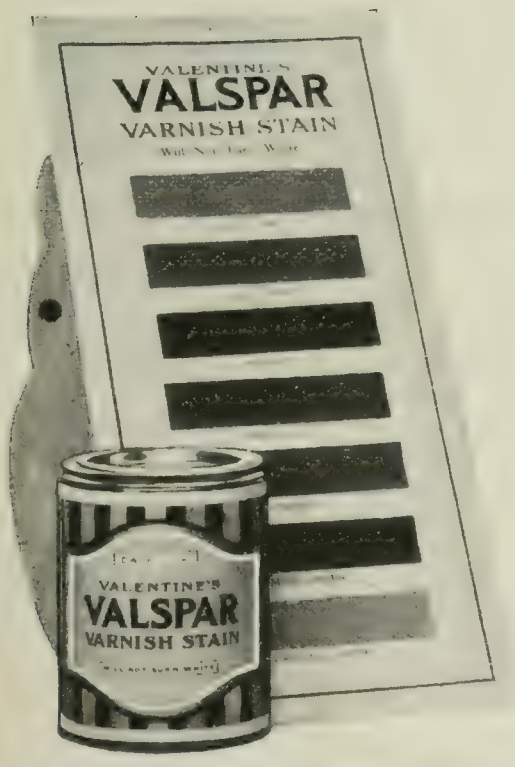

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him paralyzed. But at a subsequent trial it was shown that the youth had had a previous experience of a similar nature, and during a medical examination when the doctor remarked he would "operate on his brain," he jumped off the operating table and confessed. So the big verdict was reversed.

In Philadelphia I found cases where women had actually taken their little children into trolley cars and at critical moments had tript them to the floor with the result that in at least one case limbs were broken. Yet the women were willing to settle for as low as $2 a fall.

The chief danger in this "accident faking" is thus illustrated by the writer's personal experience:

I have come across a number of cases where small merchants have been put into bankruptcy on account of accidents which, as far as the merchant was concerned, had no basis in fact. The merchant is suddenly summoned to defend a suit. He knows nothing of any accident having occurred. Yet the plaintiff is in court with witnesses, all of whom swear to certain alleged facts. The merchant has no defense and the suit goes against him. He must pay, and often can not afford to, unless his credit and his business are to suffer.

There was one case that happened in Jersey City. A young man bought out his employer's business. By strict economy he could manage to meet every payment, and did so up to the point where the accident faker put in his appearance. He lost the suit and his business as well. He now works for another man. Another case of the same kind happened in Philadelphia. In that case a workman injured his hand in a lathe. It was obviously the man's own fault. Yet the employer offered to keep him in his employ as long as he was incapacitated. It meant a lifelong position. But the ambulance-chasing lawyer saw to it that a suit was brought. It came at a critical moment, and the employer, in meeting the verdict, was forced out of business.

Again, even the bringing of such a suit may affect a merchant's credit. If a wholesaler reads that one of his customers is being sued for a large amount he may not be so ready to extend further credit until the suit is settled. The householder may be sued, if not by a faking servant, at least by a faker from the outside.

THE NEW "EMPIRE OF HAREMS" IN THE NEAR EAST

HAREM LIFE THROUGHOUT MOSLEM COUNTRIES, which suffered a decline in the years of peace preceding the Great War, is said to have increased tremendously since 1914. The current fighting among the Greeks, Turks and Armenians is furnishing a new and plentiful supply of wives, reports Mary Symons, an American girl known as "a trained investigator of social conditions," who spent some months in Turkey investigating conditions there. Harems throughout Turkey have expanded, reports Miss Symons, with the steady decrease in the price of brides. In spite of the efforts of Turkish officialdom to conceal this renewed activity in what is really a slave traffic, she declares that, within the past year one hundred thousand women from the war districts have flowed into the country harems, for there is always work for women to do on the farm, and farms near Siwas, Ergut, and Erzerum are now worked by the haremites. There is little of "romance" or "mystery" in this country harem life, reports Miss Symons in the Kansas City *Star*. As for the fate of the "brides":

Sometimes their entry into the harem is accompanied by the old-fashioned details of a Turkish wedding. The bride is drest in fine clothes and brought to her new home in a carriage. As she steps across the threshold, she is showered with Turkish candies and then handed a new broom with which she must sweep the floor. This is her sign of her submission to her new lord. After the bridal feast, her husband takes her to her new rooms and lifts the veil on her face.

But for the most part, she is taken to her new home like a new domestic animal bought at market. For she is, like them, meant for work.

I remember having seen, outside of Ergut, an old Turk walking by the side of the road. In the road were six women, struggling as they carried a long wooden pole the size of a fair-sized tree. It was the harem of one Ali Hassan, I learned, carrying home a new ridge-pole for the barn.

Do not think harem is a synonym for luxury, perfume, chiffon, trousers and tom-toms. Harem, as a word, means "hidden." Any woman who helps winnow wheat in a hot field, whose face is veiled, is "harem" just as much as one of the beauties in the "Arabian Nights." The women carrying the ridge-pole were "harem." The woman feeding the mulberry leaves to the silkworms at Brusa, a town famous for its regal silks, is "harem" if her veil is down. Mohammed, the prophet, said the veil was to be "a sign of her virtue and a guard against the talk of the world." By veiling herself, she protects her husband's honor and at the same time, seems to do most of his work, in discomfort.

The conditions among the rural haremites I found most pitiable. They are slaves to work and to their husband's whims.

I found one girl, educated in Athens, in a farm harem near Eski-schehir. She was a Georgian and had been a beauty. She was a fourth wife, spoke three languages—French, Greek and Turkish—and was tending goats for her fat husband, who was busy in a field near by making the other three wives work. In the country harem there is no servant, but there is a wife for every task. The husband may be ignorant and ugly, yet his wives wait on him like slaves, tho they may be Armenian, Greek or Albanian girls of intelligence and some schooling.

Turkish Government officials in the provinces are said to have taken up trafficking in women as a side issue. In the old days, says Miss Symons:

This practise was more common than now, altho graft is still what makes the Turkish Government "go."

An official would set out for his new office in Angora, say, with "commissions" to perform for friends in Constantinople. The "commissions" were always to find good-looking girls. They would search the province for them, buy them, settle with their parents, and ship them to their new husbands. Parents who didn't want their girls sold would pay the governor *backsheesh* (graft) to have them let alone, those who had a daughter to get rid of would pay *backsheesh* to lose her, and the friend in Constantinople would pay *backsheesh* when the girl came to his house. It was a graft in girls that cut three ways.

The Turkish men always think the Turkish women are happy as members of a man-ordained harem. To be forced to obey a husband, prepare his dinner—this makes the Turkish women happy, the men say. The women do not say much of anything. Often they are speechless from weeping.

Unfortunately, Constantinople, the regions in Anatolia and the coast of war-stricken Asia Minor are not the only districts where harems have been flourishing of late. The exchange of girls has spread east as far as Bagdad. Unlucky girl to be taken by the Arabs! The Arabs are Moslems, fanatics, cruel, uncivilized. Their women wear two veils, one covering the forehead, the other coming up to the eyes. This leaves a slit for the eyes. The mouth is tattooed, the nails and the hair hennaed. If they remain Christians, as some Armenian and Greek girls try to do, they are killed. If they turn Moslem, they are tortured by their conscience.

Two Armenian girls I knew had an experience in Bagdad that stirred me.

"What would you do if you saw girls who resisted the advances of men, desiring to put them in harems, killed outright on the street? When some one asked you to enter his harem and seemed willing to treat you kindly, would you not accept rather than be maltreated by many soldiers?"

Gamila, sister of Refika, flashed her black eyes at me as she asked the question. I was getting, in Constantinople, her story, which had begun near the gates of the city of Aleppo.

"The war came on. And we, Refika and I, were driven from our homes on the farm near Aleppo into the town. There we saw our two cousins sold to Turkish merchants of the town who had sold the girls the silk dresses they had on. We saw other girls killed who would not be sold. War is terrible. We were sold against our protests to two Turks living in Bagdad. They were traveling in the war district, where they had come to sell corn and dates to the army.

"One, who was my husband, was the governor, Zade Bey. The other, Ali Kemal Pasha, my sister's husband, was director of the mails—a fine position with much robbery of the mails to fill his pockets on the side. Both lived in Bagdad. Both kept harems. We were both favorite wives.

"Our houses adjoined each other and we used to wave at each other from the windows over the pomegranate trees. Both of us were honored by our husbands having dinner with us every night; many Turks who keep harems will not eat with their women. They did not beat us. On the contrary, they liked us. Beating would have been more pleasant.

"One day my sister tried to send me a note by an old woman servant, but the note was lost. The old woman saw my husband coming down the street and in her fear, dropt the note in the gutter and when she went back for it, the rain had swept it away. The note had said good-by to me.

"My sister ran away, I did not know where. Her husband was

30-Year Teeth in a 70-Year Body

Why shouldn't our teeth last as long as our bodies?

WHY should our teeth begin to go just as our bodies are in their prime? Is it natural or unnatural to lose the teeth?

Early, uncivilized men and women had teeth that stayed firm and sound for a lifetime. Skulls of primitive men and heads of mummies show strong teeth little affected by time.

The hard, uncooked foods and the rugged lives of our ancestors kept the teeth clean and the saliva always alkaline. The modern tendency of teeth is to ache, decay, and require attention long before the rest of the body has gone into decline.

Soft, cooked foods weaken the teeth by denying them exercise. In addition, tiny particles of this food left in the mouth break up and form an acid condition that attacks the structure of the teeth and causes decay.

Most people have "Acid-Mouth"

It is said that as many as nineteen out of every twenty people have "Acid-Mouth." And if it is true that "Acid-Mouth" is the chief cause of early tooth-decay, we can readily understand why so many persons lose their teeth.

Quite probably you have "Acid-Mouth" for if only one person in every twenty is free from this condition, your chances of having "Acid-Mouth" are nineteen to one.

To counteract the destructive work of "Acid-Mouth" is one of the purposes for which Pebeco Tooth Paste is made—and the reason why thousands of men and women use Pebeco night and morning.

How Pebeco checks "Acid-Mouth"

Pebeco counteracts "Acid-Mouth" by stimulating the flow of natural alkaline saliva, which is nature's own mouth-wash, and the most effective means of neutralizing mouth acids.

But not for that reason alone is Pebeco a good tooth paste.

Like thousands of other users, you will like Pebeco for several reasons: First, because it keeps the teeth clean and healthy. Second, because it counteracts the destructive work of "Acid-Mouth." Third, because it eliminates any bad taste that may exist in the mouth. Fourth, because it gives to the mouth a sense of refreshing cleanliness.

And from the first to the last squeeze, Pebeco rolls out of the tube fresh and creamy—none is wasted.

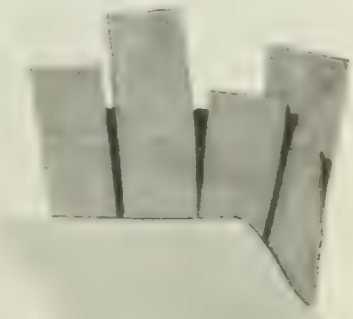
How to tell if you have "Acid-Mouth"

First, send for Litmus Test Papers and big trial tube of Pebeco

We will send you these necessary materials to demonstrate to you how Pebeco acts.

Moisten a blue Litmus Test Paper on your tongue. If it turns pink, that indicates an acid condition in your mouth. Brush your teeth with Pebeco and make another test. The paper will not change color, thus demonstrating how Pebeco helps to counteract "Acid-Mouth."

Fill in the coupon now, enclose ten cents and mail to us at once. The Litmus Test Papers and big trial tube of Pebeco will be sent you immediately.



Only one person in twenty is free from "Acid-Mouth."

LEHN & FINK, INC.
635 Greenwich Street, New York
Ask your Druggist for the Pebeco Tooth Brush—
It cleans every part of every tooth
Canadian Agents: Harold F. Ritchie & Co., Limited, 10 McCaul St., Toronto

LEHN & FINK, INC.
635 Greenwich Street, New York

Enclosed find 10 cents, for which please send me your Litmus Test Papers and large Trial Tube of Pebeco.

Name_____

Street and No. _____

City or Town_____

State_____

wild with rage. They tried to beat me to make me tell where she was. Did I know?

"Then my husband removed to Constantinople. He was a fool to do that. For after we had been there a few weeks the English officers came searching all houses for war prisoners. The armistice had been signed and by law I should, as a war prisoner, be made free. He was frightened and tried to hide me under some rugs, but the officers kept looking until they found me. They kept telling him that a servant girl next door had told them she was sure some poor girl was living with a Turkish husband, in a harem, and that she should be rescued.

"My husband would have shot the English soldiers, but he did not dare. Instead he talked polite French to them and said he did not know how happy wives were taken from their husband's arms. They asked me did I wish to leave his arms and I cried out fervently, 'Yes.'

"So without any packing of clothes, I left the house. As I reached the street I asked if I might thank the servant girl who had let me be rescued. Had it not been for her I would never have known I was free by law, for my husband never let me read the papers, talk to any one, or go out except at his side. They rang the bell and called her from the house next door.

"She came hobbling to the door in cheap slippers and with a yellow shawl on her head. I screamed. It was Refika! She had run away from Ali Kemal Pasha at night and hidden on cattle-trains bound for the sea coast. There after terrible adventures she had got a boat bound for Constantinople and had taken a job as serving maid to an old Turkish widow. And she had saved me from my husband.

"Don't go back to America without telling the American women there are harems!" Gamila's eyes flashed at the end as they had flashed at the beginning of her story.

THE OLD COLLIE DOG THAT SOLD FARMS

THERE IS A MAN WHO MAKES his living selling farms, through a big agency with branches in every part of the United States, and he says the best salesman he ever had was an old collie dog. The dog not only sold farms; it gave him a number of pointers about human psychology, some of which he passed on to his freind, Fred C. Kelly, who in turn set them down in the pages of *Printer's Ink*. The dog belonged on a farm that the agency of the farm-seller, Edward Strout, was offering for sale. The owner wished to sell all tools and stock, and as he would have no place to keep the dog, he was obliged to let it go with the rest of the outfit. Now, when the place was advertised, there were a number of similar, equally desirable farms offered in the same locality, but Strout received nearly ten times as many replies to his advertisement about the farm with the old collie dog as were attracted by any of the other. Subsequently, writes Mr. Kelly:

The farm sold so readily that Strout was astonished. He wondered if the dog had anything to do with it. To find out, he arranged to buy back the dog and established it on another farm, which he advertised, stating as before that the stock included a dog. Once more he received so many replies that he knew the dog must have been one of the reasons. Then he began to figure out just why this mention of a dog should have so much influence. The reasons are not difficult to find.

In the first place, if, among many farm advertisements, only one makes mention of a dog, that advertisement is so unusual that it makes more impression on the readers than any of the others. Even if one doesn't care for dogs, he might be inclined to answer the advertisement that most easily gets his attention.

It is the same idea that I once chanced upon when trying to sell a suburban home. I had squandered money on various want advertisements without ever achieving a sale. But one day I wrote an advertisement in which I said that there was a little cherry-tree in the back-yard. That cherry-tree sold the place. The buyer didn't really care whether he had a cherry-tree or not, but it made the advertisement unusual, and, moreover, it started his imagination going and made him think not only of cherries, but of grapes and berries and flower gardens, and all the other possible pleasures that go with life in the suburbs.

When a man interested in buying a farm reads that a dog is included, he is at once imprest, even tho unconsciously, with the idea of the completeness of the farm. He won't need to start out and buy any tools or stock. The place is all ready to move right on. Everything he may need is there and awaiting him—even a dog.

I suggested to Strout that I start a big dog kennel—something I had long wanted to retire and do—and raise dogs for the farms he has to sell. In this way, I pointed out, he could sell not merely 5,000 or 6,000 farms a year as he does now, but would be limited only by the number of dogs my spacious kennels would produce. But he thought the idea could be carried only just so far. With a dog in every farm advertisement, he said, the dog would cease to be unusual and would defeat its own purpose. He gave it as his opinion that to be really effective and bona fide the dog should be a good old dog that has actually lived on the farm.

Early in his farm-selling experience, continues Mr. Kelly, turning to another phase of selling psychology, Strout discovered that there is much truth in the old theory that the grass looks prettier on the other side of the fence. People are strongly inclined to believe that they will be better off if they buy in a State other than where they are. Distance lends enchantment. As for the practical application:

When a youngster Strout lived up in Maine, in a section where scarcely a farm had changed hands for many years. Plenty of farms were for sale, but there were no takers. He went to the owners of these places and asked if he might have the exclusive sale of them. To this the owners laughingly consented. Indeed they laughed so uproariously over the idea of selling a farm in that locality that they could scarcely control themselves long enough to answer his proposition. Strout then inserted advertisements, not in local papers, or even in Maine papers, but in Boston and New York. Within thirty days he had sold nearly every farm placed in his hands, all to people from a distance, who came and saw and couldn't conquer the human love of a bargain.

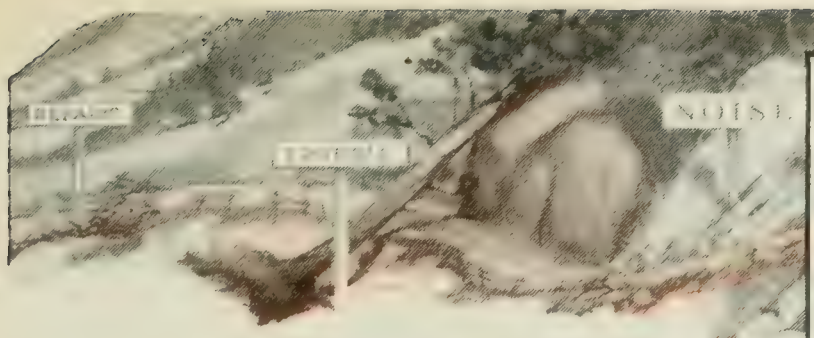
Strout then wondered to himself: "Gosh, I wonder how long this opportunity has been slumbering. If it's this easy, I can sell all the farms in the world." And he tripled his outlay for advertising. Frequently a man would come from Boston, or elsewhere, and, after looking at various farms, decide he would rather locate farther south in New Jersey or Pennsylvania. Strout then tried to exert his powers of salesmanship and talk him into buying in Maine. But one day he paused and asked himself, "Why? Instead of taking the time and effort to talk a man into something he doesn't want, why not have what he *does* want?" And at once he set about having a list of farms and agencies in other States. Right here he had hit upon a wonderful business principle.

Here is another story of Strout's. "When you're acting as a broker to sell anything," he says, "the man who is in special need of protection is not the seller, but the buyer. Naturally the seller, the man who has owned the property to be sold, must be familiar with it and its value. He is capable of fixing its price and needs no one to look after him on that point. But the broker owes it to the buyer who isn't familiar with the property to see that he doesn't pay too much for it."

Many a farm sale—and this might apply to other kinds of selling also—is lost because the prospect is not placed at his ease, but feels under obligations to the man who has taken him out to see the property. Suppose a man comes to town to look at a farm and the agent drives him ten miles into the country. But the farm isn't what the man wants. He would like to see other farms, but is ashamed of himself for putting anybody to so much trouble, when he may not buy, and so he makes some excuse to get away. Ed Strout realized that state of mind in the possible buyer in the game and always tried to give him the impression that he was going out in the direction of the farm they were to look at anyhow. "If you'll go along and keep me company," he used to say, "I'll appreciate it more than I can tell you." Then the prospect really enjoyed the trip, because he thought he was doing Strout a favor. When in such a happy mood he was more likely to buy a farm than if he were embarrassed and ill at ease over the fact that he might be a nuisance.

Here is the story of a farm that Strout didn't sell. He had arranged with a man to take a big place for $10,000 cash. The money, which represented the savings of a lifetime, was all ready, mostly in $100 and $50 bills. While Strout was attending to final details in the papers, the money lay on a table between him and the buyer. As he was about to hand over the deed and take the money, the buyer suddenly rose, picked up the roll of bills, and remarked quietly: "I've decided not to buy the place, after all. As I sat there and looked at all that money I realized how long it has taken me to earn it. It's everything I have in the world, and I've just now made up my mind not to spend it all in one place. I'll put it back in the bank and just rent a farm." There was no changing his mind, either.

"If I had only arranged with him to pay by check, or if I had known enough to keep the money covered up, out of his sight," Strout told me, "all might have been well. I took careful precautions never to lose another sale on account of having the purchase money too much in evidence."



Your own Common Sense tells you that there is a better, more economical way than

"Give me a Quart of Oil"

EVERY TIME you say "Give me a quart of oil" you set up a new hazard in the road to operating economy.

If *you* don't care what kind of oil goes into your crank-case—*why should the garage man?* If *you* don't care about repair bills—*why should he?* If *you* don't care what mileage you get from your gasoline, your oil or your car—*why should he?*

Thousands of motorists who say "Give me a quart of oil" get mere by-products of gasoline which sometimes cost the dealer as little as 20c a gallon and even less. For this "oil" the motorist pays from 20c to 30c *a quart* (at the rate of 80c to $1.20 a gallon). *Why not?* What else can you expect if you buy so carelessly?

But motorists are waking up to the dangers of "Give me a quart of oil."

* * *

EVERY TIME you say "Give me a can of Gargoyle Mobiloil—the correct grade for my car" you smooth the way to operating economy.

You get oil which practically every experienced dealer and motorist agrees is of the very highest quality. You get oil whose character and body scientifically fit the needs of *your* car. You will rarely find either a dealer or an experienced motorist who does not thoroughly *respect* the Oil, the Chart and the Company which stands back of both.

Gargoyle Mobiloil costs more to produce, and hence may cost you a little more *per gallon* than other oils. But the resulting operating economy far outweighs this slightly higher price.

Warning

DON'T BE MISLED by some similar sounding name. Look on the container for the correct name *Mobiloil* (not Mobile) and for the red Gargoyle.

Domestic Branches:

New York (*Main Office*)
Philadelphia
Indianapolis
Buffalo
Boston
Detroit
Minneapolis
Des Moines
Chicago
Pittsburgh
Kansas City, Kan.
Dallas

Chart of Recommendations

(Abbreviated Edition)

How to Read the Chart:

THE correct grades of Gargoyle Mobiloils for engine lubrication of both passenger and commercial cars are specified in the Chart below.

A means Gargoyle Mobiloil "A"
B means Gargoyle Mobiloil "B"
E means Gargoyle Mobiloil "E"
Arc means Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic

Where different grades are recommended for summer and winter use, the winter recommendations should be followed during the entire period when freezing temperatures may be experienced.

The recommendations for prominent makes of engines used in many cars are listed separately for convenience.

The Chart of Recommendations is compiled by the Vacuum Oil Company's Board of Automotive Engineers, and represents our professional advice on correct automobile lubrication.

	1921		1920		1919		1918		1917	
[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]	
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BIRDS - BEASTS - AND - TREES

THE GENTLE BLOODHOUND

A DESPERATE OUTLAW had fled to the mountains, and a sheriff's posse in pursuit came to a lonely mountain ranch late one afternoon during a hard snowstorm, and asked to stay for the night. With awed eyes the boy of the house gazed at these men of the law, with their broad-brimmed hats, their clanking spurs, their belts bristling with cartridges and weighted down at the hips by heavy revolvers. But what impress him most were the bloodhounds—for the first time he looked upon these monsters—two of them. They had trailed the desperado thus far, but had been stopt by the snow. They would have to spend the night in his mother's house. The boy's room was a shed, or lean-to, and when bed-time came, as usual, he went to it alone, for those were pioneer days. He struck no light, but sat down on his cot and began to undress. Then he noticed, in the corner of the room, a dark object. Gradually he made out what it was. His hair rose straight up as he stared at it. The thing was a bloodhound! Probably one of the officers, thinking the room unoccupied, had turned him in there, or perhaps the hound, when the door was open, had wandered in of his own accord. The whys and wherefores did not interest the small boy seated bolt upright on the cot, staring. He dared not think of crying out for help, for he was sure this would bring sudden and inevitable destruction. Hands shaking, he managed to get his shoes off. Slowly he crawled into bed. Carefully he pulled the covers over him, head and all. He lay wide awake, trying not to breathe. Then something happened. The story is told by Samuel A. Derieux in the *American Magazine* (New York):

Courtesy of "Country Life."

A KEEN DETECTIVE, BUT A KINDLY FRIEND.

The true bloodhound has a wonderful ability to follow a human trail, but he is not the fierce and bloodthirsty beast he is commonly supposed to be. He is especially gentle with children, who trust him instinctively, and for whom he makes a splendid playfellow.

Suddenly chills ran through him and his hair began to poke like porcupine quills into the pillow. He had heard from the corner a movement; the monster evidently had risen. He must be shaking his head, preparatory to his feast of small-boy meat, for the boy heard the flop-flop of long ears and chops.

Then something nudged him! . . . He lay there, paralyzed with fear, every moment expecting the covers to be yanked off him by those terrible fangs that could tear his heart out. Then on his heaving chest he felt a heavy weight. The monster had reared up on the bed!

He would have screamed now, but he was far past making a sound. He reached out his hand to avert, if even for a moment, inevitable destruction. The hand touched something warm, loose, baggy. It was not torn instantly off. Trembling, the hand felt up and along that warm, baggy thing. It encountered the side of a dog's head, with long, soft ears. And suddenly the boy knew: This was not a monster. This was just a big, cold, lonely dog.

Apologetically, humbly, the dog clambered on to the bed, stepping carefully over the boy. It lay down, curled up with a sigh of content, and its tail tapped the covers. The boy sat up, and tucked the covers around his new friend. Gratefully, a warm tongue licked his hand.

All that wild, stormy night the small boy and the bloodhound slept together. In the morning they were awakened by the sound of shouting. In the door the sheriff stood, yelling:

"Come here, boys! Come a-runnin'! . . . Look there! What do you think of that!"

This incident is typical of the popular idea of the bloodhound. His name has a terrifying sound. And his appearance fits in with the idea—the massive, grotesque head, with its heavy hanging flews and dew laps, the somber, brooding expression, the bloodshot eyes, all help to confirm us in our belief that he is the villain of the dog world. But, says the writer:

If belonging to an old and established family makes for gentleness, then the bloodhound ought to be the gentlest of dogs. The ancient Romans, it seems, used him to hunt the wild boar. Their statues and pictures show a dog with the same head and the same appearance. One tradition has it that he came to England with William the Conqueror; another that he was imported, in the twelfth century, first, because of his keenness of scent; and second—because of his docility!

But what about his terrible name? Surely it must have some connection with a bloody history.

There are two theories to account for this name: One is that in the old days, after large animals were wounded in the chase, this hound, because of his persistence and patience, was put upon the trail to run the animal to cover. Thus, tho he ran by scent, as all hounds run, he did follow a bloody trail. The other and most likely theory is that the name meant originally "blooded hound," to distinguish him from the mongrel; to denote, in other words, that he was a thoroughbred.

It is an interesting fact that in no other country has he the sinister reputation which he has in the United States. This reputation he got because he was supposed to track runaway slaves. Abolition literature is full of his terrible deeds. But if you look at the pictures in the pamphlets and books of that time you will see not a long-eared, brooding dog, but a short-eared, alert, powerful monster. "Cuban bloodhound" he was called, or "nigger hound"; and he was used far more in the West Indies than in the United States.

Now this monster was not a bloodhound at all, tho he had some bloodhound in him. He was partly, probably mostly, Great Dane or mastiff. These latter are the villains in his history.

Yet we must have our ideal, even if that ideal is of a villain. Most of us remember when the play "Uncle Tom's Cabin" came to town. We recall little Eva and Uncle Tom and Simon Legree, and—most thrilling of all—the bloodhounds.

"But those are not bloodhounds you've got there," a man who knew once said to the manager of the show. "Those are Great Danes."

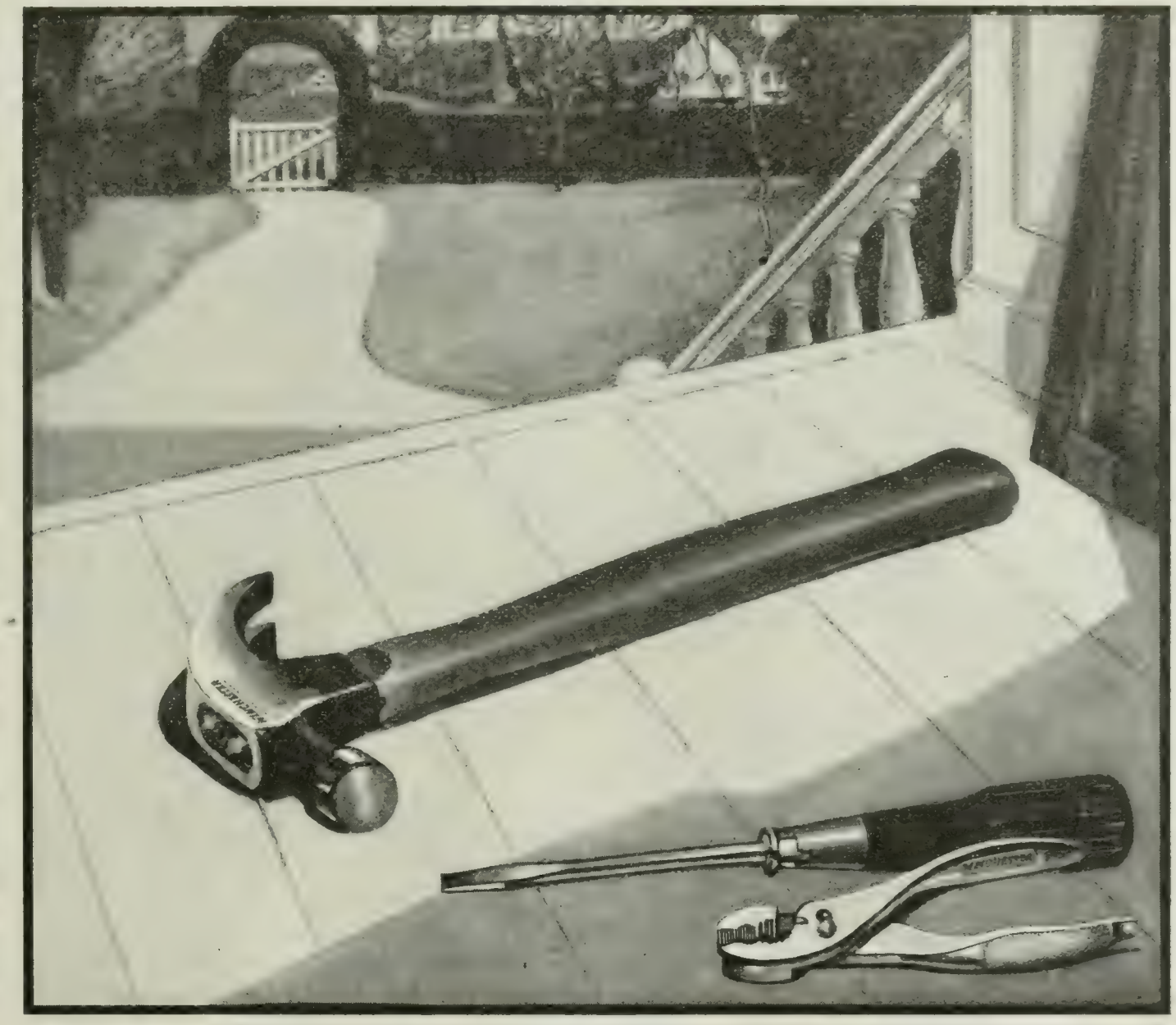
"I know it," confessed the manager. "But people *think*

WINCHESTER

TRADE MARK

TOOLS

1866 1922



Balance

¶Pick up a Winchester hammer—balance it in your hand—swing it! By the feel you recognize the skill in design and workmanship. It balances like a *Winchester*. You recognize that here is a tool which adds to the skill of the user.

¶The head is die-forged from crucible steel. It will not chip or crack. Full adze eye and interlocking steel wedges lock it to the handle. Face is ground to a true crown and will not bruise the wood. Claws pull a pin or a headless nail. Handle is second growth hickory shaped to fit the hand.

¶Winchester mechanics have for years made the fine tools used in gun manufacture—now their skill is also applied in making tools for you. Winchester tools include hammers, screwdrivers, pliers, auger bits, chisels, saws, axes, hatchets, and wrenches.

¶4000 Winchester Stores in the United States sell Winchester Tools and other new products. Look for this sign on the window: *The Winchester Store*. Ask at *The Winchester Store* in your neighborhood for a pocket catalog of Winchester Tools.

"Guaranteed to be of Winchester Quality"

WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO., NEW HAVEN, CONN.

TOOLS · POCKET AND KITCHEN CUTLERY · FLASHLIGHTS
GUNS AND AMMUNITION · SKATES · FISHING TACKLE

they are bloodhounds. They wouldn't stand for a genuine bloodhound. He's too tame and gentle."

What every hunting dog, and especially every hound, can do to a certain degree—namely, follow a trail, the bloodhound can do almost to perfection. His nose is one of the marvels of nature.

Just as every man's face and every man's handwriting and finger-prints are different from every other man's, so is every man's smell different. And just as detectives train themselves to remember faces, to decipher handwriting and finger-prints, so the bloodhound has been trained to follow the smell of the man he is sent after, and to follow that smell alone.

How "cold" a trail can he run? And how far can he carry it?

Well, here are some authenticated stories: In the later nineties the United States mail train was robbed at Casper, Wyoming. *Fifty hours* after the robbery, two bloodhounds were put on the trail. At once they took it off and led the officers through the desert. Thirty-six hours the chase lasted. Not once did the hounds hesitate. Finally, they bayed two men, who surrendered with such alacrity that the Federal officers laughed at the bloodhounds, declaring that, in their opinion, they had got the wrong men. But they laughed too soon. Afterward, they apologized. These were the men. It was proved beyond the shadow of a doubt.

That was a cold trail; but the conditions were ideal, in that few tracks, if any, had crossed it. But here is another story, also authenticated: In Nebraska a man attempted to kidnap a girl. Twelve hours after the attempt, two bloodhounds were put on the trail. They ran it nearly twenty miles and into a town where a fair was being held. The streets were crowded and people stopt to look at the hounds, thinking them a part of the entertainment prepared beforehand. But suddenly the hounds nudged their way through the crowd and stopt with wagging tails before a certain man. This man exprest amazement and indignation when told he was under arrest. But—six hours later he confessed the crime.

As has been said, the dogs, when they found the man, simply wagged their tails and looked around. They had no desire to attack him. Their pleasure consisted in having found him. "Here he is," they said. "Our part is over. In our opinion, this is the man. The court can do the rest."

It is interesting that the courts of a few States do not accept his testimony at all. They say he makes as many mistakes as an alienist. But in most courts his opinion, exprest by going up to a man, then looking around at the officers, is taken as a link in the chain of evidence—a very strong link sometimes.

A breeder of pure-bred bloodhounds, Mr. J. T. Branch of Norfolk, Virginia—two of whose dogs are employed regularly by the city of Norfolk for running down criminals, and are retained, just as lawyers are—was asked by Mr. Derieux what was the coldest trail he had ever seen run? This is the story he told:

Some years before, a young woman disappeared from a farmhouse, and Mr. Branch and his father were sent for. A famous old trailer, named Tiger, from whom the present breed of the Branch hounds is sprung, on being given the girl's handkerchief, started off confidently, and finally led them to a wharf. Since they were not running a criminal, old Tiger's leash had been taken off, and now he trailed to the end of the wharf and jumped into the river, where he swam round and round. Only at their orders would he come out.

But people declared that he was wrong; that the girl had not gone that way. So Tiger was taken back to the house, and again given the girl's handkerchief. Once more he led them to the wharf and jumped into the river. But again everybody insisted he was wrong. They were so sure of it that Mr. Branch scolded the bloodhound. His feelings hurt—for he was very sensitive—he was led back to the house, tail tucked.

Once more he took off, but this time in a different direction. He carried them to a cantaloupe patch, working very slowly, step by step, almost inch by inch.

Once in the cantaloupe patch, his work grew so painful, so slow, that everybody sat down and watched him. Over and over the same ground he went, round and round. I suppose he was going through real agony of concentration—such agony as a man undergoes when he is working out a problem almost too hard for him.

At last, still working deliberately, he left the patch and, step by step, inch by inch, carried them through a patch of woods, and to an old two-room cabin. Here, before the door, he stopt.

An old white woman came out, astonished. They told her what had brought them here.

"Why," she said, calling the lost girl by name, "she hasn't been here for four days. Four days ago she brought me a basket of cantaloupes. I haven't seen her since."

The river into which the wharf jutted is well within tidewater, and there is little or no current. Days later the body of the girl rose at the very spot above which old Tiger had swam round and round. He had been right.

DODGING LIONS IN THE MOVIES.

IT LOOKS TERRIFIC to see the movie actor clinging, apparently terror-stricken, to the top of a door while Brutus, the lion, springs at the seat of his trousers. But that is because you don't know Brutus. That clumsy animal can never make his first jump successfully. He can be relied upon for two attempts, but at the third leap, when Brutus does go over the top—the comedian won't be there. He will have stept aside on a little platform constructed at one side of the door. When Brutus comes sailing over, snarling and raging, he will go in a straight line, as all lions do, and the most the comedian will get is a bang or a swish of an angry tail in his eye. Then, before Brutus gathers himself to spring back again, the comedian will have disappeared for good and all. "See how easy it is?" facetiously queries William Steckler, familiarly known as "Curly," who is the chief animal trainer of the Universal City menageries. "You could do the same thing. That is why they don't pay very high salaries to the men who work with lions. To a brave man—and they can't use cowards at all—lions are just a part of the day's work. In case of a mishap, the director will contend that it was the man's fault for not remembering what he had been told about that particular lion." For the lion, unlike the tiger or the panther, can be depended upon to do certain things. When you see the animal dashing through the hallways of houses, chasing the actors, scrambling into the bathtub and even into bed, and yet find later that the actors appear safe and sound in a new film, you are apt to wonder how they escaped to play again. Is it done by trickery? you ask. It is not, says Mr. Stickler. There are not half as many tricks as you think; "the blasé public is more apt to be fooled the other way—to suspect a double exposure when looking at the real thing." The answer, he says, is a knowledge of lion temperament. Each big cat is a separate personality, and the trainer's safety, as well as that of the actors, depends upon his knowledge of what the brute will do. The lion has a single-track mind, and may be trusted to act true to form; thus the jumping lion may be trusted to show the exuberance of his feelings by an occasional leap, but a running lion will never do so, and if your movie director's idea of comedy is that you be chased by a roaring, snarling brute, it is much safer to be followed by one who keeps his four paws on the ground than one who goes sailing through the air after you when the trap-door doesn't work. How does the trainer know which kind of lion it is? Mr. Steckler explains in the *Illustrated World* (Chicago):

Such attributes run in families, like redheadedness and twins in humans. If a lion comes from jumping stock it will jump, but if its ancestors were always heavy-footed neither will this lion differ.

Exits? You can be assured that here is one thing in which expense is not considered. There are plenty of them in each set. Behind each stands an attendant with a pistol, ready to open or shut the door on an instant's notice. Every bit of the supposed room or forest is heavily enclosed with a high iron railing, and not an inch of canvas scenery is left unprotected.

"Where is the camera-man hero who grinds out the picture?" you ask. He is the one person who is at all times safe and sound in his own little cozy armored house, between the bars of which his camera lens are fitted. It may be more in regard for the camera than the man, but it works out just the same.

People who work with lions get callous. They lose their first nervousness when they learn they can depend upon the mental processes of the beasts. On the rare occasions when accidents do happen, it is with new animals whose temperament has not been sufficiently studied.

Do the lions have all their teeth and claws? They certainly have, and dentists take good care that they keep all the grinders which nature gave them. A toothless lion, like a toothless human, would be inclined to a stormy temper and would soon die of indigestion. As for claws, it would take four men a whole

THEY STAND UP TO THE HARDEST DUTY

Actual photograph of Goodyear All-Weather Tread Solid Tires in the service of The Columbus Consumers Supply Company, Columbus, Ohio

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GOODYEAR

day to file off Leo's, and inside of a week they would be as sharp as ever, because Leo would use all his spare time sharpening them again. Until he had them sharp he would be a most miserable animal, as his food would go slipping and sliding all over the cage for lack of prongs to hold it with.

An instance of a lion's single-track mind is his habit of running in a straight line, as a rule, when urged from the rear by the keepers with their blank cartridges and prongs, and certainty of this trait enables the director to inject some quite authentic excitement into the film. Says Mr. Steckler:

Sometimes a beginner—a girl—is seated at a typewriter, let us say, near the door. She is not thinking of lions, or she would shake so she would spoil the film. She does not dream they are anywhere near her. Suddenly a trap is opened on the other side of the doorway. Blam! right past her dashes a lion, pointedly urged from behind. He may bump right along past her, almost knocking her out of her seat, but unless she deliberately throws herself in his path, he will not even notice that she is there. He has his own objective in view and is making a wild dash to get there. The whole idea is—keep out of the lion's way.

When you see me wrestling on the floor with Ethel the lioness, who is a husky two-year-old, you are naturally worried for my safety. You needn't be. Ethel is a "good" lioness, and, what is more to the point, she knows and likes me. When Ethel was a little thing she and several other cubs used to run around my farmhouse like kittens, and on cold evenings the family would take the cubs to bed with them. The baby lions were brought up on milk, vegetables and cooked meat, which accounts for their nice dispositions, and, in fact, Ethel keeps her claws drawn in like a lady most of the time when she stops to remember.

There is doubtless a great difference in lions, just as among people. There are murderers, liars and thieves among them, just like humans, but good and bad lions have this in common—they both go mad at the sight and taste of blood.

The great thing is never to let them find out that human beings have blood, and that is why the study of their mental processes is the very cornerstone of success in handling them for motion pictures.

My lions—a troupe of fourteen, nine males and five females—are the most highly trained animals in the business. That means as much as you can train a lion. They are continually being rented by other film companies for from one hundred dollars a day up, principally up. Besides this a chaperon in the guise of a trainer goes with every lion—salary extra. The lions' trainers get about $150 a week, if they are any good, so one can see that it pays to learn cat nature better than it does to study Greek.

As an incident of how the unexpected—the fool mistake of the other fellow—is to blame for all serious accidents with lions, what happened recently to a leading lady and man is typical.

The stars of the picture were to be pursued by lions in the jungle. Of course, the lions were let out of a trap-door camouflaged with bushes. The stars were supposed to have quite a start, and the lions were being urged from behind until they were wild to get out and run. The man in charge of the trap-door became nervous and opened it a moment too soon, so that the beasts were let loose just as the two actors were abreast of them.

There was only one thing to do—fall flat on their faces and let the frantic animals race over them. The leading lady was thinly clad, so the leading man, who wore stout khaki, threw himself over her and very bravely shielded her with his body. Now, lions are like cats—when excited they run with their claws partly out. The leading man's uniform was torn to ribbons, as if it had been cheesecloth, and the leading lady's shoulder, which happened to be exposed, was laid bare to the bone. The lions hadn't even seen them. All they had done was run over them at top speed. This incident goes to show that the public is wrong in thinking that actors take no risks when playing with lions. They do, and the movie fans see the real thing."

This contention of Mr. Steckler's is echoed by Carl Louis Gregory, a camera man who has made many film studies of animals. Unlike Mr. Steckler, however, he reveals some of the subterfuges practised in the taking of lion pictures. He says in the New York *Evening Post:*

Animal pictures are risky things at best. You see a good many lion pictures, but even alleged milk-fed lions aren't any too comfortable to have around the lot. Usually, we make the films of lions and tigers with large triangular cages. The camera-man operates through the bars at the apex of the triangle, and the railings are out of the photographic range. The public gasps and wonders at the close-ups of people shaking hands with lions and of actors pulling the tails of wild beasts, but these shots are made quite safely. We take a near view of a man pulling a stuffed lion's tail and follow it with a view of a beast hopping about angrily."

GREY PUSS REFUSES TO BE DROWNED

GREY PUSS has one great ambition—she wants to see her kittens grow to be cats. The other farm cats' kittens are born in barn and loft and are drowned litter after litter, but after Grey Puss had lost two families, she became canny. She housed her kittens in a willow stump, and when later they were discovered, she found them a safe refuge in an old burial mound. And now she has brought them unharmed through their first babyhood; but it is very hard to keep them in food. The struggle has left its mark upon the little mother-cat. She has grown thinner and her coat has lost its glossy sheen. It becomes almost impossible for her to secure all the mice necessary; the crowd of rapidly growing children make increasing demands upon her skill. So sometimes in her desperation she leaves the straight path of virtue and follows the course nature urges upon her. The near-tragedy that befalls her on one of these nefarious excursions is told by Svend Fleuron in his book, "Kittens: A Family Chronicle" (Knopf, New York):

One day about noon she is skirmishing in the neighborhood of the farm.

She lies hidden in the grass, her head in the air, keeping sharp lookout for booty. In each of the pancake-colored orbs lies a vivid coal-black streak which divides the pancake into two halves. Cunning and deceit stream from her eyes.

Behind the garden hedge bordering the loose, dry, potato-planted earth, a farm hen clucks her thirteen chicks together. The hen has just finished an exhaustive scratching of the soil—and now is taking a simultaneous sun and sand bath, lying luxuriously with wide-spread wings, her plump, featherless belly fully exposed. The hen is asleep—her head, with its anemic comb, sticks up stiffly in the air. Her eyes are fast shut.

Grey Puss's opportunity has come—she makes a lightning spring forward.

With a resounding "cluck" the hen jumps up, puffs out her feathers and spreads wide her wings. Her anxious cry of alarm rings over the potato-field, whither she rushes feverishly to collect and protect her children. Grey Puss with a plump young cock in her jaws disappears with a mighty spring among the rye.

The furry inhabitants of the mound, who have been lying in a group sunning themselves, see the old cat approach, dragging the great chicken after her; she holds it by the neck, its body and long, naked legs hanging limp and pitiful to either side.

Big, the glutton, at once seizes hold of a wing, and, with closed eyes, grinds and tears the soft-stemmed feathers, making a great deal of noise about it.

Big's assault causes the chicken to swing toward him; at this, Black begins to feel nervous about his share of the spoil—with a jump he runs forward and hangs tightly to one of the legs.

With flattened ears and wide-stretched paws Black tugs with all his might. His neck is stretched forward and the front part of his body raised, but his stomach and hind legs drag along the ground. He resists strenuously and takes a firm hold—he will take care that Big doesn't steal all the spoil; or if he does, then he must pull him along too!

Grey Puss has let go her hold of the neck and now stands with the chicken's head in her mouth; she also will make certain of something—and she likes the head best of all.

Now the remaining kittens come forward. Grey buries her little black muzzle in the chicken's body-feathers. Following her custom, she goes very cautiously to work, and sniffs for a long time before taking hold. But Red, who is more impetuous, digs away with her foreclaws, trying to make a hole as quickly as possible.

After that, chicken after chicken kept vanishing from the farmyard, mysteriously, without trace. The farmer's precious racing-pigeons also disappeared, stolen, one by one in broad daylight. Some of their feathers were found by the fence—it was there that Grey Puss lay in ambush, and fell upon the birds before they had time to rise in the air. The men kept watch for her early and late, and the farmer often did sentry duty half the day with a loaded gun. But the cat was cunning and cautious, and the hours of vigil were too long for the farmer. So they decided to set a trap, and then, the story goes on:

She walked straight into it! That was not surprizing, for she was completely without experience of traps.

There she was; at last they had the criminal!

"The gray she-cat! Yes, I thought as much!" shouted the farmer, swearing. Yes, he remembered that gourmand well!

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Shuffle two entire packs of cards together and deal off on to the table, face up, four rows of ten cards each, from left to right,—forty cards in all—called the *tableau.*

The object is to release the cards from the tableau and *talon* (see below), according to the following rules, so that they can be built up in eight suits, beginning with ace, then deuce, three etc., to king.

In building, only the top card of the talon or a bottom card in the tableau can be used; the rule regarding the tableau being that no card can be used that has another card lying beneath it. Thus, at the beginning of the play, the cards in the bottom row of the tableau only are available, but as soon as one has been used the card which lies just above it can be used.

To play: If there are any aces in the bottom row of the tableau, release them, and lay them in a row beneath the tableau, the aces forming the *foundations* for building.

Then examine the tableau and endeavor to release cards so as to build up on the *foundations* (following suit, or to build down in sequence within the tableau itself, following suit). Thus if you have a king of hearts near the top of the tableau, and a queen of hearts which is available for use (no cards beneath it), the queen may be played on the king, and so on, playing available cards in descending sequence on to any card in the tableau. This should be done as long as such a play can be made, as it releases other cards desired for use. It is called *marriage*, and should be proceeded with with caution, as a sequence formed in a lower row may block a desired card above it, which might soon have been released.

As fast as aces are released place them in the foundation row.

In plays in the tableau, create, if possible, a vacancy (in a straight line) in the top row. This space will be of great advantage in releasing other cards in the tableau or talon. Vacancies in the top row may be filled with any available card, either from the tableau or talon. The player will use his judgment about filling the vacancies as created, or wait for a more opportune time.

When all the available cards are played, deal out remainder of the pack one card at a time, playing all suitable ones in descending sequence on the tableau.

The cards that cannot be played, either on the foundations or tableau, are laid aside, one on top of the other, face up, forming the talon.

If the foundations cannot all be completed in the ascending sequence to the kings, thus consuming all the cards in the tableau and talon in one deal of the cards, the game is lost. There is no redeal.

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It was she who ate only the heads of rats. And once, two years ago, she had been found with a chicken in her jaws. She would have been shot there and then, had not the foreman sworn that the chicken was dead before she found it. Well, now at last they knew the truth—the beast must be drowned!

Grey Puss suspected no evil when she was taken to the scullery, which she knew so well, and released from the trap. Furthermore, thirsty and ravenous as she was, she accepted their hospitality in the form of a large bowl of milk. They thought she should have something in reserve for her long journey.

She sat down, cat-like, with her tail curled round her behind, and in a moment of weakness allowed her former friend, the foreman, to stroke her back.

Just as she was finishing and was contentedly licking her mouth, stiff, horny fingers grabbed her and picked her up as if she had been a kitten. Other fingers opened a black abyss beneath her—and, with Box yelling and leaping round her, she was thrust quickly into a sack.

For the first time she began to suspect something wrong. She struggled violently and clutched with her claws—but down she went nevertheless.

She scratches madly at the sack. Her twenty crescent-shaped claws stick out through the canvas in white clusters. However much they shake she won't go to the bottom, but remains obstinately clinging half-way up the side. It dawns suddenly upon her that the humans have deceived her by their unusual kindness; now at last is confirmed what she has so often suspected that humans, when they try, can be even more cunning than she.

All is pitch-black around her. Her pupils contract, and her sight, which has always served her so well, now works a veritable miracle: she sees right through the canvas, sees clearly the gleam of water appear beneath her.

Suddenly she is falling . . . yes, she feels at once that she is falling! She clings even more frantically to the side of the sack.

But the sack is falling too! She withdraws her claws from the canvas and holds out her paws ready to land, just as she used to do in the old days when she was kicked through the trapdoor in the loft. Suddenly she feels something hard and cold touch her. She is not alone in the sack—she has a comrade!

The comrade is a brick.

The next moment she reaches the water. An ice-cold shower streams in on her, with a smell so horrible that she quite forgets to shiver. She is on the point of suffocation, and leaps up and down the sides of the sack like a fly in a bottle.

The sack is a new one. It has been sacrificed specially for her; they don't want to see her again! But just as the canvas has hitherto defied her claws, so, to a certain degree, it defies the water; she still finds a little air to breathe, in her mad death-dance in the dark.

All the time she tears at the sack. She is lucky, and makes an opening in the seam. She struggles through, comes to the surface, sucks in air, sees land, and paddles hurriedly to the bank.

No one saw the little head which pushed its way breathlessly through the green duck-weed; nor the thin, bedraggled body which a few minutes later stood shaking itself dry among the weeds.

Grey Puss went straight home to her kittens, and that by the main road. No sneaking along the ditches or crawling through the furrows, as so often before when dragging her spoil. No, to-day she came empty-handed, alas! besides being battered and breathless. She ran with all her might!

A great reception awaited her.

A whole long night and the half of a day she had been away—what a relief when she appears; thank goodness, she has come back at last!

Big, the strong man of the litter, rushes ecstatically to meet her, and flings both paws round her neck, dragging her tired, wet head from side to side until he nearly kills her with joy. The other kittens run straight to her udders, each trying to drink the most milk in the shortest time.

Quite bewildered, but without further thought of her experience, Grey Puss sits down and gathers the little kittens in her arms, while Big, filled with holy zeal, begins licking her wet, beraggled coat with his tongue.

After that day Grey Puss never dared venture into the farmyard, not even by night; she considered herself banished once for all. She became a total outcast, spitting and swearing at man's approach. "Fiew!" she would hiss, crouching back, as if pulled from behind; then turn and vanish in a flash. She forgot her happy days of kittenhood, and went back to nature and independence, her claws turned against every living being.

One morning she took a hare home to the young ones, and, a few days later, a full grown weasel—tangible proofs that she had learned now to overpower and kill the most refractory opponents. After a short time she learned even to bring down the swallow as it swept with dazzling speed over the earth.

HUNTING THE GRAY SEAL IN THE ARCTIC OCEAN

"I HAVE WASTED MORE SLEEP and had more failures when trying to shoot a large gray seal bull than in all the rest of my hunting life put together," says Major H. Hesketh Prichard, the big game hunter, in the *Cornhill Magazine* (London). Many difficulties surround the shooting of the gray seal. To shoot is one thing: to obtain possession of the trophy is quite another. He is very hard to catch lying upon a rock, and to shoot him in the water is useless unless the hunter knows his habits well. There is only one position in which it is legitimate to shoot at a gray seal when he is swimming, and that is at the moment he rises, when he has just filled his lungs with air, and when he is swimming along the top of the water in the position in which a man swims. But often he comes up in the perpendicular position, and then if a bullet is put through his brain ever so surely, down he sinks into the depths beneath. "I think I was keener to get a really large bull *grypus* than I have ever been on getting any animal before," and the Major continues:

There was at that time no really good specimen in the British Museum, and only those who have hunted the gray seal themselves can know the many difficulties which lend savor to the chase, or can visualize the wild and marvelous surroundings into which it takes you. It is necessary to land, perhaps, upon some rock where human foot may not have trodden for perhaps a decade, and landing is no easy matter. Your boat is dancing upon a six-foot swell. With your rifle slung over your back, and a pair of tennis shoes upon your feet, you have to cling and cling; then the boat backs off, and you crawl over to look down upon the rocks where the seals lie. They may be there, but they are much more likely not to be. The noises of the disembarkation will almost surely put them off, and it is common enough to reach the great rookeries where they live—great, that is, as masses of rock, not in numbers of seals, for I have never seen more than forty together, and that only once—only to find that the wind renders an approach hopeless. Then there is nothing to do but sit and watch the seals in the water with your telescope, and in due course to get back into the boat as best you can, and so once more for home.

At last the hunter was favorably situated on one of the Fruen Islands, where he had the assistance of a bearded Norwegian, nicknamed Svend Forkbeard, who spoke only in his native tongue. The boat to be used for the seal hunt was "one of those long, low craft with a carven figurehead which have come straight down from Viking days," and, says the writer:

All the gray seals in the neighborhood of the main island had been scared away by professional hunters, and nightly we prayed that the little wind that was still holding us back from the great skerries on the edge of the Arctic Circle would die down. At length came not a day, but an hour of some unknown day, when Svend Forkbeard said the weather would do. A party of five of us—my wife, myself, Svend and two of his comrades—went aboard the Viking boat and rowed out to the northwest.

It was easy to see merely by looking at the Viking boat that the adventure was to be a big one. We had food, and we had water. We had a number of grappling chains for pulling seals from the bottom, and, above all, we had an enormous six-feet-long sea telescope, with an object glass two and a half or three feet across. This sea telescope is much used by Norwegian fishermen. The idea is to force it down below the ripple; the glasses are, of course, of common glass, and by thus getting below the ripple one can look down into the green depths of the Arctic Ocean.

As far as I could gather, Svend and his friends were full of hope and pretty confident of success. One of them kept telling me of a seal that haunted those skerries. He kept on making a sign that its head was as large as the circle he could make with his arms.

It was a broiling day, and the sun beat down out of the heavens, turning the sea into a great yellow moving plane—in fact, one of the most salient memories I have of all that hunting up by the Arctic Circle is of a boat with a carven figurehead, ever moving, very slowly, and always, as it seemed, over a yellow sea. It was not long before we cleared the islands altogether, and now we began to realize how hard it is for man to visit the gray seal in his haunts. For a week we had had good weather, and yet out here there was still working a long and tremendous swell of deep water. They were positively mile-long swells; at times one could see right ahead, and then suddenly one would see

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BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES
Continued

nothing. They were, as it were, imperceptible swells, so long were they, and yet these imperceptible mighty swells were capable of making landing upon an unprotected skerry impossible. Once or twice we had a slight slant of wind which, as it was from the land, was all in our favor, and the Norwegians hoisted a red square-shaped sail.

At last, from the top of one of those long, endless yellow rollers, three skerries came into view, and were hailed by Svend with an ejaculation. He came to Major Prichard and pointed them out to him, patting him on the shoulder and telling him a lot of things in Norwegian that were doubtless very interesting but of which unfortunately the English hunter had not the vaguest idea. One thing, however, he was able to see for himself, and that was that they had hit on a most unfortunate juncture of the tide. Then, the writer says:

I prevailed upon the men to lie upon their oars while I got out my telescope and carefully spied the skerries.

It was not long before I had the seals. There were three of them. One was bobbing about in the water near a bare rock shaped like a bank of sand rising from the deep—such a bank as you may see on the east coast. The rock did not rise more than ten feet out of the water, but upon it lay two seals. To one of them I paid no attention at all, tho I think he was a good big bull, but the other—oh, the other! He was a seal such as a hunter might sometimes see in dreams. The sun had dried his coat so that he appeared to be of an even gray all over. But his size! He looked like a walrus. I cast my telescope over the other two skerries, but I saw no seals there, or at least none of any size, tho one or two were bobbing about in the water. But neither the other skerries, nor these seals, nor any other thing in the world interested me. Nothing seemed to exist but that one enormous seal.

But it was one thing to see the seal at a distance of about three-quarters of a mile and quite another to approach him. There was no other rock within several hundred yards of the low skerry upon which he lay. To approach him in the boat meant inevitably putting him off. He was, in a word, as completely master of the situation as if we had thrown our rifle and cartridges overboard.

Meantime, Svend Forkbeard was talking with the other two men, but nothing seemed to come of that, and he waved his hand, and as far as I could gather said that he was a large seal, a very large seal! The worst of it was that something had to be done, for the chances of our getting another day on which we could visit these skerries were not great.

In the various hunts he had had, Major Prichard had found that if one could land upon the rock which the seals inhabit they were very apt to come up and survey the intruder. He managed to extract from Svend the information that all around the rock there was a ledge extending perhaps as far as one hundred yards in places, in others fifty. He slowly translated to the Norwegian the plan of action he had formed. The Englishman would leave the boat and land upon the rock, where he would lie, while the boat stood off for a distance of half a mile or so. There was a chance that the huge seal would come to look at him. If he came where the water was shallow, he might be shot; if he came in deep water, there was nothing more to be done. The boat approached the rock and the hunter took a flying leap from the boat and landed on all fours with his rifle slung across his back. Meantime the seal had slipt off the rock into the water and had appeared again at a distance of some five hundred yards. The boat rowed away, and Prichard lay on the rock for about three-quarters of an hour, when he was aware that the big bull had risen about two hundred yards away and was looking at him intently. "I could, I think, have shot him almost for certain, but of course he was in deep water." Presently the seal submerged very gently, and then——

A few minutes later my heart literally rose into my mouth as I was aware of him some sixty yards from me, and swimming along in the best possible of all positions for a shot. The moment the white bead of the rifle showed against his head I fired, and a moment later had sprung to my feet and was waving my rifle and handkerchief to the boat.

The great seal was quite dead. He lay upon the water; his head had gone under, but his back still remained showing.

The boat, which had pulled away to some distance, came like a skiff on the Thames. My wife took the tiller, and the three Norwegians plied the oars. How they made the water fly! But beyond a glance I had no time to watch them. My eyes were fixt on the seal. Slowly and slowly the bit of back, which had at first been of some size, grew less and less—beautifully and gradually less, as the poet has it—until at last the waters closed over it. Now there was nothing but oil left. Then slowly the oil itself dissipated. I had hoped the seal would float, but I was not worried, for I knew that where I had shot him he must have sunk into shallow water, tho naturally I was very anxious that this should be definitely proved to be the case.

The boat came up over the swells, slowly enough, as it seemed, but really at a good pace. They had seen the shot through their glasses, and knew just where the seal was, and a moment later were over the spot. Then they thrust down the sea telescope into the water, and my wife called out to me that she could see the seal lying on the ledge of the rock. "It is the biggest *grypus* in the world!" she cried out.

And now the tragedy happened. Svend Forkbeard and his friends had applied their eyes also to the telescope, and were in a state of great excitement, and it was just this excitement which ruined everything. One of them let down a kind of grappling-iron garnished with sharp hooks, and dragged it across the seal. My wife, who was looking down into the water, and whom I would trust before any man of my acquaintance in a situation of the kind, gave a cry of dismay. "They have got it on the wrong side of the seal!" she cried.

Now what had happened was this. In their excitement those keen but miserable Norwegians had let down their grappling-hooks not between the seal and the deep water, but in such a position that they

must drag the seal from its insecure lodgment on the ledge into the fathoms-deep Arctic Ocean. There was just the chance—not a bad chance—that the hooks might catch and enter above the barb, in which case the seal would be raised. In fact, the men said afterwards, as far as we could gather, that they actually had caught, but the weight of the seal had dragged them out again. Anyway, they dragged the seal off the ledge, and through the sea telescope my wife had the intense chagrin of watching it flicker down into the very depths of the sea.

ADVENTUROUS BILLY, THE GREAT HORNED OWL

BILLY was an expert flier and a public nuisance. The family who adopted him never kept him shut up nor clipt his wings, so he was free to indulge his taste for diversion. During most of the day he sat on the peak of the roof, to the consternation of all respectable birds, who mobbed him unmercifully. Billy would sit through it all sedately, because, above all, he was a gentleman and never lost his dignity. But no sooner would any one on the street come out and sit on the porch than Billy would make an informal call, prompted, it is feared, by the hope of something to eat. His manners are thus detailed by Dell Coleman in *Bird Lore* (New York):

He would always alight on the walk, hop up the steps, and then bob his head. If this did not get any results, he would utter a soft *l l l ap*, and if there still were no signs of capitulation, he would fly up on the person's knee, head, arm, or shoulder, and this always brought some sort of result, usually ending in a flurry of feathers and Billy on his back in the grass at the foot of the porch—and why? Because Billy was almost two feet tall, weighed in proportion, and had claws as big as my hand.

One morning, two dogs came into the yard, a collie and a bird-dog. Seeing Billy, who was sitting on a stump, they gradually approached. When within twenty feet of Billy, the bird-dog slunk away but the collie was curious—so was Billy! He drifted off that stump and on to the collie's back. With a yelp, the collie set about going away from there—Billy decided to go with him—and did! He dug his claws in and hung on, balancing with the aid of his wings and, believe it or not, he actually lifted that dog off its hind feet for about eight feet. When the excursion reached the sidewalk, Billy dropt off at the feet of a little girl. With a screech, she followed the collie. I called Billy back and locked him in the chicken-coop.

This was another of his traits: He would follow a Plymouth Rock hen all over the place if given a chance and never harm her, but was death on cats. One day a stray cat got in the yard and Billy saw it. Quicker than a wink he had that cat back of the head and it was the end of Mr. Cat. I tried to get it away from him, and that was the first time he ever got in the least savage. Ordinarily I could roll him around, scratch his head, carry him anywhere and any way and he would never even offer to get mad, but this time he hung on to that cat with one claw and sunk the other into the calf of my leg and tried his best to bite my hand. I had to give up. He

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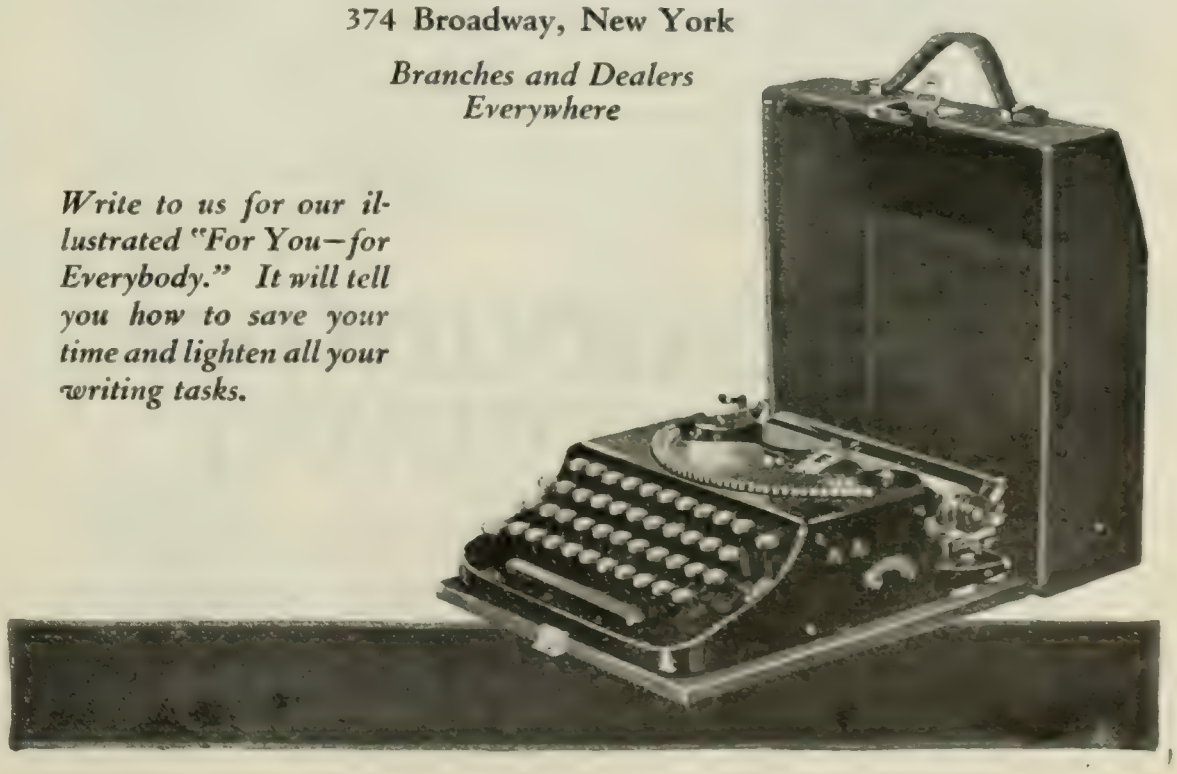

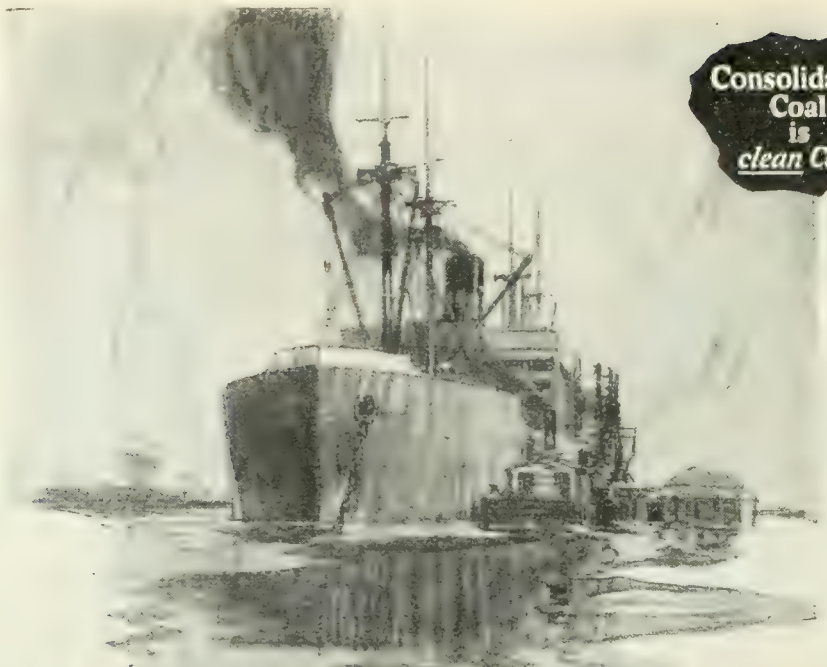

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BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES
Continued

never bit or struck at me with his talons again.

It is a common belief that owls can not see by day, but Billy could catch a spermophile in the brightest sunlight. Occasionally I would tuck Billy under my arm and we would go out in the country to some dry pasture where I would set him on my knee and wait. Soon Billy would see a spermophile, watch it for a moment with a fierce glance, then glide through the air on his five-foot wings, and, nine times out of ten, he would bring back that "gopher."

Toward the latter part of August, Billy began to wander, sometimes staying away two or three days, but he never objected to being caught, and would even come when I called. He was not so tame always, however. A friend of mine teased him one day. Billy stood for it a while, but "enough was too much." That boy received four gashes on one arm and a finger bitten to the bone.

Unfortunately, Billy acquired a taste for ducks and killed seven from a man's flock in the next block. The man took prompt revenge by shooting Billy.

TREES THE WOODMAN SPARED FOR THREE CENTURIES

FEW trees are so famous that when they come to die they are cut down to the click of the movie camera, yet that is what happened to two sycamores the other day in New York City. They were the trees in whose shade George Pope Morris is said to have written the well-known

> Woodman, spare that tree!
> Touch not a single bough;
> In youth it sheltered me,
> And I'll protect it now.

The school boys and girls of some three generations, in the agonies of "speaking pieces" have had the lines embalmed in their memories, and the old poem flashed back to momentary interest in the press when the trees were cut down. "Not a single bough" was left untouched by the "woodmen" of the Davey Tree Expert Company, who cut the trees limb by limb to prevent their falling. We read in the New York *World:*

> To the click of the movie camera the branches were cut, the boughs sawed and the trunks of the trees chopped. Only a pile of wood remains. They shaded the mansion in Old Chelsea in which a British General hid and from which he later escaped during Washington's occupation of New York. The place is now a girls' boarding house.
>
> The trees were more than three hundred years old. They died two years ago, and could have been saved, according to Martin L. Davey, an authority on trees, who said they were killed by lack of nutriment and neglect.
>
> The poem "Woodman, Spare That Tree" was inspired by an occasion on which a friend took Morris into the woods near Bloomingdale, New York, and pointed out an old elm under which he had played in youth. While they were examining the tree a man approached and was about to

cut it down when Morris's friend offered the workman ten dollars to spare it.

The three then went into the woodman's cottage and Morris drew up a bond to the effect that the tree should be preserved during the friend's lifetime. So strong was the impression the incident made on Morris's mind that he commemorated it in verse which he wrote under the sycamores back of his home.

THE COW THAT HELPED INVENT A WATER-WHEEL

THE cow had not dreamed of becoming famous. She was merely going modestly about her dairy business. How little we know what use the universe intends to make of us! History does not even record the cow's name; all that stands out of her life is a simple incident when she unconsciously helped to make the work of the world lighter. The romance is recorded thus in the Sacramento *Bee*.

Few people realize that the huge hydro-electric power developments now reaching every part of the world owe their origin to a homely incident which took place in Nevada County now more than sixty years ago, in which an early-day miner and his cow were the chief factors.

History and legend relate that on a hot day in the Summer of 1860 a typical placer miner of that period toiled on his claim near North Bloomfield. To supply water for washing the gold-bearing gravel he had provided a long length of ordinary hose, and as the fall above was considerable the water gushed from the hose with decided force. As the sun sank the cow came to the workings to slake her thirst and was in danger of upsetting some of the sluices and other devices of the placer miner. So the man turned the hose on the cow. By chance the water blast struck the bovine in her cuplike nostrils, throwing her head back sharply.

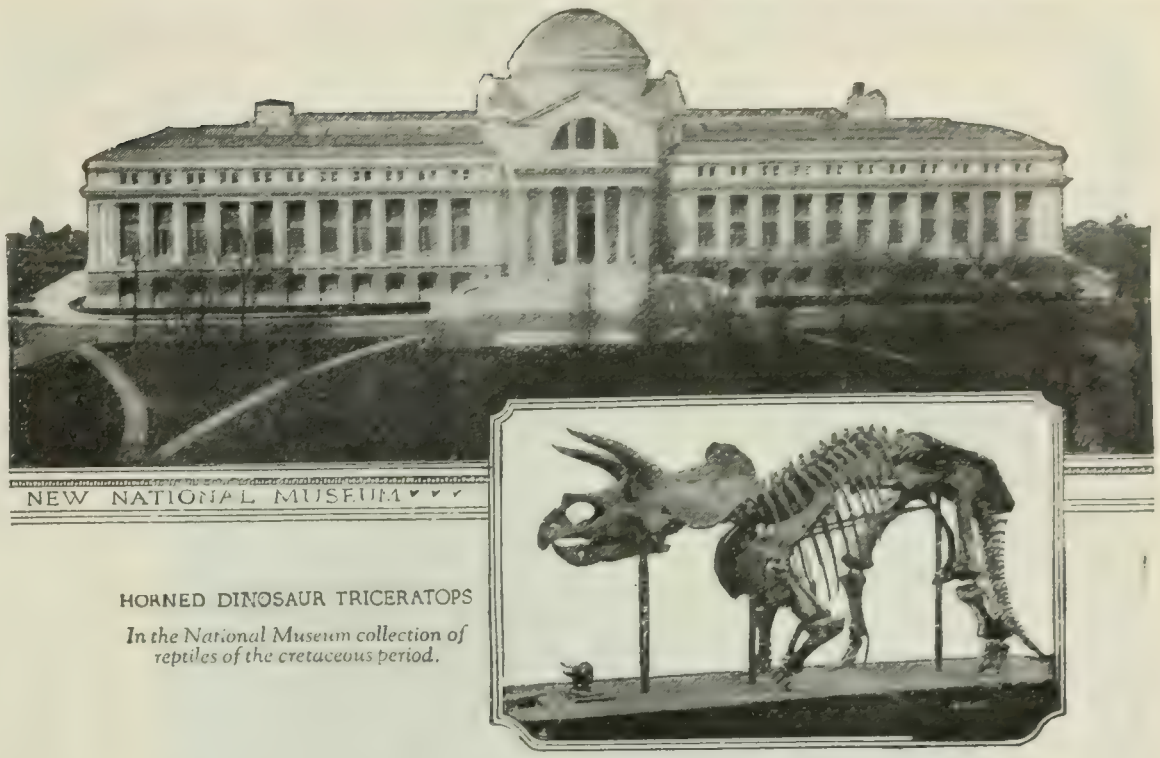
The man was Lester A. Pelton, out from Ohio on a mining venture, and later world famous as the inventor of the Pelton water-wheel, the device which forms the basis of the great turbines which transform water into electric energy.

Pelton stated many times that the idea of the invention came to him when he saw the effect of the water blast coming in contact with the cow's nose. Within an hour he was rigging up a wagon wheel with empty cans tied to the rim and was able to prove the value of what was later to be his great invention.

While still working his claim, Pelton built a complete model. Success came slowly, for it was not until 1885 that the machine was exhibited in San Francisco and capital interested in its manufacture for commercial use.

The primary idea of the inventor and early manufacturers was to furnish cheaper power for the California mines, and the first mine to adopt the device was the Idaho-Maryland of the Grass Valley district. At great expense water was brought from the higher altitudes, and the perfected wheel installed under the direction of the Coleman brothers, and the inauguration of the new power was made a gala event in Grass Valley.

It has been suggested that the birthplace of the mighty turbine should be appropriately marked, but no one seems to know the exact location of Pelton's old claim.



HORNED DINOSAUR TRICERATOPS

In the National Museum collection of reptiles of the cretaceous period.

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Who never to himself hath said,
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Washington is a fountain of inspiration for every true American—a city rich in historic associations. The noble and commanding Capitol, alone, is worth a visit to Washington. The Senate Chamber and the Hall of Representatives, where events of world portent have been enacted, never fail to interest; where silver-tongued orators have held their audiences breathless, where fiery patriots have brought the crowds in the galleries to their feet.

The very air of the Room of the Supreme Court seems charged with solemnity; it is here that America's most treasured of all documents, the Constitution of the United States, is safeguarded and interpreted.

Few see all of Washington, its memorials and nearby shrines of patriotism, in one visit. They come again. And many there are who go over the same ground twice, to have the fires of patriotism re-kindled, to experience once more the thrill that is felt in the presence of the everlasting tributes to the founders and defenders of this nation, to see again with their own eyes the evidence that America does not forget her valiant sons and daughters.

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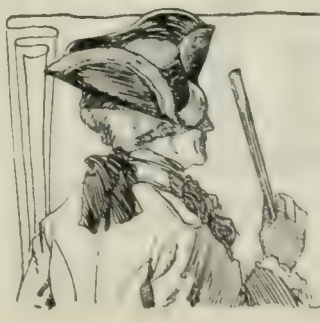

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BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES
Continued

JOHN BURROUGHS ON THE PLEASURES OF THE NATURALIST

EVERY crack and corner of nature is packed with life, and makes a page of the naturalist's book, open always before him. Lucky man is he, said John Burroughs, in his last volume "Under the Maples" (Houghton, Mifflin, Boston), for in winter or summer, rain or shine, at home or abroad, his pleasures are always near at hand. Burroughs was imprest with this fact when during some June days he was road-mending on the farm where he was born. To open up the loosely piled and decaying rocks was to open up a little biological and zoological museum, so many of the smaller forms of life were harbored there. They ranged from chipmunks to ants and spiders, and we read:

We disturbed the chipmunks in their den a foot and a half or more beneath the loosely piled rocks. There were two of them in a soft, warm nest of dry, shredded maple-leaves. They did not wait to be turned out of doors, but when they heard the racket overhead bolted precipitately. Two living together surprized me, as heretofore I had never known but one in a den. Near them a milk snake had stowed himself away in a crevice, and in the little earthquake which we set up got badly crusht. Two little red-bellied snakes about one foot long had also found harbor there.

The ants rushed about in great consternation when their eggs were suddenly exposed. In fact, there was live natural history under every stone about us. Some children brought me pieces of stone, which they picked up close by, which sheltered a variety of cocoon-building spiders. One small, dark-striped spider was carrying about its ball of eggs, the size of a large pea, attached to the hind part of its body. This became detached, when she seized it eagerly and bore it about with her legs. Another fragment of stone, the size of one's hand, sheltered the chrysalis of some species of butterfly which was attached to it at its tail. It was surprizing to see this enshrouded creature, blind and deaf, wriggle and thrash about as if threatening us with its wrath for invading its sanctuary. One would about as soon expect to see an egg protest.

Maeterlinck wrote wisely when he said: "The insect does not belong to our world. The other animals, the plants even, notwithstanding their dumb life, and the great secrets which they cherish, do not seem wholly foreign to us. In spite of all we feel a sort of earthly brotherhood with them. . . . There is something, on the other hand, about the insect that does not belong to the habits, the ethics, the psychology of our globe. One would be inclined to say that the insect comes from another planet, more monstrous, more energetic, more insane, more atrocious, more infernal than our own."

Certainly more cruel and monstrous than our own. Among the spiders, for instance, the female eats the male and often devours her own young. The scorpion does the same thing. I know of nothing like it

among our land animals outside the insect world.

Beneath his leafy canopy on the edge of the beechwoods, reclining on a cushion of dry leaves or sitting with his back against a rock, the naturalist finds himself in the mood to give himself to a day of little things. And the little things soon come trooping or looping along:

I see a green measuring-worm taking the dimensions of the rim of my straw hat, which lies on the dry leaves beside me. It humps around it in an aimless sort of way, stopping now and then and rearing up on its hind legs and feeling the vacant space around it as a blind man might hunt for a lost trail. I know what it wants: it is on its travels looking for a place in which to go through that wonderful transformation of creeping worm into a winged creature. In its higher stage of being it is a little silvery moth, barely an inch across, and, like other moths, has a brief season of life and love, the female depositing its eggs in some suitable place and then dying or falling a victim to the wood pewee or some other bird. After some minutes of groping and humping about on my hat and on dry twigs and leaves, it is lost to my sight.

A little later a large black worm comes along. It is an inch and a quarter long, and is engaged in the same quest as its lesser brother of the green, transparent coat. Magnify it enough times, say, many thousand times, and what a terrible-looking monster we should have—a traveling arch of contracting and stretching muscular tissue, higher than your head, and measuring off the ground a rod or more at a time, or standing twenty feet or more high, like some dragon of the prime. But now it is a puny insect of which the caroling vireo overhead would quickly dispose.

With a twig I lift it to a maple sapling close by and watch it go looping up the trunk. Evidently it doesn't know just where it wants to go, but it finally strikes a small sugar maple and humps up that. By chance it strikes one of the branches six feet from the ground and goes looping up that. Then, by chance, in its aimless reachings it hits one of three small branches and climbs that a foot or more, and a dry twig, six or eight inches long, is seized and explored. At the end of it the creature tarries a minute or more, reaching out in the empty space, then turns back and hits a smaller twig on this twig about an inch long. This it explores over and over and sounds the depths that surround it, then loops back again to the end of the main twig it has just explored, profiting nothing by experience; then retraces its steps and measures off another small branch, and is finally lost to sight amid the leaves.

Has the course of life up through geologic time been in any way like this? There has been the push of life, the effort to get somewhere, but has there been no more guiding principle than in the case of this worm? The singular thin about the worm is its incessant reachings forth into surrounding space, searching, searching, sounding, sounding, as if to be sure that no chance to make a new connection is missed.

Finally the black worm comes to rest and, clinging by its hind feet, lets itself down and simulates a small dry twig, in which disguise it would deceive the sharpest-eyed enemy. No doubt it passed the night posing as a twig.

Among the sylvan denizens that next

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BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES
Continued

came upon the stage were a humming-bird, a little red newt, and a wood-frog. The hummer makes short work of everything: with a flash and a hum it is gone. This one seemed to be exploring the dry twigs for nesting-material, either spiders' webs or bits of lichen. For a brief moment it perched on a twig a few yards from me. My ardent wish could not hold it any longer. Truly a fairy bird, appearing and vanishing like a thought, familiar with the heart of all the flowers and taking no food grosser than their nectar, the winged jewel of the poets, the surprize and delight of all beholders—it came like a burnished meteor into my leafy alcove and was gone as quickly.

All sylvan things have a charm and delicacy of their own, all except the woodchuck; wherever he is, he is of the earth earthy. The wood-frog is known only to woodsmen and farm boys. He is a real sylvan frog, as pretty as a bird, the color of the dry leaves, slender and elegant in form, and quick and furtive in movement. My feet disturbed one in the bed of dry leaves. Slowly I moved my hand toward him and stroked his back with a twig. If you can tickle a frog's back in any way, you put a spell upon him. He becomes quite hypnotized. He was instantly responsive to my passes. He began to swell and foreshorten, and when I used my finger instead of the twig, he puffed up very rapidly, rose up more upon his feet, and bowed his head. As I continued the titillation he began to give forth broken, subdued croaks, and I wondered if he were going to break out in song. He did not, but he seemed loath to go his way. How different he looked from the dark-colored frogs which in large numbers make a multitudinous croaking and clucking in the little wild pools in spring! He wakes up from his winter nap very early and is in the pools celebrating his nuptials as soon as the ice is off them, and then in two or three days he takes to the open woods and assumes the assimilative coloring of the dry leaves.

The little orange-colored salamander, a most delicate and highly colored little creature, is as harmless as a baby, and about as slow and undecided in its movements. Its cold body seems to like the warmth of your hand. Yet in color it is as rich an orange as the petal of the cardinal flower is a rich scarlet. It seems more than an outside color; it is a glow, and renders the creature almost transparent, an effect as uniform as the radiance of a precious stone. Its little, innocent-looking, three-toed foot, or three-and-a-half toed—how unreptilian it looks through my pocket-glass! A baby's hand is not more so. Its throbbing throat, its close-shut mouth, its jet black eyes with a glint of gold above them—only a close view of these satisfies one.

Here is another remarkable transformation among the small wild folk. In the spring he is a dark, slimy, rather forbidding lizard in the pools; now he is more beautiful than the jewel-weed in the woods. This is said to be an immature form, which returns to the ponds and matures the next season; but whether it is the male or the female that assumes this bright hue, or both, I do not know. The coat seems to be its midsummer holiday uniform which is laid aside when it goes back to the marshes to hibernate in the fall.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

WET SKY TRACTS IN THE SPOTLIGHT

INVISIBLE clouds, some of them fifteen miles high, are revealed by the potent rays of an army searchlight of over a million candle-power, in the bay of New York. They stand out, these "wet patches," as a dancer on the stage does in the glare of a theater spotlight. One hundred miles out at sea these weird luminous sky-patches have been seen by men on shipboard, who have wondered whether they were viewing some strange meteoric phenomenon, or a new kind of aurora. It is possible that these shining "wet-spots," far above the region of the ordinary visible clouds, may serve in future as beacons for the sailor, replacing the ordinary lighthouse for this purpose. Lighthouse-keepers up and down the coast, we are told by a writer in *Ship News* (New York), have been directed by the Federal Government to watch for these light patches in order to discover whether searchlights, illuminating the sky with a vertical or high-angle beam, may not be superior to the devices over which they preside. We read:

The light is at the Tompkinsville Lighthouse Station, where it was placed for experimental purposes. Observers are preparing a report for the Weather Bureau on the revelations made by the light on the different strata of moisture which exist in the air even when transparency seems perfect to the naked eye.

The existence of these layers of moisture has long been known, but the power of illuminating them provides a new means for studying them, and may become a valuable aid in analyzing weather conditions.

At great heights the searchlight's rays sometimes are reflected by half-formed clouds of irregular shape, in which the moisture is so rare the stars shine through. Sometimes the underside of a cloud reflects the whole beam. When this is seen overhead, a circular area is illuminated. From a great distance, so that the light is near the horizon, the observer can only see the edge of the light, which becomes visible to him as a bright line, sometimes straight and parallel to the horizon, sometimes sinuous or slanting, according to the shape or position of the cloud.

"There have been some curious effects," said M. L. Patterson, searchlight engineer of the Sperry Gyroscope Company. "Sometimes there has been a double light. The lower light results when the beam first strikes a cloud or stratum of greater moisture. Sometimes there is a hole in this. Part of the light goes through and hits another cloud or moist layer at a greater height.

"Another strange effect takes place in a low fog. This searchlight goes easily through the low fog-bank, or through a comparatively thick one, and makes its usual light in the sky which may be seen by any one who stands higher than the fog-bank.

"Many ships coming into New York Harbor are now on the watch for the light. The greatest distance from New York that it has been observed so far is 100 miles, where it was seen from a ship."

The light is produced on the principle

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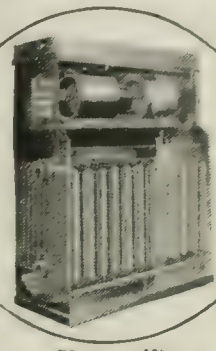
Phantom View

Fresh air from the window

Why Kate Didn't Graduate

Kate failed to graduate with her class. The teacher said she was "backward" but the family physician knew differently. Kate was simply a victim of poor ventilation.

The importance of good ventilation cannot be over-estimated. It is only necessary to quote from the Fifteenth Annual Report of the Educational Department of the University of the State of New York, which says that good ventilation has produced the following results:

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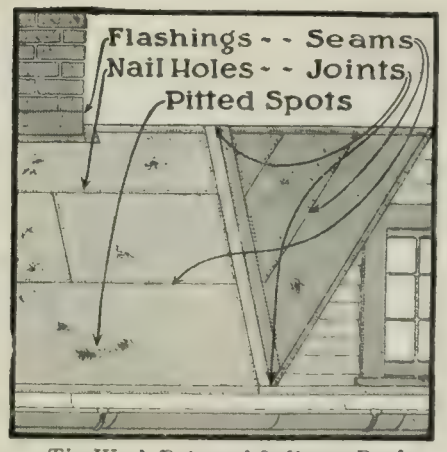

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of an arc light. The lower, or positive carbon, is five-eighths of an inch in diameter. The center of the light is the small ball of gases, burning at a blinding intensity in the "crater" of the carbon, through which a powerful electric current is passing. This light is reflected by a parabolic mirror, which collects all the rays of light and projects them in almost parallel lines through the glass. This glass is sixty inches in diameter and twenty-five and a half inches above the ball of burning gases. The rays are not perfectly parallel, however, and the beam consequently expands and gradually becomes diffused in proportion to its distance from the searchlight. The diameter of the beam is doubled every quarter of a mile, so that at the height of a few miles it will illuminate a considerable spread of cloud.

Mr. Patterson said a series of experiments would be made by photography to test the greatest heights at which the light was reflected. Cameras separated by considerable distances will take simultaneous photographs of light patches and determine their height by triangulation.

Army officers have watched the experiments with considerable interest, because of the value of the searchlight in connection both with flying and with anti-aircraft work. One of the chief purposes of the experiment at Tompkinsville has been to increase the practicability of night flights by airplane, the searchlights acting as guides to show the way to landings."

FIREWORKS IN WAR

FIREWORKS have only been used in warfare generally as signals, sometimes to set fire to the enemy's works. In recent times they have been employed also as illuminants. The "Star Shell" was particularly conspicuous in the late war. In an article on "Military Pyrotechnics," contributed to *Army Ordnance* (Washington), Mr. S. Wiley expresses a belief that the importance of such material from a military standpoint is not generally appreciated by the layman. He quotes a Colonel of Infantry as saying that in France all other means of communication except by means of runners were interrupted. Quick response to the call from the Infantry could be obtained by pyrotechnics, while any other means might be wiped out when most needed. In France, he says, the army never had sufficient pyrotechnics.

Pyrotechnics have been employed for centuries. Lately they have been used in signals and for purposes of general display. By their means aircraft were enabled to communicate with one another and with the ground, as well as to receive information from ground troops. Moreover, by the use of these mixtures artificial illumination could be supplied when needed.

Signal rockets and the Very pistol with its cartridge, at times redesigned to meet current methods of production, have been used since Revolutionary times. When the United States entered the war a survey of the requirements of our Army was made and the few pyrotechnics on hand were found to be obsolete.

A laboratory was established at Wash-

ington, where samples of signals, smoke torches, and airplane flares were made and tested. The system developed by this section, adapted to the manufacturing facilities in the United States, was not used. The French system was adopted instead, because our troops were so closely connected with the French. The signals, rockets and flares used by the United States troops were of French manufacture, except for the wing-tip flares and smoke torches, which were purchased from the British.

These pyrotechnics proved to be very inefficient in performance. Many failures in functioning were encountered, mostly due to too light construction. This was especially true of the rockets and paper encased flares.

After the Armistice was signed, a thorough investigation of the signals and flares used by our troops was made. The Board was of the opinion that we had too many signals, that too many types caused confusion in actual combat, and that better results would be obtained by reducing number and increasing efficiency. It was necessary to take pyrotechnic material out of the class of fireworks and place it, as nearly as science and experience would permit, on an equal footing with other ammunition with regard to ruggedness of construction and dependability of operation.

After the Pyrotechnic Board had made their recommendations, the Ordnance Department established a pyrotechnic unit at Picatinny Arsenal. This unit has been carrying out the experimental work necessary in order that pyrotechnic material shall meet the demands made on it. It may not appear to be difficult to construct a cartridge that can be projected into the air and produce a colored light, bright illumination, or a dense cloud of colored smoke. Altho a signal cartridge has a very plain exterior, it is made up of a number of units, each of which has a definite task to perform in a definite short time. Malfunctioning in any one of these units means a failure of the signal as a whole. The problem is further complicated by the fact that due to factors which can not be controlled, the conditions under which ejection of the pyrotechnics occur vary widely.

The latest type produced has been tested only recently, and gave excellent performance. The question of dependability of operation has been satisfactorily answered. The signal as built is rugged and entirely waterproof; in fact, in the recent tests several cartridges were fired after they had been immersed in water for a considerable time. They all functioned perfectly.

At the same time endeavor has been made to use more suitable illuminating compositions. In the past almost all of the illuminating material used in the signals was made up according to the old standard fireworks mixtures. While some of these mixtures produced good illumination and color, they proved to be unstable in storage. In others the visibility was poor, due to the enormous volume of smoke given off, in some cases sufficient to mask the illumination or color effect. The Pyrotechnic Division has to a great extent overcome this difficulty by using mixtures containing chemicals that will give very little smoke and at the same time increase the candle-power. The following comparisons will serve to illustrate this point:

The white flare used by the Infantry during the war for illuminating "No Man's Land" was a single star cartridge. This was projected to an altitude of about 200 feet and burned approximately five seconds

Collier's
THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

Vol. 69 No. 2 January 14, 1922

Harford Powel, jr., Editor
Loren Palmer, Managing Editor

Roger W. Riis, As...
Charles T. ...

To Lift This Country Up and On

Rome fell when the people of her empire took to huddling in cities; foreigners of eminence, like the great historian Ferrero, say that the United States may well profit by Rome's example. "A nation like a man can die of poor circulation when the blood is congested in the heart." Only within the past few years has come a realization of the danger; only lately have there come into the picture those thousands and millions of slim, strong wires along which speeds energy capable of producing more power, light, and heat than any other known force.

That energy, given its chance to work throughout the length of the land, is going to remove all danger of excessive urbanization. Day after day, given its chance, it makes the small town a better town in which to live; it brings the farm closer to the small town, putting the farmer in instant touch with the merchant who buys his product, the doctor who tends his ills, and the neighbor whose problems are as his own.

More miles of good roads, more motor-propelled vehicles, extension of railroad lines—and electricity, with its multitude of present uses and its infinite future possibilities—these will guard us forever against the perils of city congestion.

Let's become more than a nation of button pushers; we have it in our hands to become a nation that really knows something about the most tremendous force in the world.

Excerpt from Editorial in Collier's Weekly January 14, 1922

Communities having that grade of electric light and power service which is possible only when the company receives fair treatment and is "given a chance" will be found by comparison to be the leading communities in the country, industrially, commercially and socially.

Also it will be found that many of the 1,600,000 present owners of electric light and power company securities are citizens of these progressive communities. Not only have they invested their savings wisely and well, but they are helping their community to grow, and its neighboring territory to develop.

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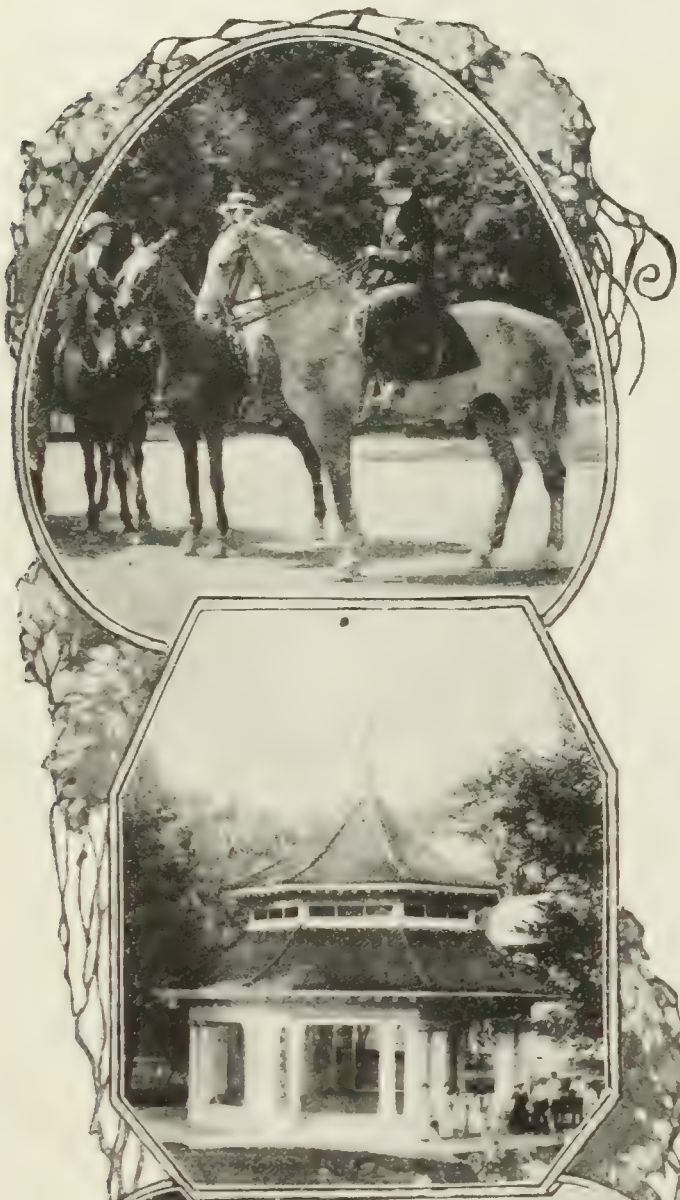

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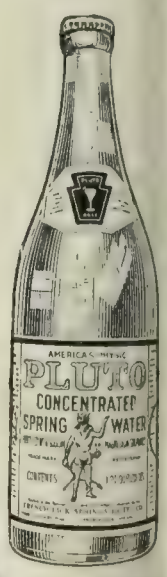

SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

with an intensity of about 10,000 candle-power. In the new signal elements consist of pellets which are expelled from a cartridge projected to a height of approximately 500 feet and are dispersed so that they light up a much greater area. The total candle-power developed is over 250,000, the time of burning being about five seconds.

The ground position lights during the war used by the Infantry to signal the location of their lines to observing aircraft were placed at intervals along the bottom of the trenches or in any location screened from the enemy. These lights were made in three colors—red, white and green. The composition was charged into a cylindrical paper case. These lights were not waterproof, and not stable in storage. A new type is under consideration and it is the aim by using recently developed color mixtures, to produce a compact, waterproof, serviceable light having greater visiblity than the old type.

The airplane flare used by our forces during the war gave at best only seventy per cent. performance. It is dropt from a releasing device suspended below the plane and falls from 200 to 400 feet before the flare and parachute are expelled from the flare case. It burns from four to seven minutes with an intensity somewhat more than 300,000 candle-power. Under average weather conditions, when dropt from an altitude of 2,000 feet, it will burn out just before reaching the ground. This flare does not have a variable time fuse and functions at approximately the same distance below the plane every time."

The recommendations of the Pyrotechnic Board, Mr. Wiley goes on to say, require that two types of airplane flares be developed; one having a candle-power of about 400,000 and a burning time of seven to eight minutes; the other a candle-power of about 800,000 and a burning time of four minutes. Both are to include a time fuse to permit functioning at any selected distance below the plane. He goes on:

Wing-tip flares are small flares burning for one minute and giving 10,000 to 13,000 candle-power. They are used to enable the aviator to make a forced landing at night or on a field that is not illuminated. These flares are held in light metal holders attached to the underside and at the extreme end of the lower wings of the plane. Wires run from the flares to a switch in the cockpit. Only about sixty per cent. function under service conditions, due to the fact that the containers were not waterproofed. An improved flare holder will greatly remedy the defects.

Besides the work on actual signals, the Pyrotechnic Division has had to consider means of projecting them. The rocket has had to be abandoned on account of its bulky form. Several methods have been employed and these are shortly to be demonstrated. An entirely new projector for the use of the Air Service in addition to being absolutely safe, is simple and positive in action, and easily installed on any type of machine. It will do away entirely with the many troubles which were encountered in the use of the Very pistols, lately declared obsolete.

The different problems are closely related to one another and encouraging progress is being made on them. A great mass of details are still to be worked out, but a big start has been made toward making pyrotechnic signals really dependable ammunition.

THE STRUGGLES OF INDUSTRY IN RUSSIA

MUCH matter in brief space is contained in a report on this subject made to *The American Machinist* (New York) by its Latvian correspondent, who describes the progressive steps by which Russian industry has been wrecked and the efforts now being made to rehabilitate it. According to the writer, the Bolshevist régime is not wholly to blame, since Russian industry was never strong and existed only because bolstered up by a high protective tariff. Peter the Great initiated this policy and from his time up to the Great War most of the large industrial concerns were owned by Russian nobility—some of them by the Tzar himself. Whatever may be said of the merits or demerits of the protective system in general, the correspondent is quite sure that in the particular case of Russia it did more harm than good. He writes:

"The population overpaid annually about 200 million dollars in the form of custom duties for imported manufactured goods; was obliged to satisfy its own needs with the inferior domestic manufactures, and even the wages in some industries were lower than on the farms.

A great part of the Russian factories depended upon government orders, being paid on a cost-plus-profit basis, without considering foreign prices for similar products. Hand labor prevailed, motive-power being only 0.92 horse-power operative, on the average, for all branches of industry.

It would be unjust to deny that the industry of Russia was handicapped by other factories, the more important of which was the lack of industrial credit. For various reasons banking in Russia has been backward. Having little capital the banks were not particularly inclined to open long-term industrial credits which were necessary for better equipment, improved machinery and new buildings.

The fact must not be overlooked that German capital had a controlling voice in the joint-stock commercial banks of Russia, and was not interested to develop Russian industry, because Russia was regarded and used by Germany as the chief and best market for her products.

The great war, not being fought on the soil of Russia but on territory occupied by the present Poland, Latvia and Lithuania, did not disturb Russian industry, but rather strengthened it. The existing plants were expanded, new ones were erected and small workshops were provided with mechanical equipment. As the war continued, Russia began to feel her dependency on imported foreign products, chiefly of German origin, and so new industries were created and developed—dyes, medicaments, explosives and various chemical products, surgical instruments, optical glass, agricultural machinery, electrical goods, automobiles, and airplanes in particular.

Since March 1917, labor began to dominate the political and economical life of Russia. Labor began to dictate to the

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

government and to demand increased wages, not only for the future, but for the past. All those demands, being sanctioned by the new government, were satisfied. The eight-hour day was introduced (April, 1917), and the compensation for overtime work was increased 150 per cent.

In July of that year the manufacturers, frightened by the still increasing demands of labor, began to shut down their plants, and in the autumn there were many unemployed, who, not being able to find work, returned to the farms."

The most serious blow to Russian industry, the writer says, was the control of labor introduced when the Bolsheviki seized the power. By a decree of November 14 factory committees were established. Their task was to introduce and maintain order in factories, but in reality they turned their activities to further demands of increased wages, regardless of the actual earnings of the enterprises. He goes on:

The decree of November 19 directed all manufacturers to insure their laborers against unemployment. By a decree of December 16 all banks were united in one National Bank. The new Bank furnished credit only on recommendation of the factory committees. The manufacturers one by one were obliged to suspend activities.

At the same time the communistic government began to nationalize and confiscate the factories and workshops, the management being handed over to the factory committees.

So disastrous were the effects of these conditions that by April, 1918, the industries in Petrograd employed only 144,530 hands, instead of 365,777 in 1917. Free passage was introduced on all railroads to enable the unemployed to return to the farms, or even emigrate to Siberia, where food was yet abundant. Hence the disappearance of the industrial worker.

Nevertheless the nationalization of the industries was continued, and more radical changes were introduced. All piece work was abolished, thus reducing the difference between the skilled and unskilled. An enormous decline in output followed.

Another factor of almost equal importance commenced to exercise its influence on the crippled industry—hunger. The grain crop of 1917 was 18 per cent. below normal. This created a scarcity of food in cities, and the result was a rush to the farms. The big cities have lost three and a half million inhabitants since 1917.

As the result of all this, the productivity of the industry decreased well-nigh to naught. Obtaining nothing from cities and industry, the farmer ceased to bring his products to the city and as early as the spring of 1918, the food was forcibly collected from the farms by soldiers. Factories were abandoned by workers, because the farmers did not supply them with food; and the farmers withheld food from the cities because neither the cities nor the factories were able to return in exchange the necessary implements and commodities.

The Letts and Poles were at war with the Bolsheviki and the Soviet Government was forced to keep the Red army—and feed it. The food was to be obtained from farmers, mostly in exchange for manufactured products, and, consequently, the government was obliged to maintain the

existence of industry and to raise productivity. Besides that, there was a shortage of workers and it was necessary to draw more of them to the factories.

Extreme measures were adopted. In order to raise the productivity, the daily ration was raised—if the worker prolonged his day over eight hours. It would seem strange that such a trifle was able to stimulate the worker to prolong his working day, but in reality it was so.

At the same time the factory committees were abolished because they did not justify the hopes of the Bolshevist leaders. These committees lost the last remnants of discipline, and even plundered the factories themselves.

By a decree of January 1, 1920, all industrial establishments became militarized, and the management handed to individual directors who had unrestricted power, including the right to deprive the worker of his daily ration and to exile him to a punishment camp. It has been said that in March, 1920, these camps contained 240,000 exiled workers.

The factories being militarized, the discipline grew strong; delays and walkouts were not allowed. The government began to interest itself in the Taylor system and formed advisory committees composed of representatives of the former leaders of industry.

By January 1, 1920, of Petrograd's 740 important factories only 434 were open, and only 171 of 681 in Moscow were going. Notwithstanding the militarization and the efforts of the government, in the spring of 1920, 75 per cent. of the operating factories became idle.

Various projects were invented to save the situation. It was resolved to unite the better factories in trusts, and to lease the smaller ones to cooperatives or even to private manufacturers. In connection with this it was necessary to restore the rights of private property and the personal rights of private manufacturers. The Soviet Government by this recognized that the nationalization of industry was a failure.

Offering the wrecked industrial establishments for lease, the Soviet leaders expected there would be a rush of private persons, but their hopes were not justified. By November 1, 1921, only 4,200 enterprises were taken on lease, employing a small number of hands each. In 1,266 cases the leases were given to private persons (sixty of them former owners), in 500 to cooperatives and in twenty-five cases to municipalities. All are connected with farms and, consequently, will not be affected by irregularities of transport. They will work only for their immediate market.

The Bolshevist leaders openly declare that labor in Russia will be strong so long as the big industries remain in the hands of labor. Hence the forming of trusts and combines. The Soviet Government is trying to keep the country under its control by concentrating the basic industries under its management. That is called the "capitalism of the State." If experience is anything the government's management will be always handicapped by lack of private initiative.

It is worth while to note the collective pay system introduced by the Soviet Government to raise the productivity of the individual worker. The minimum output of an enterprise is fixt by the government in advance, as are the budget of the enterprise and the compensation for work. If the personnel of the enterprise, conjointly, will discharge the less efficient members and will produce the fixt output, the fixt amount of pay, as compensation, goes in

Above photo 30" Ideal with riding trailer

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

full to the remaining personnel and is distributed according to the efficiency of each operative. If the output is higher than the fixt amount, an additional adequate compensation will be allowed.

The results are good, if Bolshevist reports are true, the productivity being raised 10 to 15 per cent. There are many reports that the Soviet Government is not able at present to deliver to its industrial enterprises the promised money, food and other products, and this fact, undoubtedly, will check the good-will and efforts of the employees.

THE FORECASTING OF CROPS

PREVIOUS weather conditions influence the size and quality of crops; but in what way and to what extent? If we knew, the knowledge would be worth thousands of dollars to us. This kind of forecasting has apparently been attempted chiefly in India and in Italy, where a committee of the International Agricultural Institute founded by the King is now working on it. An article on the subject is contributed by R. A. Hooker to *The Quarterly Journal of the Royal Meteorological Society* (London), from which we quote excerpts made for *The Monthly Weather Review* (Washington). Mr. Hooker mentions two main lines of research; firstly, the determination of a cycle of years at the end of which similar meteorological and agricultural phenomena are reproduced; and secondly, the effects of different types of weather during or shortly before the growing season of the crops. The second is the one with which we are concerned here. He writes:

Early students were handicapped by lack of data concerning the crops and many of the crops were merely listed as "good" or "bad," thus making accurate summarization impossible.

The beginning of this branch of study started with the inquiry of Gilbert and Lawes, in 1880, of the relationships between the winter rainfall and the yield of wheat the subsequent autumn. They concluded, on the strength of 14 years' data, that seasons of highest productiveness were characterized by higher than average temperatures during most of the winter and early spring, and a prevailing deficiency of rain in winter and spring.

An advance in scientific procedure is to be marked when actual statistics of crops begin to be available in sufficient quantity. Sir Rawson W. Rawson, in examining the relation between the rainfall and the sugar crops on the island of Barbados, found for every inch of rainfall during the preceding year, a yield of 800 hogsheads of sugar in the whole island. Thus he proposed to predict the crops by multiplying the preceding year's rainfall by 800.

This work of correlating weather and crops, Mr. Hooker concludes, is of paramount importance; to anticipate, with a reasonable degree of probability, a type of weather known to be injurious to crops will save many dollars. The determination ought to lead to immediate application to practical uses, but he has yet to find, he says, that the results obtained have been put to any such use, obvious and instant tho the application may appear to be. He goes on:

What of the future? Far more investigation is yet required into the behavior of different crops under different conditions of weather. One of the great organizations undertaking this work is the International Agricultural Institute founded by the King of Italy in 1905. This organization comprises representatives of practically every government on the face of the globe.

Some years ago, the institute appointed a permanent committee on agricultural meteorology whose duties are: (1) Finding the importance of daily records of the weather in determining the statistics of the most favorable conditions. (2) Studying of the factors which contribute to the largest yield. (3) Studying the relation that exists between the totality of the crops and the aggregate of the various atmospheric phenomena. (4) Determination of the "good agricultural year" in relation to atmospheric conditions. (5) Studying the different elements necessary for a good harvest, for instance, amount of light, heat, humidity, rain, etc.

DO WE EAT TOO MUCH SUGAR?

WE EAT too much sugar, and we usually take it in too concentrated form, says George E. Cornforth, writing on "Use and Abuse of Sugar" in *Life and Health* (Washington). If we should eat sugar in no more concentrated form than that in which it grows, we should not eat enough to do us any harm, thinks Mr. Cornforth. But in the concentrated form of candy, confectionery, sirups, and foods sweetened with granulated sugar, its taste is so much enjoyed, and it is so nutritious, that it is very easy to eat enough to be detrimental to the health, or rather, it is very hard not to do so. He continues:

The concentrated sugars are irritating to the mucous membrane lining the alimentary tract, and tend to produce gastric catarrh, and I am not sure but that there is some connection between the prevalence of appendicitis and cancer and the excessive amount of sugar eaten. Also the presence of a large amount of sugar in the stomach interferes with digestion, as a concentrated solution of sugar tends to preserve foods. The natural or dilute forms of sugar are not irritating and do not interfere with digestion.

Cane sugar is readily absorbed, and, if taken in excessive quantities, may be absorbed before being digested, and there is no digestive ferment in the blood to digest it, so it becomes a foreign substance in the blood which must be eliminated. Fruit sugar, being predigested, is ready to be absorbed into the blood without digestion, and is not a foreign substance when so absorbed, tho if eaten in excess it may be absorbed more rapidly than it can be used by the body, and will be eliminated by the kidneys. There is a ferment in the blood that will digest maltose or malt sugar, so that if maltose is absorbed into the blood it will not be a foreign substance, as cane sugar is.

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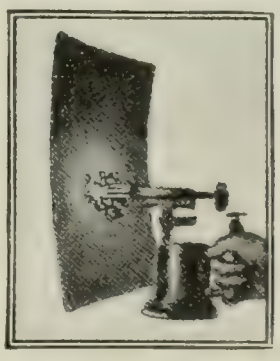

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Dwellings $25,000 upwards	Rigid asbestos shingles	Colorblende—five-tone, brown with or without red or gray accidentals
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*Note—Industrial buildings, call for expert advice
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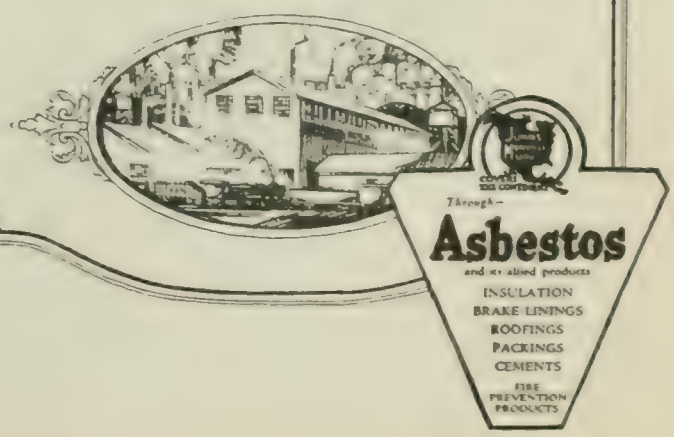

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

sugars is that the natural sugars are accompanied by mineral salts which are indispensable to health, while the process of refining and concentrating sugar removes these medicinal and health-giving substances, so that a diet which includes large quantities of concentrated sugar is sure to be lacking in mineral substances.

Sugar-cane juice is found to be health-giving when fed to babies, while cane sugar, when included too largely in the diet, will make the building of sound teeth impossible, and will even take lime right out of the teeth, because such a diet lacks lime; but lime is contained in sugar-cane juice.

Concentrated sugar is so nutritious that it quickly satisfies and takes away the appetite. For this reason a person who eats quantities of sugar or candy, especially between meals, is not likely to eat enough wholesome food to maintain health. One chocolate cream, for instance, furnishes almost 100 calories, a quarter of a pound furnishes about 500 calories. One square of chocolate furnishes 175 calories, a quarter-of-a-pound bar furnishes 700 calories, and if it contains nuts, it will be still more. And when we consider that about 2,500 calories is the food requirement for a day, or about 800 to a meal, one can see what a quantity of nourishment is taken by eating a little candy between meals.

Four ounces of sugar a day, Mr. Cornforth asserts, is the limit that the body can use. Statistics show that the average consumption in the United States is four ounces a day per capita. Babies do not eat four ounces a day, and there are some adults keep below this limit; therefore there are many people in the country who are eating more sugar than is good for them. He proceeds:

We are sometimes reminded by people who wish to make an excuse for satisfying their craving for candy, that candy is given to soldiers to enable them to work hard or make forced marches. It is true that sugar and candy are concentrated foods and may be used for a short time to support a spurt, the body drawing on its present supply of minerals for the time being, but that would not do for a continuous diet. The average American uses more sugar than would be given to soldiers to speed up their fighting energies.

I think it is safe to say that sugar is abused (misused) by a great many Americans, to guard against which I would offer the following suggestions:

Persuade yourself to satisfy your craving for sweets as largely as possible with natural sweets—raisins, prunes, dates, figs, sweet apples, sweet oranges, pears, bananas, honey. These contain most valuable mineral salts, as well as sugar. Eat no candy between meals. If candy is eaten, let it be only one or two pieces eaten at the end of a meal as a dessert. Eat only one dessert with a meal.

A small amount of sugar, just enough to make it palatable, may be used to sweeten cooked and canned fruit, not enough to "preserve" it. Preserves and jelly should be treated as candy, just a little being eaten occasionally as a part of a meal, as an accompaniment to a nut food, or with cottage cheese, or in a dessert.

THE WORLD'S WATER-POWER

FRANCE hopes to pay off part of its war debt by riches gained by development of latent water-power. Switzerland has been borrowing millions to harness the cataracts of the Alps. What Henry Ford expects to do with the power generated at Muscle Shoals, Tenn., is a matter of common knowledge. These three examples are sufficient to indicate a very general trend toward increased use of this source of power.

It is interesting to note that the United States has 40 per cent. of the developed water-power of the world, and only 6 per cent. of the total potential water-power. According to the United States Geological Survey, the water-wheels of this country have a present capacity of 9,243,000 horse-power. Further interesting facts are set down as follows:

The leading States in developed water-power are New York, with 1,300,000 horse-power, and California, with 1,111,000. These State totals compare favorably with those for some of the most progressive countries in water-power development in Europe, where France leads with 1,400,000 horse-power, Norway has 1,350,000 horse-power, Sweden 1,200,000 horse-power, and Switzerland 1,070,000 horse-power. The largest percentage of power has been developed in the New England States, where the capacity of the water-wheels installed is 1,381,000 horse-power and the estimated potential power at low water-storage is 868,000 horse-power. In the Pacific Coast States—Washington, Oregon and California—the capacity of water-wheels installed is 1,893,000 horse-power, and the potential power at low water without storage is 11,500,000 horse-power. The largest water-power development in the world is at Niagara Falls, where the plants in operation have a capacity of 870,000 horse-power, of which 385,500 horse-power is on the United States side. The capacity of the plants at Niagara is being increased by 114,500 horse-power in the United States and 300,000 horse-power in Canada. Other large plants are one of 170,000 horse-power on the Mississippi at Keokuk, Iowa, from which power is transmitted to St. Louis, and two plants aggregating 268,500 horse-power on St. Maurice River in Canada, from which power is transmitted to Montreal, Quebec, and other cities. Canada ranks next to the United States in water-power development, with 2,418,000 horse-power, or over 10 per cent of the world's total.

Europe has one-third of the developed water-power in the world. Two plants at Rjukan, in Norway, have a total capacity of 239,000 horse-power, and at Trollhättan Falls the Swedish Government has installed a plant of 155,000 horse-power. At Lake Fully in Switzerland, the remarkably high head of 5,413 feet is utilized. France, Italy, Germany, Norway, Sweden, and Switzerland have each developed more than 1,000,000 horse-power.

In Asia, Japan, with 1,000,000 horse-power, and India, with only 150,000 horse-power, are the foremost countries in water-power development.

New Zealand has developed only 45,000 horse-power but is rapidly increasing this amount. Australia has practically no developed water-power. The island of Java has 56,000 horse-power developed or to be developed by plants under construction.

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A ScotTissue Towel is not inanimate paper. Thirsty Fibre makes it a living impulse of absorbency—thirsty at the slightest contact with water.

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A ⅜ of an inch thickness is made especially for laying over old floors. Costs even less, as the old floor makes the sub-floor.

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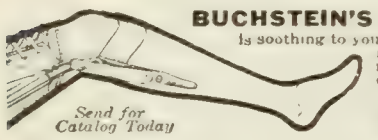

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Cyclone Fence prevents trespassing; protects home surroundings against vandalism. It is artistic, yet unobtrusive; harmonizes with property enclosed; increases the attractiveness and value of property; is strong, durable and permanent. Write Dept. W-100 for beautiful booklet, "About Fence for Your Home." No obligation.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

Africa possesses only 11,000 horse-power of developed water-power.

The total potential water-power of the world is estimated at 439,000,000 horse-power at low water, of which 62,000,000 horse-power is in North America and 28,000,000 in the United States. Africa is richest in undeveloped water-power, with 190,000,000 horse-power; Asia has 71,000,000 horse-power, South America 54,000,000 horse-power, and Europe 45,000,000 horse-power.

OYSTERS WITH GREEN GILLS

GREEN-GILLED oysters, specially grown in France as a delicacy, and occasionally found on our side of the ocean, owe their peculiarity to a vegetable growth and not to the presence of copper, we are told by Science Service's *Science News Bulletin* (Washington). This microscopic vegetation is regarded abroad as lending a particularly delicious flavor to the oyster. In Marennes, France, we are told, the bivalve is cultivated in special "claires" or small artificial tide-water ponds, in which the oysters' gills become bright green. There is a great demand for them at Marennes and at many of the famous French watering places because of their flavor and unusual "fatness." The price paid for green-gilled oysters is considerably higher than that paid for normal "white" oysters. Says the writer:

While the oyster farmer of Marennes goes to some trouble to rear his oysters particularly to obtain the green coloration of the gills, the American oyster farmers of certain parts of the Chesapeake Bay and North Carolina sound regions have occasionally been granted by nature the privilege, generally much against their wills, of rearing green-gilled oysters when they would have been better satisfied with the ordinary American "white oyster."

The greening of the breathing apparatus of the oyster is caused by a vegetable pigment characteristic apparently of a single microscopic plant, a diatom. The rate of growth and reproduction of this particular diatom is governed by very delicate changes in the chemical constitution of the sea water in which it lives. The oyster ingests a large number of diatoms of many different species in its normal feeding process. So when the particular diatom whose pigment causes the greening is very abundant, it naturally feeds freely on that also.

The greening results directly from the chemical attachment of the green pigment of the minute plant to the white blood cells of the oyster. The compound thus formed destroys the value of the cell, which becomes then a true waste product of greenish color floating about in the blood of the oyster. The gills, in addition to serving as the "lungs" of the oyster, are so constructed that waste products are excreted through them. It is because of this function therefore that the gills of the oyster become green. The vegetable pigment of the diatom, not much different from that found in cabbage or spinach, has attached

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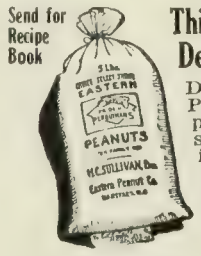

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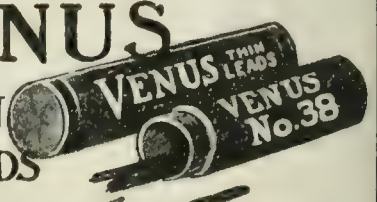

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to insure in the large volume of comprest gas practically complete and instantaneous combustion, forcing the high-pressure piston down on the working stroke.

On the clearance stroke, which follows, the products of combustion, still at comparatively high pressure on account of the large volume of the combustion chamber, are admitted into the clearance space above the low-pressure piston. This piston receives into its cylinder at every stroke the products of combustion from either one of the high-pressure cylinders.

It will be noted that no combustion takes place in the low-pressure cylinder. This latter fact gives opportunity for an ingenious use of cushioning at the upper end of the low-pressure piston stroke so that a small amount of the gas is comprest to about the same pressure as the exhaust from the high-pressure cylinder. Even at 1000 feet per minute piston speed the velocity of the gas passing through the transfer port does not exceed 200 feet per second. For cooling the valve seat at this point ample water-jacketing is provided.

Various ratios of compounding have been used, ranging from 6 to 1 up to 10 to 1. These compound engines work at a piston speed of about 700 feet per minute in comparison with standard marine practise of about 900 feet per minute. In the small sizes, ranging around 75 to 100 horse-power, this speed would work out at about 400 revolutions per minute. There is nothing extraordinarily complex about the construction of this engine; in fact, in many details it is less complex than the standard Diesel.

It is obvious that such a prime mover, equaling, if not exceeding, the ordinary Diesel in economy of fuel consumption, would have a very wide range of adaptability. The readers of *Pacific Marine Review* will be principally interested in its adaptation for marine propulsion. In this connection Mr. Sperry advises twin compound Diesels driving single propeller shaft through single reduction gearing and connected through electro-magnetic clutch couplings.

For this purpose Mr. Sperry has developed a novel electro-magnetic clutch, which affords a very elastic method of driving. This clutch is in effect and principle practically an induction motor and consequently drives with an air gap or multiple air gaps between the driving and the driven elements.

The conclusion of Mr. Sperry's paper is given as follows:

In combustion engines the high-pressure principle is scientifically correct. Broadly speaking, however, these various engines represent only the early stages of the development. Simple Diesels are, generally speaking, extremely crude. It is high time that the next logical step be taken so that the full capabilities of the high-pressure principle in combustion engines may be realized in service.

Any contribution toward increasing the availability of combustion engines will not fail of appreciation by the engineering and prime-mover interests generally. It is believed that the results for the first time announced in this paper warrant the prediction that engines employing the multistage or compound principle will occupy a dignified place in the combustion-engine art. If this principle should assume leadership, it will, of course, only be because of its demonstrated practical usefulness and general merit. At the present these appear to be of such magnitude as to at least insure wide adoption.

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"After Eight Years"

"FOR eight years I had been thinking about making a will—and only eight days ago did I finally get down to doing it," reads a letter received from an insurance salesman.

"I had been closing some insurance with a trust company man when he asked me: 'Have you made your will?'"

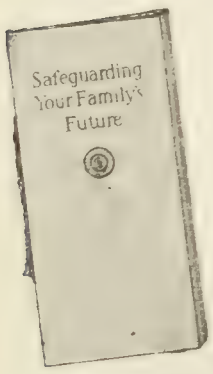
"I admitted I had not. I said: 'I don't suppose it makes any difference as my wife will get everything and that's the way I want it.'"

"'Don't be too sure,' he said. 'As you have no children, the law in our State would give your wife only a part of your property, and your brothers would likely get the remainder. But you can direct that all shall go to your wife if you make a will.'"

"That woke me up. The same day I had a lawyer draw my will, naming a trust company as executor and trustee for my wife."

"I know that hundreds of live-wire business men I call on are as ignorant about wills as I was. And there is not another thing—not even insurance—that they are so slow in acting upon."

A Free Book About Wills



Have you the knowledge about wills that a well-informed business man should have? What is a will? Can it be changed at any time to fit new circumstances? What is an executor and trustee? How can you insure the wise investment and management of the money you leave?

A booklet—"Safeguarding Your Family's Future"—will help you answer these questions. It can be obtained free at trust companies or by writing the address below.

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INVESTMENTS ▾ AND ▾ FINANCE

BEGINNING TO PAY OUR WAR DEBT

THE Government's first step toward refunding the $6,500,000,000 due in the next year and a half was taken by Secretary Mellon when he called in the 3¾ per cent. Victory notes for redemption a few days ago. This is the first notice of any form at repayment of any of the war issues, altho the Treasury has for some time been quietly buying bonds on the market. Holders of Victory 3¾'s may present them for redemption at any time before the redemption date, June 15, 1922. All interest will cease on June 15. Upon presentation at a Federal Reserve Bank or branch, holders of the notes, as Secretary Mellon has announced, will be entitled to have them redeemed and paid at par with an adjustment of accrued interest. The coupon due June 15 should be detached and collected in the ordinary way. In case the coupons due next December or next May are detached, their value will be deducted from the redemption value of the bonds, to be paid to holders of the coupons when subsequently presented for payment.

On the Secretary's decision to redeem the $400,000,000 outstanding in 3¾ notes, the New York *Tribune* comments editorially as follows:

This step is significant in that it marks the exercise for the first time of the privilege which the Treasury retained in the case of several of the war-time loans of calling them before the date of maturity. The Victory Loan, the fifth of the great popular war-time financing operations, was payable in 1923, and the Treasury also took the option of paying off the bonds in 1922. Secretary Mellon's order affects the partially taxable 4¾ per cent. Victory notes also in so far as their convertibility into the totally exempt 3¾'s ceases on February 9. The overwhelmingly larger share of the loan consisted of 4¾% notes, which were purchased by all except the very rich, to whom the tax consideration was paramount.

The immediate effect of the announcement, as a writer on the New York *Evening Post's* financial page observes, "was a scramble by holders of Victory Loan 3¾ per cent. notes for other tax-exempt securities, with a consequent rise in prices." Investors are said to have turned first to the tax-exempt Liberty 3½'s, then to the new $75,000,000 Federal land bank issue, and then to tax-exempt municipals. Dealers in this last class of bonds have been reporting greatly increased activity, continues the writer in the *Evening Post*.

In financial circles, according to the New York *Times*, "it is expected that the Government's next big operation will be retirement of its 4¾ per cent. Victory notes and the gradual whittling down of the floating supply of 3½ per cent. Liberty bonds."

Of wide interest, in view of the fact that the income tax is due March 15, is Secretary Mellon's further announcement that Victory notes of either 4¾ per cent. or 3¾ per cent. type will be accepted instead of cash, in paying income or profits taxes due next month. The Secretary's announcement is quoted as follows in the daily press:

Victory notes, in order to be acceptable in payment of taxes on March 15, 1922, must be in coupon form and must have all unmatured coupons attached; that is to say, coupons for June 15 and Dec. 15, 1922, and May 20, 1923. Settlement for accrued interest on the notes from Dec. 15, 1921, the last interest payment date, to March 15, 1922, will be made by check from the Federal Reserve Bank direct to the taxpayer. Victory notes in registered form will not be acceptable.

The Treasury is making this offer to accept Victory notes in payment of March 15 taxes in the belief that it will be a convenience to taxpayers. It will at the same time provide further for the gradual retirement of the outstanding Victory notes, and thus facilitate the refunding operations which are necessary in connection with the maturity of the Victory Liberty Loan.

HOW STEEL STANDS

THE barometric character of the steel industry and the contradictory scattered reports about prospects in various steel centers lend significance to a careful survey of steel prospects prepared by the Cleveland Trust Company. Nineteen twenty-one is frequently spoken of as the worst year in the history of the industry. Production fell to 20 per cent. of capacity in July last; there was a revival during the late fall and another curtailment at the end of the year. At present the steel plants are about half employed, but rising prices of steel stocks on the security exchanges indicate a growing investor's faith in a coming revival in the industry. As the Cleveland Trust Company goes on to outline in a recent bulletin the steel situation as seen from the official financial center of the world's greatest steel-making region:

The constructive elements in the outlook for the iron and steel industry include:

1. The depletion of finished steel stocks.
2. The prospective important buying by the railroads.
3. The thorough liquidation of steel prices.
4. The outlook for greater construction activity.
5. The probability of lower freight rates during the year.

During the past two decades steel has become the "universal metal" with an ever-widening diversification of uses. It is an indispensable material for innumerable manufacturing enterprises. When production of steel began to recede in 1920, it soon fell below the level of the country's minimum requirements. The result was that the country was swept bare of surplus

CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

February 15.—After a conference between British officials and Michael Collins, of the Irish Provisional Government, the evacuation of Ireland by British soldiers is resumed.

The Permanent Court of International Justice is opened at The Hague in the presence of Queen Wilhelmina and her consort.

February 17.—The Italian Cabinet under Premier Bonomi is defeated in the Chamber of Deputies on a vote of confidence.

The Irish Free State bill passes its second reading in the House of Commons without opposition.

February 19.—Members of the football team of the Irish Republican army recently captured at Dromore, Ulster, have been ordered released by the Viceroy, according to an announcement in Belfast, and Michael Collins, of the Irish Provisional Government, has promised to release kidnaped Loyalists.

The French Government informs the participating Powers that it will not be possible for France to take part in the Genoa conference if it is called on March 8, and requests the Italian Government for a postponement.

February 20.—A new revolution has broken out in Portugal, according to a dispatch from Madrid.

A party of British troops, which was shortly to leave Ireland, is ambushed near Dublin and one officer is killed and another wounded.

DOMESTIC

February 15.—Senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska, introduces a resolution in the Senate calling on the President for the minutes of the negotiations, discussions, conversations and proceedings of the Arms Conference in connection with the Four-Power Treaty.

February 16.—President Harding suggests, in a letter to Chairman Fordney, of the House Ways and Means Committee, that the funds for the soldiers' adjusted compensation be raised through a general sales tax, or that action be delayed until such time as the country "may safely undertake to pay at once in full."

Secretary of War Weeks orders 3,203 more men home from the Rhine, which leaves there only 169 officers and 2,217 troops.

The United States, Great Britain, Japan and France, parties to the Four-Power Pacific Treaty, have notified Portugal and the Netherlands that they will respect the rights of these two nations in the Pacific as fully as their own, according to a Washington dispatch.

February 17.—The consolidated statement of national banks issued by the Comptroller of the Currency shows that the peak of liquidation was passed some time between September 6 and December 31, 1921, since when the tendency has been steadily toward improving business. The aggregate of all deposits on December 31 last, was $15,075,000,000, a gain of $514,000,000 since September 6.

President John L. Lewis, of the United Mine Workers, wins the fight made against him in the national convention at Indianapolis by the combined forces

A Delightful Test

To bring you prettier teeth

This offers you a ten-day test which will be a revelation to you. It will show you the way to whiter, cleaner, safer teeth.

Millions of people of some forty races now employ this method. Leading dentists everywhere advise it. You should learn how much it means to you and yours.

Clouded by a film

Your teeth are clouded more or less by film. The fresh film is viscous—you can feel it with your tongue. It clings to teeth, enters crevices and stays.

Old methods of brushing leave much of that film intact. The film absorbs stains, so the teeth look discolored. Film is the basis of tartar.

How it ruins teeth

That film holds food substance which ferments and forms acids. It holds the acids in contact with the teeth to cause decay.

Millions of germs breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea. So most tooth troubles are now traced to that film, and they are almost universal.

Now we combat it

Dental science, after long research, has found two film combatants. Many careful tests have proved their efficiency. Leading dentists everywhere urge their daily use.

A new-day tooth paste has been created, called Pepsodent. It complies with modern requirements. And these two great film combatants are embodied in it.

Two other effects

Pepsodent brings two other effects which authority now deems essential. It multiplies the starch digestant in the saliva.

It multiplies the alkalinity of the saliva. That is Nature's neutralizer for acids which cause decay.

Send the coupon for a 10-Day Tube and watch these effects for a while. Note how clean the teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of the viscous film. See how teeth whiten as the film-coats disappear.

Then judge the benefits by what you see and feel. You will be amazed.

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TRADE MULTIKOPY MARK
Carbon Paper
A kind for every purpose

CURRENT EVENTS
Continued

of Alexander Howat, of Kansas, and Frank H. Farrington, of Illinois, by a margin of 93 out of 3,825 votes.

The House passes and sends to the Senate the annual Interior Department appropriation bill, carrying approximately $295,000,000.

February 18.—Judge Kenesaw Landis resigns from the Federal District Bench, the resignation to take effect March 1.

The United Mine Workers of America vote almost unanimously to suspend all mining operations on April 1, unless the mine owners agree to a maintenance of the present wage scale for bituminous miners, consent to wage agreements and readjustments for the soft coal miners and grant a 20 per cent. wage increase to the anthracite miners.

February 19.—Taxable incomes for individuals returned to the Government for the calendar year 1919 showed an increase of nearly $4,000,000,000 as compared with 1918, according to statistics issued by the Internal Revenue.

Food prices were 5 per cent. less in January than in December, according to the retail food index announced by the Department of Labor.

February 20.—President Harding advises the Senate that it is impossible for him to comply with the Hitchcock resolution asking for data on the Four-Power Treaty drawn up at the Washington Arms Conference.

The House adopts the Johnson resolution, extending for one year from June 30, the Immigration Restriction Act.

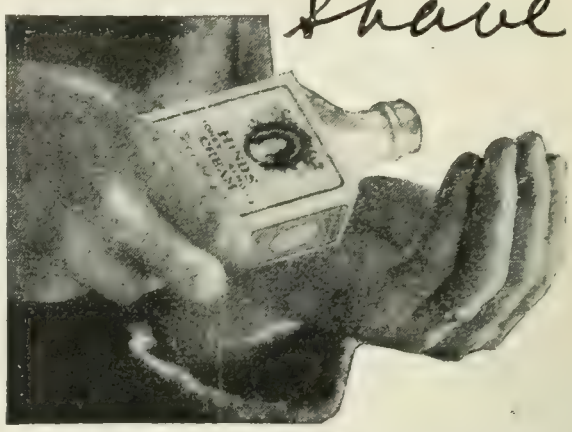
WATERING POTTED PLANTS AUTOMATICALLY

STAY-AT-HOME HUSBANDS are prone to forget to water the flowers that adorn the sitting-room, even tho specially charged to do so by absent wives. They will doubtless welcome a device just invented by a Frenchman, M. Pinson, which enables plants literally to water themselves, and to do so with efficiency, taking neither too much nor too little to drink. This device, which obtained a gold medal in France, consists of a flower-pot of the usual shape, but having a double wall. The description runs:

The space between the two walls constitutes a reservoir of water. Into this there extend two to four curved tubes, according to the shape of the pot. Each of these tubes contains a wick. As shown in the illustration the lower end of the tube dips into the reservoir of water while the other end is bent so as to dip beneath the surface of the soil in the inner pot. Consequently we really have a set of siphons which are set in action by the capillary attraction which causes the water to rise in the wick. Thus there is a gentle but steady flow of moisture to the plant.

In order to adapt the apparatus to the needs of any individual plant it is only necessary to remove the inner pot after the end of 24 hours, and note whether the outer pot still holds any water. If so, the plant is over-supplied, since the excess of water has been drawn by gravity to the bottom of the inner pot and escaped through the hole in the center into the outer pot.

After you shave



rinse off the soap, dry the skin and rub on just enough Hinds Honey and Almond Cream to moisten it. 'Twill soon cool and relieve all tenderness, smarting, scraped or cut surfaces. And it will prevent chapping of the face and hands. Selling everywhere. Trial bottle mailed for 6c.

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A. S. HINDS,
Dept. 47 Portland, Maine

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Put on like Plaster
Wears like Iron
-waterproof
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resilient
noiseless
dust-less
Base and Floor one solid piece

A composition material easily applied in plastic form over practically any kind of floor. Laid about ¾ inch thick. Imperial Floor does not crack, peel or come loose from foundation. A continuous, fine-grained, smooth, non-slipping surface. No crevices to gather grease, dirt, dust, disease germs or moisture.

Ideal Floor for Kitchen, Pantry, Bathroom, Laundry, Porch, Garage, Restaurant, Theatre, Hotel, Factory, Office Building, Railroad Station, Hospital—wherever a beautiful, substantial floor is desired. Several practical colors. Full information and sample FREE of your first and second choice of color.

IMPERIAL FLOOR CO., 51-53 East Avenue, Rochester, N. Y.

A Success for 15 Years

THE SPICE OF LIFE

Complaint Compulsory.—Complaint Regarding This Bill Must Be Made within Ten Days.—*Direction on bills of Montclair (N. J.) Water Company.*

A Distant One.—When a woman tells her husband she will be ready in a minute, she picks out a minute about half an hour away.—*Boston Transcript.*

Left at the Post.—"I hear you and your wife had some words last night."

"We did, but I never got around to using mine."—*The American Legion Weekly.*

Athletic Harmony.—"Have you had much experience in a jazz orchestra?"

"Have I? Why, five years ago I was a physical weakling!"

"Well?"

"Feel my muscle now!"—*The Passing Show (London).*

Anything Welcome.—The very small boy with the very large gun was standing in a country road.

"What are you hunting, bub?" asked a passer-by.

"I dunno," he replied frankly. "I ain't seen it yet."—*The Boys' Magazine.*

Trouble Afoot.

Says the shoe to the stocking, "I'll rub a hole in you."
Says the stocking to the shoe, "I'll be darned if you do."—*The Boys' Magazine.*

An Economist.—"Do you think you could improve politics if you had your own way completely?"

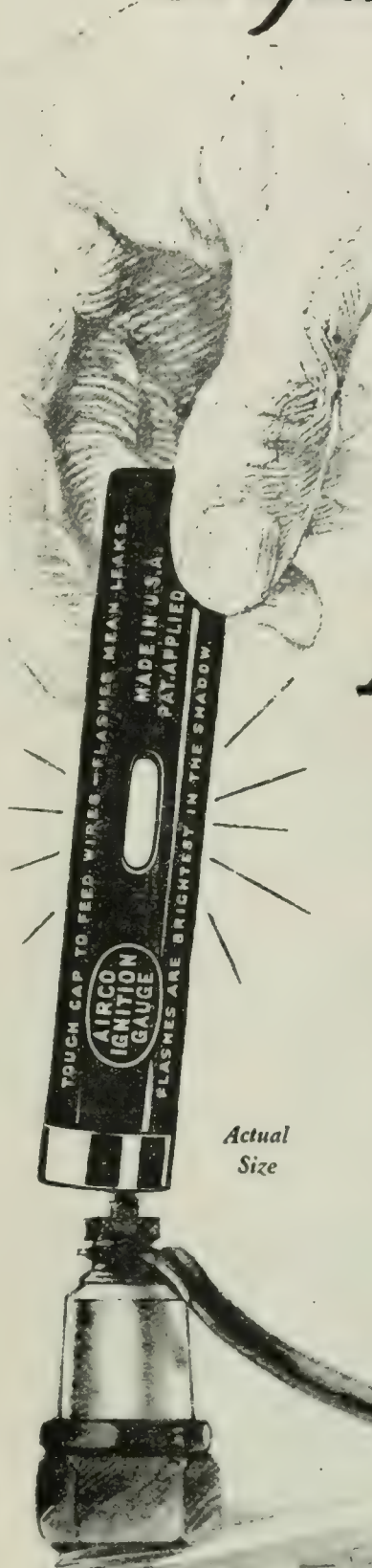
"I'm sure I could," answered Senator Sorghum, earnestly. "Think of the waste of money I could prevent by showing the opposition party that there's no use of trying to put up a campaign against me."—*Washington Star.*

A Raging Havana Radical.—"Secretary (of the Cuban treasury) Gelabert further adds that the government's money must be respected and that the cupidity of some people to obtain possession of what does not belong to them—as is now happening in some cases—must be counteracted. Such an uncompromising opinion, of course, has caused a tremendous sensation here."—*Havana cable to the New York Journal of Commerce.*

Going Up.—"Yes," said the old man to his visitor, "I am proud of my girls and would like to see them comfortably married, and as I have made a little money they will not go penniless to their husbands. There is Mary, twenty-five years old, and a really good girl. I shall give her one thousand dollars when she marries. Then comes Bet, who won't see thirty-five again. I shall give her three thousand dollars, and the man who takes Eliza, who is forty, will have five thousand dollars with her." The young man reflected a moment and then asked, "You haven't one about fifty, have you?"—*Glasgow Herald.*

7 out of 10 Cars Have Ignition Trouble—

Is Yours One of the Seven?



Actual Size

ONLY three in ten of the motor cars in the street are entirely free from ignition trouble.

Each of the other seven has some hidden defect—perhaps a missing plug or a short-circuited wire—constantly unbalancing the engine, racking shafts and bearings and causing serious damage.

The motorist who spots every symptom of ignition trouble at once not only keeps his engine running smoothly, but lengthens its life and minimizes repair expense.

The slightest defect in the ignition system—whether in the coil, distributor, magneto, plugs or high-tension wires—can be detected instantly by using the Airco Ignition Gauge.

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The Airco Ignition Gauge consists of a hard rubber insulating shell enclosing a small glass tube of Neon—a rare gas of the air which flashes orange-red when electrified. Variations in the regularity and relative intensity of the flashes indicate trouble and reveal its cause.

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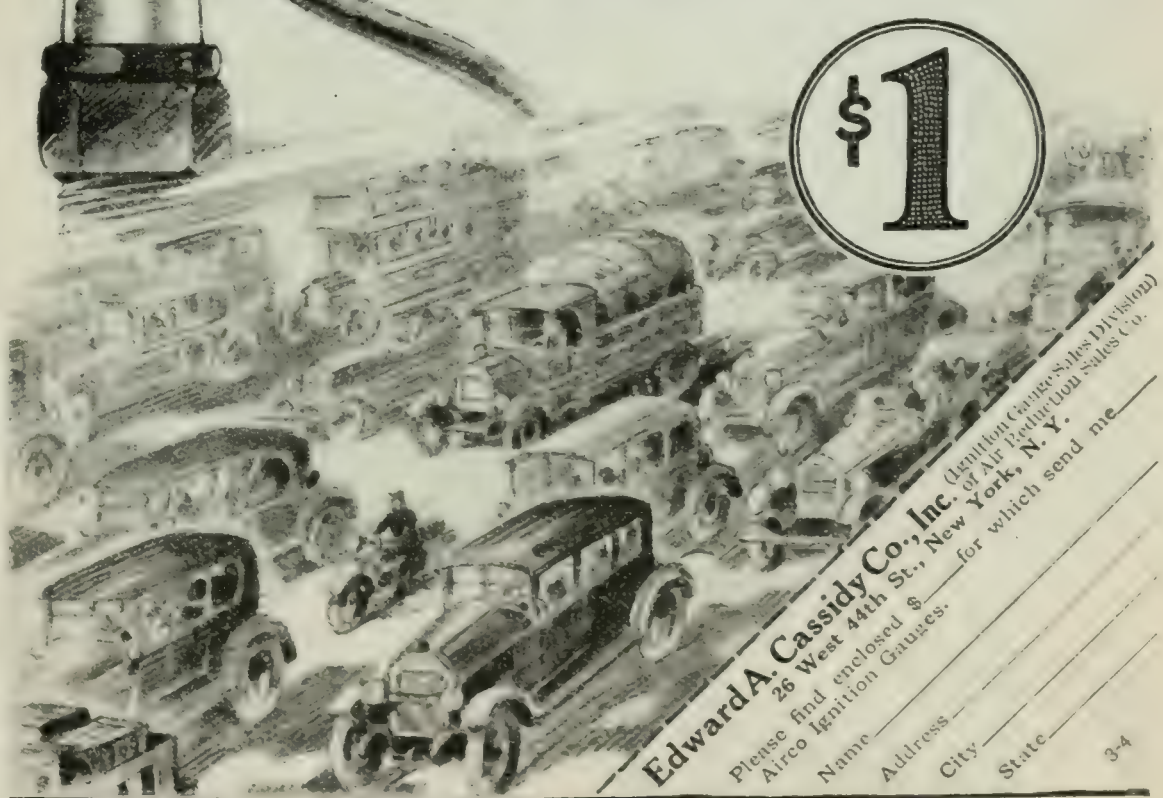

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THE SPICE OF LIFE
Continued

The Changing Scene.—He used to walk in the moonlight with one arm full. Now he walks the floor with both arms full.—*The Malteaser.*

Matter of Taste.—She—"What color is best for a bride?"

He—"I prefer a white one, myself."—*The Boys' Magazine.*

Star-tling!—Biggs—"Her teeth are like the stars."

Jiggs—"Why?"

Biggs—"They come out every night."—*The Boys' Magazine.*

The Test of the Egg.—She—"He always was a bad egg, but nobody seemed to notice it while he was rich."

He—"Yes, he was all right until he was broke!"—*London Mail.*

This Looks Serious.—Judge—"What's this man charged with, officer?"

Cop—"Careless walkin', yer honor. He bumped into a truck and bent both fenders and the radiator."—*The American Legion Weekly.*

It Helps.—"In time of trial," said the preacher, "what brings us the greatest comfort?"

"An acquittal," responded a person who should never have been admitted.—*Stanford Chaparral.*

To Be Improved?—"I wonder if it's true that good Americans, when they die, go to Paris?"

"One can not tell; but I think it very probable that bad Parisians, when they die, go to America!"—*London Mail.*

Saving Him Pain.—Boy to His Dad—"Dad, can you sign your name with your eyes shut?"

His Dad—"Certainly."

Boy—"Well, then, shut your eyes and sign my report card."—*The Boys' Magazine.*

The Distracted Captain.—Lieut. Tale—"They say Captain Jinks was very calm and collected after his accident this morning."

Col. Spin—"Yes, yes, quite calm—he's still being collected, however."—*Sun Dodger.*

Fully Informed.—The Boss—"I'm afraid you are not qualified for the position; you don't know anything about my business."

Applicant—"Don't I, tho! I am engaged to your stenographer."—*Boston Transcript.*

Quiet, So to Speak.—"Still as a statue she sat . . . and on either side of her, yet more still, stood two of the stately women who were her attendants."—Sir Rider Haggard in "She and Allan."

We gather they didn't move much.—*London Opinion.*

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"R. H. W.," Chicago, Ill.—"Are there two correct forms of spelling *accessory*? I understand that 'ary' is correct when used to mean a mechanical accessory, and 'ory' when used to mean a human accessory."

Yes. Etymologically, *accessary* seems to be the proper substantive form to represent the *person*, but in all cases it is practically interchangeable with *accessory*, adjective and noun, and the latter now seems to be rapidly supplanting it in both common and legal usage.

"G. C. A.," Covington, Ga.—"Kindly discuss at some length the question of who discovered *anesthesia*."

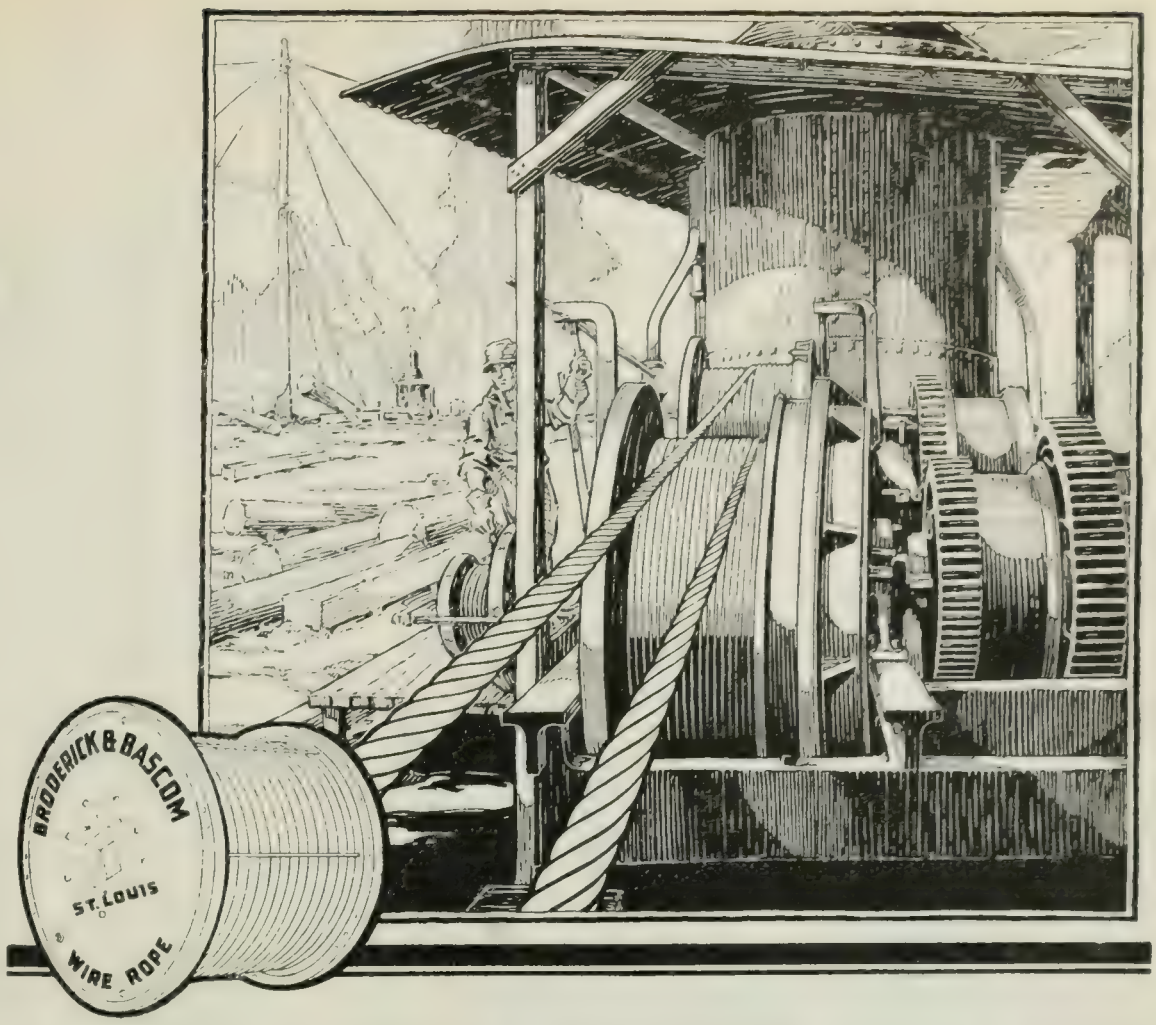
In ancient writers there are notices of insensibility to pain obtained by means of Indian hemp (*Cannabis Indica*), either inhaled or taken into the stomach. The Chinese, more than 1,500 years ago, used a preparation of hemp, or *ma-yo*, to annul pain. The Greeks and Romans used mandragora for a similar purpose (*poieïn anaisthesian*), and as late as the 13th century, the vapor from a sponge filled with mandragora, opium, and other sedatives was used. Bulleyn, an English author (1579), mentions the possibility of putting patients into "a trance or a deepe terrible dreame" by its use. John Baptista Porta, of Naples, in his work on Natural Magic (1597), speaks of a quintessence extracted from medicines by somniferous *menstrua*. This was kept in leaden vessels, perfectly closed, lest the *aura* should escape, for the medicine would vanish away. "When it is used, the cover being removed, it is applied to the nostrils of the sleeper, who draws in the most subtle power of the vapor by smelling, and so blocks up the fortress of the senses, that he is plunged into the most profound sleep, and can not be roused without the greatest effort. . . . These things are plain to the skilful physician, but unintelligible to the wicked."

Nitrous oxid gas was discovered by Dr. Priestley in 1776. The use of this gas as an anesthetic was recommended by Sir Humphrey Davy in 1800, and was begun, as stated above, in the United States by Dr. Wells in 1844. The discovery that by inhaling ether the patient is rendered unconscious of pain was made by Dr. C. T. Jackson of Boston, while Dr. W. T. G. Morton first introduced it into dental practise in 1846.

In 1784, Dr. Moore, of London, used compression on the nerves of a limb requiring amputation, but this method was in itself productive of much pain. In 1800, Sir Humphrey Davy, experimenting with the nitrous oxid or laughing gas, suggested its usefulness as an anesthetic; and in 1828, Dr. Hickman suggested carbonic acid gas. As early as 1795, Dr. Pearson had used the vapor of sulfuric ether for the relief of spasmodic affections of the respiration. The fact that sulfuric ether could produce insensibility was shown by the American physicians, Godwin (1822), Mitchell (1832), Jackson (1833), Wood and Bache (1834); but it was first used as a general anesthetic by Dr. Crawford W. Long, of Jefferson, Ga., March 30, 1842, and to prevent pain, as already stated above, by Dr. W. T. G. Morton, a dentist of Boston. The news of his success reached England, December 17, 1846; on the 19th, Mr. Robinson, a dentist, and Mr. Liston, the eminent surgeon, operated on patients rendered insensible by the inhalation of sulfuric ether. This material was extensively used for a year.

Chloroform was discovered by Soubeiran and Guthrie in 1831, and independently by Liebig in 1832. It was first applied as an anesthetic by Jacob Bell of London in February, 1847, and Dr. J. Y. Simpson of Edinburgh in November, 1847. In England it was administered in an operation by Dr. James Robinson on December 14, 1848.

Freezing mixtures have been employed to produce local anesthesia; a stream of carbonic acid or cooled air, or a finely divided spray of ether, being thrown on the part. In dentistry, the inhalation of nitrous oxid was widely used, but since 1884, *cocaine*, an alkaloid of coca, has been found efficient as a *local* anesthetic, without harmful results, and recently *novocaine* was introduced and proved effective.



Where Use Approaches Abuse

A big butt log is coming in merrily at the end of the logging line. Suddenly it swerves and brings up, bang! against a stump or tree.

Something has got to give.

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Pausing in his work, the elder man made answer, "My friend, I hold myself responsible to the man or woman who uses this prescription. And I regard this responsibility as greater than any thought of profit. If you hope to gain honor in this profession you must do likewise."

It is true that every merchant who offers his wares for public consumption incurs a definite responsibility. It is also true, that this responsibility varies in degree, according to the nature of the business.

For example: If the manufacturer of ordinary commercial goods produces a shoddy article, the customer who buys it loses only in pocket. This merchant's responsibility is primarily commercial.

But the manufacturer of products which affect the public health, pharmaceutical products for instance, assumes a far greater responsibility. For if his goods are not absolutely dependable they may do to the unsuspecting user a serious injury.

It is important that you should think of these things whenever you buy such household articles as epsom salt, castor oil, sugar of milk, etc. You should have positive assurance that the manufacturer of such products appreciates and accepts the responsibility that he owes to you.

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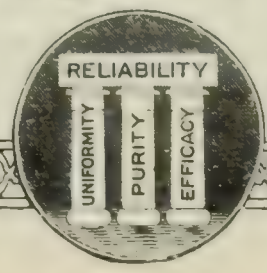

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1922

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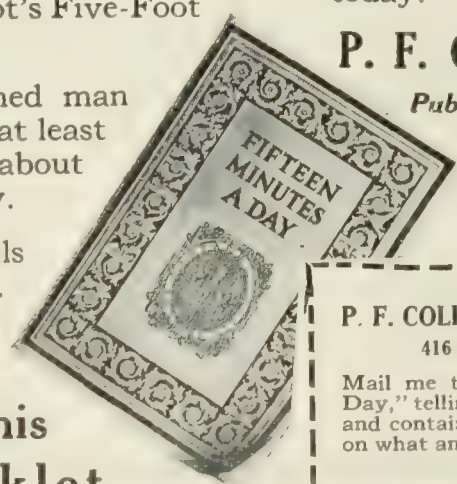

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Keeping Fit to Music is *Fun*

Free Sample Record Proves It

Famous "Daily Dozen" Now On Fascinating Phonograph Records, Is Bringing New Energy, Health and Vitality to Thousands—Both Men and Women.

By Bruce Gordon

"COME on, old man—I'll put a record on the machine and show you what bully fun it is!" urged my friend Jim Smiley. "I used to feel just as 'played-out' as you do now—after a hard day—but not any more! Come on, I'll cure your headache, too!" he promised.

I was spending the night at Jim's house. We had a little talk before turning in, and I confessed to feeling exhausted and rotten. He had selected a record and was already putting it on the phonograph, so I agreed to try his keeping fit exercises—just to please him.

After setting up some large charts that showed by actual photographs, the exact movements to make, Jim started the machine. After a few words of explanation by a voice, speaking from the record, a lively tune started, and then the voice began giving the commands. I watched Jim and did just as he did. Almost at once I began to feel exhilarated—the way you feel when the jazz band starts. We did one exercise after another in this way until we had gone through Walter Camp's whole famous "Daily Dozen"—the exercises this great Yale coach and athletic authority devised during the war to keep the Army and Navy, the Cabinet and other officials, fit and energetic for their work.

It took only about ten minutes, and I had to agree with Jim that it *was* bully good fun. Besides, I suddenly discovered that my headache had indeed vanished entirely.

To make a long story short, I too became a "Daily Dozen" enthusiast. Every morning now, for the past three months, I have sprung out of bed with real anticipation of the ten minutes fun with the phonograph that is making me feel better, eat better, sleep better, yes, and work better than I ever did before. I used to think like many other "indoor men," that I didn't like to exercise. That was before I experienced the effects of the "new principle of exercise" that is embodied in the Health Builder System—using the famous "Daily Dozen" set to music with Mr. Camp's special permission.

If Your "Torso" Is Fit So Are You

I have found that men and women can keep themselves fit with only ten minutes a day—but the place where they *must* look after themselves is in the torso or trunk muscles.

Americans have lost sight of this fact—to their cost. Keeping fit is not a matter of long tiresome exercises with dumbbells and gymnasium apparatus, or of strenuous out-door games. It is simply a matter of keeping the muscles of the "torso" in perfect condition. If your "torso" is fit, so are you!

People fail to realize that the true seat of the vital forces is in the abdomen—not the brain. This great secret of health and energy is still known and practised in the Orient—in India and China—where the "throne of life" if rightly regarded to be in the solar-plexus—is the trunk. The "Daily Dozen" exercises are scientifically devised to keep this vital spot in splendid muscular condition—and the whole body and mind get the benefit.

10 Minutes Fun Is All You Need

Walter Camp's "Daily Dozen," set to specially selected music on phonograph records become the ideal, effortless exercise—and every time you swing through these enjoyable movements you can be sure that your body and mind are being kept fit in the most efficient and effective way ever devised! And it takes only 10 minutes a day.

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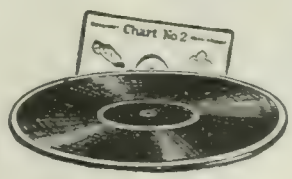

TRY IT FREE

See for yourself—Without a dollar of expense—how the "Daily Dozen" with music will build up YOUR health, strength and nerves. We will send you, absolutely free, a record (playable on any disc phonograph) containing two of the "Daily Dozen" movements.

There is no obligation. This record is sent FREE—and it is yours TO KEEP. After you have tried it we feel sure you will want the other records and we will tell you how you may easily own them all. But you are to be the sole judge. When you send the coupon—or a letter will do if you prefer—enclose twenty five cents in money or stamps. This pays only for the postage and packing—the record and chart are free. Send for them NOW. HEALTH BUILDERS, Dept. 93, Oyster Bay, N. Y.

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Users Filled With New Vigor and "Pep"

Here are extracts from letters, typical of the many constantly received from "Daily Dozen" enthusiasts:

"Music a Great Aid"

I am delighted with the records and they solve my problem of exercise, thus making me a more efficient teacher. The music is a great aid," writes Mr. Guy Eugene Oliver, of Northwestern College, Illinois.

Enthusiastic

I just want to add my word of enthusiasm to the many others regarding your wonderful records. They have filled a long felt want. For the first time in months, I might say in years, I can relax at night and sleep. God bless Walter Camp and the Health Builders, say I."—Mabel Corlew Smith, New York.

"So Much Fun"

Mrs. Mary Bates, of Duluth, Minn., says, "We are enjoying the exercises very much. It is so much more fun to exercise to music."

Whole Family Delighted

We wish to express our satisfaction and delight with our sets of records and exercises. Our entire family of eight, including the maid, are taking them. The children are fascinated with them and bring the neighbor's children to do them. Mrs. Charles C. Hickisch, 828 Vine St., La Crosse, Wis.

"Wonderful Records"

The set of records have come. I never knew that exercises could be made so attractive. The Album makes the whole a most beautiful gift. That is what I wish it for—for my son. I am certainly going to show and recommend your wonderful exercise records to all of my friends.—Mrs. Kate W. Hudson, 202 W. California St., Pasadena, Calif.

"Took Family by Storm"

I received your complete set of records yesterday and was delighted with them. They took the whole family by storm, as it were, and before the first record was played the second time, the whole family were up and going through them as I was. I am convinced absolutely that your system of Health Building should be in every household, because of its simplicity and the benefits to be derived from it for all members of the family.—Walter N. Hyans, Buffalo, N. Y.

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—and—does it show in your pay-check?

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"—Merwin was only a bookkeeper then, you remember, but in his spare time he was studying Higher Accounting. *I* knew what he was doing, and I told you then *to keep your eye on Merwin.*

"—He's had three raises since you and I had that little talk together. He has more than doubled his salary—and he earns every dollar I pay him.

"—Last week I recommended him for the office of Assistant Treasurer, and at the Board Meeting he was elected without a dissenting vote. I tell you we're mighty glad to have him in the group.

"—But *you*, Jarvis—I hate to say it—you're a *business coward.* You *knew* what you would have to do to get out of the small-pay class. You were simply afraid to face the kind of effort and responsibility that could get you a substantial salary.

"—And now it's too late. We've got to cut our overhead, and you're one of about three hundred men that we can get along without. We could replace the lot of you tomorrow.

"—For your own sake, Jarvis, take a tip from a man who has been thru the mill, and *this* time get busy and learn to do something better than the other fellow.

"—Our traffic manager, I don't mind telling you, is drawing better than $100 a week. *There's* a good field for an ambitious man—and it's growing.

"—Then there's expert correspondence. If we could get a man who could create powerful and convincing sales letters and could train our people to write that kind of letters, he'd be cheap at $5,000 a year. We'd pay him that right off the bat.

—"Jarvis, there's *no end* of opportunity for the young man in business; but the only man who cashes in these days is the man with the courage to get special training. The offices of this country are simply cluttered up with business cowards. It's easy for the man who *trains*—because the business coward is thru before he starts."

* * * *

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Vol. LXXII, No. 10 New York, March 11, 1922 Whole Number 1664

TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

(Title registered in U S Patent Office for use in this publication and on moving picture films)

THE NEW ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIANCE

AFTER THREE OMINOUS YEARS of bitterness, bickering, and working at cross-purposes, the sudden and dramatic announcement of a twenty-year defensive alliance between Great Britain and France is regarded by some of our editorial observers as a direct result of the refusal of the United States to join the League of Nations. Or, as the Newark *News* states it, "the Anglo-French alliance is the fruit of Lodgeism." Both France and Britain preferred the guaranties of the League, says this Newark paper, but when "denied those by America's refusal to participate, they were forced to take the hard and fast military compact." This new alliance also takes the place of the Anglo-American-French pact signed at Paris by President Wilson but rejected by the United States Senate, notes the Brooklyn *Eagle*, which hails its announcement after a semi-secret four-hour conference between the British and French Premiers at Boulogne as evidence that "Lloyd George is meeting the demand of the present Administration that Europe show her good faith by putting her own house in order before calling upon America for help." The alliance, it adds, paves the way for the Genoa Conference and the economic reconstruction of Europe, altho it still leaves doubtful the question of America's participation.

For this reason most of our papers seem to agree that the pact arranged by Lloyd George and Raymond Poincaré is something to be welcomed with cordial approbation by public opinion in the United States. This country, says the Washington *Herald*, "is vitally interested, because the quicker Europe turns her attention to reconstruction on a sound economic basis the quicker business here will return to a healthy condition." At the same time remarks the Newark journal that we previously quoted, it means that "for the next twenty years we can not deal with Britain or France as wholly independent countries, but as allies of each other," because, "yoked by the military alliance, they are bound to come to an agreement on other questions and to travel together." And a Paris correspondent of the New York *Times*, Edwin L. James, says that the new alliance robs the United States of the dominant influence which it had in international affairs by virtue of holding the balance of power. To quote Mr. James:

"It has been the case ever since the Paris Peace Conference that with England and France as rivals, America's entrance into world politics on a real scale meant that she would hold the balance of power. The close partnership between England and France changes that and puts us on a different footing. In parenthesis, it should be said that the United States stands responsible indirectly for the new alliance, for had we entered the League of Nations and made it the real organization it was intended to be, England and France would not have faced the necessity of the alliance about to be concluded. The Covenant's framers intended it to make unnecessary the system of military alliances, and that it has not done so is due in the largest degree to abstinence of America from League activity. . . .

"President Harding said in January that the Cannes Conference and its fruits were the result of the Washington Conference. He was more nearly right than he perhaps knew. Having in mind the inconveniences of tying up tight with England, French statesmen, up to the opening of the Washington Conference, held to the hope of international action by the side of America, with England leading the opposing faction.

"It did not take M. Briand long to discover at Washington that that dream would not come true. He returned to Europe, his mind made up that he must make a bargain with London. That policy of M. Briand has been carried out by M. Poincaré. And England and France will form a combination hard to beat."

If this means anything, says the same dispatch, "it must mean an end of the tiresome quarrels between England and France which have curst Europe since November 11, 1918."

The agreements reached at the historic Boulogne Conference on February 25, in addition to the twenty-year alliance, are outlined in an official communiqué and in statements made to the press by the Premiers themselves. The official communiqué states that Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Poincaré will ask the Italian Government to convene the Genoa Conference on April 10 (a postponement from March 8), and that they "entirely agree on the political guaranties to be secured in order to avoid any encroachment either on the rights of the League of Nations or upon the treaties signed in France since the peace, or upon the rights of the Allies with regard to reparations." It dwells upon the cordial spirit that dominated the meeting, and ends with the assurance that the two Prime Ministers "feel particularly convinced that no difference of a political character will stand in the way of the two nations working together in full mutual confidence for the economic reconstruction of Europe and the consolidation of peace." In an interview, Mr. Lloyd George said:

"We are in complete agreement on all points and, what is to my mind more important, a proper atmosphere has been created. . . .

"I am more than satisfied with the day's conference on the question of Russia. The fact that Russia has accepted our invitation to the conference does not imply recognition of the Soviet by any means. Everything depends upon the guaranties and safeguards which Russia can give at Genoa. If these are satisfactory then recognition may follow, perhaps immediately, but I shall certainly not press for recognition of the Soviet Government if the guaranties forthcoming at Genoa are not satisfactory. I wouldn't do that under any consideration; France and England are in agreement upon that question."

And in the statement given out by Premier Poincaré in Paris we read:

"We have come to a complete understanding on all subjects. . . .

"The question of recognizing the Bolsheviki will be considered at the end of the Genoa meeting. Lloyd George said it was most important to see what type of men would represent Russia there before the subject of recognition could be broached.

"I am more than satisfied with the complete arrangement with England. We can go to Genoa now with full confidence. The conference will not be considered a permanent organization.

All technical details will be handled through the League of Nations.

"European land disarmament was not mentioned at Boulogne and will not be treated at Genoa, because we are under agreement not to interfere with the work of the League of Nations, which is actually examining this subject."

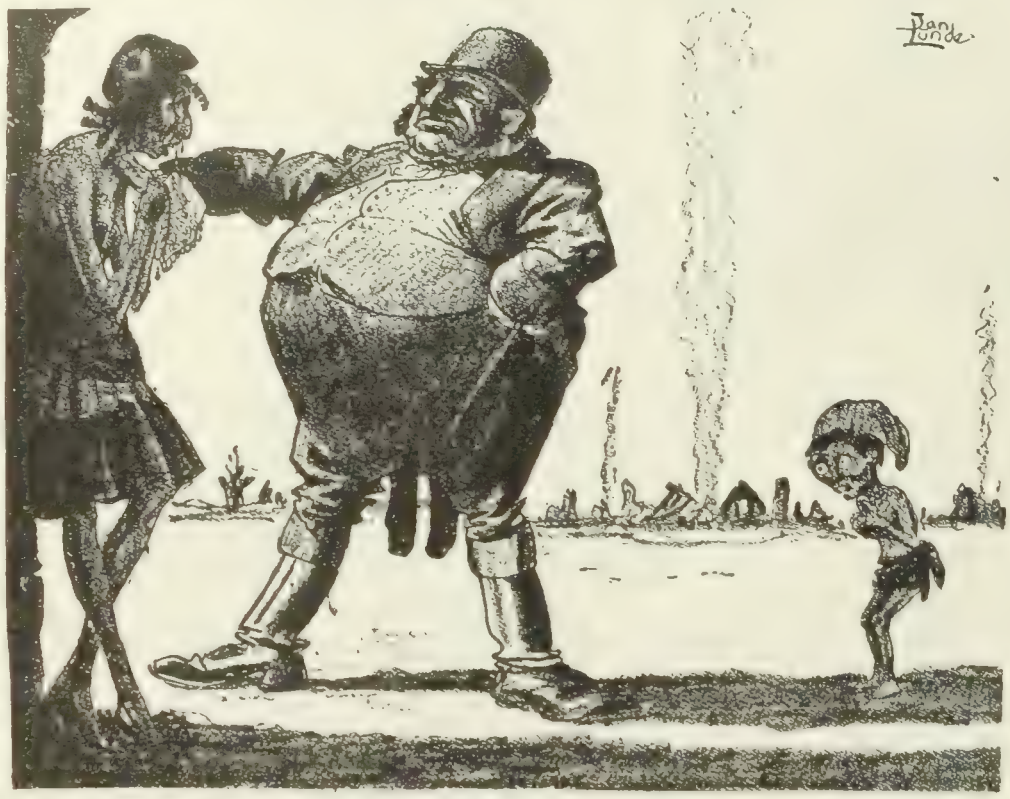
Other dispatches tell us that the twenty-year defensive alliance agreed upon at the same time includes an Anglo-French guaranty to protect Poland from German aggression. The importance of this is emphasized by the New York *Evening Post*, in which we read:

"It is a settlement that goes to the heart of the European problem. As far as the security of French soil is concerned, a written alliance might possibly have been dispensed with. Great Britain certainly would not have regarded with equanimity a new German attack on France, and even the United States would have been far from indifferent. But with regard to Poland it was made quite obvious during the discussions about Genoa that a considerable portion of public opinion expected a rewriting of the treaties. The frontiers of 1919 were to go into the melting-pot. The reference was to Poland. But once you say Poland, you also imply Czecho-Slovakia, Roumania, Jugo-Slavia.

"This would only have meant to wrench the lid off Pandora's box in Central Europe. People spoke of Genoa as a conference for reconstruction. But in a good many instances people did not mean reconstruction but destruction—the destruction of the Europe of 1919 as determined by a catastrophic war and a difficult peace. Some who so spoke may or may not have realized the full implication. But the certain implication of an attempt to rewrite frontiers was war. Lloyd George and Poincaré have now agreed that there shall be no war. There are to be no territorial fears at Warsaw, Prague, Belgrade, Bucharest. There are to be no territorial hopes at Berlin. The political map of Europe has been drawn for the next twenty years. And it is upon the basis of that map that economic reconstruction must be worked out.

"Once such political security is established for the new nations in Central Europe and for France herself, Lloyd George is entitled to press as hard as he can for the return of economic sanity. He can demand that France abandon her *non possumus* with regard to Russia. He can demand that the states of Central Europe give up their bickerings and jealousies and settle down to work together. Finance, exchange, trade, railroads, water-ways, raw materials—all these can properly be discust at Genoa when once it has been made clear that the bottom will not be knocked out of the political structure of Europe.

"It may not be an ideal structure, but it is the result of the greatest war in history. And only those who do not shrink from another war and certain chaos will talk lightly of a new territorial deal all round. The arrangement at Boulogne brings assurance that Genoa will work for peace and not for destruction."



THE ANGLO-FRENCH AGREEMENT.

JOHN BULL: "Don't cry, Marianne; I promise to protect you against that German for twenty years. Then you can see if you can manage him yourself."

—*Karikaturen* (Christiania).

The French newspapers, Associated press dispatches tell us, are virtually unanimous in their indorsement of the results of the Boulogne Conference. The only discordant note reported is sounded by the Paris *Humanité*, a paper of communistic tendencies, which declares that "French militarism and British commerce are still arrayed against each other, quarreling about the advantages secured from their supremacy." In London, says a special dispatch to the New York *Times*, "opinion is divided as to whether much or little was done at the meeting of the Premiers at Boulogne." We read further:

"Those papers which hoped that European disarmament would be discust at Genoa console themselves by recalling that, after all, disarmament was not on the agenda for Genoa agreed to by Lloyd George and Briand at Cannes, and it is pointed out that should the nations at Genoa agree upon a truce for ten years or more, as Lloyd George may propose, meanwhile recognizing and accepting existing frontiers, the way might be opened for a later agreement for a reduction of armies. France recognizes that as the League of Nations does not include Germany and Russia, it could not undertake the task prescribed for Genoa. This is one point obtained by Lloyd George, who argues that to turn over the work of the Genoa Conference to the League of Nations, as France had seemed to want to do, would be to make American participation wholly impossible."

Turning again to our own press, we find the New York *World* interpreting the Boulogne agreement as "a tremendous maneuver, a gigantic jockeying for position." Of the results as they will be reflected in the Genoa Conference, it says:

"In order to fetch M. Poincaré to Genoa and to restore Germany and Russia to the councils of Europe, Mr. Lloyd George has apparently agreed temporarily to pay any price M. Poincaré asks. At Genoa they will not talk about reparations, they will not talk about reduction of armaments, they will not talk about the treaties, they will not, because of America's attitude, be able to talk about the debts.

"Consequently they will not be able to do anything about the finances of Europe, the balancing of budgets, the stabilizing of the currencies, or, except in comparatively minor matters, about the improvement of trade. They may talk about the weather, and yet as long as they talk about something more or less in the manner of equals around the same table a very great breach will have been made in the policy of dictation, isolation and ostracism which the French Government calls peace.

"Genoa, in short, is to be a stage in the political reconciliation which must precede economic reconstruction. . . . The test and the value of Genoa is that it is a chance to break the ice. But much can happen before April—to M. Poincaré among others—and altho everything possible has been done to make constructive achievement impossible, there may be a rush of feeling in Europe, a change of mind in Washington, to give the whole conference a fillip which will drive it to real success over all the mental hazards. But even if the definite achievement is as small as now seems probable, the mere fact of an all-European conference in place of the dreary round of notes and ultimata is enormously important."

By agreeing on the Genoa Conference, says the Rochester *Times-Union*, the French and British Premiers have brought it about that "for the first time since the war there is to be a genuine European Congress in which all important states will be represented." This, it adds, "is most hopeful." "There is

OF COURSE, FRANCE IS ARMED! WHO WOULDN'T BE?
—Ireland in the Columbus *Dispatch*.

FRANCE.
—Pease in the Newark *News*.

SYMPATHETIC VIEWS OF FRANCE'S FEARS.

nothing in Russia at present, or likely to be in the early future to make anybody afraid of her if France and England stand together," thinks the Brooklyn *Citizen*. The New York *Tribune* says that the importance of the Anglo-French alliance itself "will probably far outweigh any results attainable at Genoa." "An assured and lasting friendship between France and Great Britain will be the best guaranty for the permanent peace of Europe," declares the Montreal *Gazette*. And in the Providence *Bulletin* we read:

"As far as the United States is concerned there should be nothing but rejoicing at the news that disputes between Britain and France may now come to an end. A strong union between the two leading Powers of Europe may mean less trouble for the United States in the future, rapid strides toward European disarmament, which is desired by this country, the adoption of a definite policy toward Germany and the maintenance of peace in that center of turmoil and trouble which is known as the Near East.

"No end of good may come from this important alliance, and Americans are glad to find that the petty differences between their former associates are in the process of settlement. World hopes for peace and progress are bound up in such a European compact as this."

But the Baltimore *American* warns us that "if the Boulogne meeting really marks the beginning of an attempt to rebuild Europe with an Anglo-French alliance as the foundation rather than the capstone, we are evidently in the presence of a doubtful and precarious piece of political engineering."

Turning again to the Genoa Conference, for which the Boulogne meeting cleared the way, the New York *Evening Mail* remarks:

"What will puzzle most people is how the delegates at Genoa can discuss economic restoration without discussing the reparations question and the whole treaty of Versailles. These are of the very essence of the whole problem.

"Our guess is that, altho M. Poincaré will not go to the conference specifically to discuss them, once there he will find their discussion inevitable. The month's delay in the assembling of the conference will give French public opinion favorable to a revision of the present impossible pacts a chance to grow. M. Poincaré will know how to stimulate it, and will be backed in that regard by the followers of Briand. He can then bow to the inevitable and also save his political face."

OLD TREATMENT FOR NEW TREATIES

HISTORY'S LITTLE WAY of repeating itself on occasion keeps editors from subscribing to Mr. Ford's dictum that history is all "bunk." During the last few days the Harding treaties have been going through much the same treatment that the Wilson treaty underwent two years ago, papers of both parties agree. The chief difference, it is remarked, is that "the pursuer of 1920 has become the pursued of 1922." A Democratic observer sees "more than one engineer deliciously hoist by his own petard," while a Republican admits that "Senator Lodge's chickens are coming home to roost." We are carried back to the old debates on the Versailles pact, as we read in the Washington dispatches of "irreconcilables" and "die-hards," "blasts from Borah" and "attacks by Johnson," of committee wrangles and Senatorial debates, and confident predictions of eventual "ratification with reservation." "Our over-important Senate," remarks the Cincinnati *Times-Star* (Rep.), is scrutinizing the handiwork of Harding and Hughes "a good deal as if the Beef Trust had done something off-color." Altogether, it seems to the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Dem.) that a condition of affairs is rapidly developing "whereby no spokesman of the Government will dare make a definite commitment of the nation on any question of foreign policy."

The Senatorial phase in the life of the treaties negotiated at the Washington Conference began directly after the Conference closed its sessions on February 6th. On the 10th, President Harding presented the seven treaties to the Senate, making a speech in which he earnestly pleaded for ratification, saying in part:

"If we can not join in making effective these covenants for peace and stamp this Conference with America's approval, we shall discredit the influence of the Republic, render future efforts futile and unlikely, and write discouragement where to-day the world is ready to acclaim new hope. Either these treaties must have your cordial sanction or every proclaimed desire to promote peace and prevent war becomes a hollow mockery.

"Your Government encouraged and has signed the compact which it had much to do in fashioning. If to these understandings for peace, if to these advanced expressions of the conscience of leading Powers, if to these concords to guard against conflict

and lift the burdens of armament, if to all these the Senate will not advise consent, then it will be futile to try again."

The next step on the road to ratification or rejection came the following day when the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations took the treaties up for formal consideration. Newspaper readers who have been following the Washington dispatches will recall that on the 15th Senator Hitchcock asked for the records of the private negotiations and discussions preliminary to the drafting of the Four-Power Treaty which, it might be said here, is the only one of the treaties which has aroused serious opposition. The day after, the Senate adopted the Hitchcock resolution unanimously. The next movement was President Harding's, and on the 20th he told the Senate that it was "impossible" to furnish the information asked and that, moreover, it was not "compatible with public interest or consistent with the amenities of international negotiation to attempt to reveal informal and confidential conversations." During these days the treaties were undergoing lively criticism in the committee-room. Senators Hiram Johnson, Brandegee, McCormick and Pomerene suggested reservations to assert the power of Congress, to eliminate the idea of a moral obligation or of the necessity to use force. Senator Johnson wanted a reservation which would assert our right to fortify the Philippines and Guam and to set up naval bases there. Article II was attacked by Senators as a second "Article X." The article in question (according to the full text of the Treaty published in THE LITERARY DIGEST of December 24) states that if the rights of any one of the contracting Powers in the Pacific "are threatened by the aggressive action of any other Power, the high contracting parties shall communicate with one another fully and frankly, in order to arrive at an understanding as to the most efficient measures to be taken, jointly and separately, to meet the exigencies of the particular situation." President Harding was said to be "not fussy about the dotting of 'i's' and the crossing of 't's.'" The President was reported to have told callers that he had been a reservationist on the Versailles Treaty when he was in the Senate, and that while he thought there was nothing in the Washington Conference treaties that required a reservation, he felt that he could not pass judgment on the matter of reservations, that being a matter wholly within the discretion of the Senate. But Senator New (Rep., Ind.) said a day or two after this conversation: "These reservations amount to putting patches on a new suit of clothes. The public is almost universally for these treaties, and virtually all the newspapers, Republican and Democratic, are for the speedy ratification." Senator Lodge, we are told, visited President Harding and talked of reservations with him. Finally, the Foreign Relations Committee agreed on a form of reservation which the New York *Evening Post* quoted as follows:

"The United States understands that under the statement in the preamble, or under the terms of this Treaty, there is no commitment to armed force, no alliance, no obligation to join in defense."

In spite of Senator Johnson's attacks on this reservation as not sufficiently providing against the use of force or international readjustments without consent of Congress, it was adopted by the committee on February 25 by a vote of 10 to 3. Along with the Four-Power Treaty, thus safeguarded, were also reported the naval limitation treaty, the agreement on use of submarines and noxious gases, the declaration preserving American rights in mandated territory, and the supplementary agreement to the Four-Power Treaty defining "insular possessions and insular dominions" as not meaning the mainland of Japan. Two days later the Far Eastern and Chinese Customs Treaty were laid before the Senate. On the first of March the Senate ratified the Yap Treaty by a vote of 67 to 22, with a margin of 7 votes over the necessary two-thirds, and the supporters of the Treaties began to feel that ratification of all of them was assured. On March 2 began the final and formal debate on the Four-Power Treaty, the so-called "Harding Reservation," and various reservations offered from the floor.

And so here we are all talking reservations again, as the Troy *Record* (Rep.) observes. It seems to the New York *Globe*, Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Dem.) and Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) that a number of our Senators have simply acquired the reservation habit. Some of them seem to the Detroit *Free Press* "to have gone mad on the subject of reservations." Likewise the Cincinnati *Times-Star* says the Senators who want "a reservation inserted merely for the sake of a reservation make the Senate ridiculous." As the New York *Times* (Dem.) observes, "this tendency to hedge and qualify and to tack every possible safeguarding proviso to the treaties is plainly a mischief left over from two years ago." A reservation to a treaty is repugnant to the Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.), "because it is an encroachment by the legislature upon the constitutional authority of the executive branch of the Government." And here the New York *World* comments:

"It is needless to say that if the Senate ever succeeds in establishing this usurpation of power the United States Government can no longer conduct foreign affairs; for treaties must always be matters of adjustment and compromise. They can not be dictated in advance by a Senate caucus. The right to reject a treaty belongs to the Senate, the right to advise the President that a certain clause is objectionable belongs to the Senate, and the right to clarify by interpretation belongs to the Senate, but the right to redraft a treaty or change the meaning, under the pretext of making reservations, never belonged to the Senate and never should belong to the Senate."

On the other hand the value of clarifying reservations to a treaty whose meaning is not clear is acknowledged by the Providence *News* and Louisville *Times*. "Why Not Reservations?" asks the Pittsburgh *Gazette-Times* (Rep.). In its opinion—

"It were better to attach clarifying reservations to the Four-Power Treaty than to run the chance of misunderstandings in the future. The Senators who proposed reservations to the Versailles Treaty and those who have offered reservations to the Four-Power pact would leave nothing to differences of opinion after the negotiators are gone. The people favor this course."

And a number of newspapers which hold no brief for reservations in general see no very great harm in the one proposed by the Committee. "If we must have reservations to treaties," remarks the New York *Evening Post*, "this is an admirable example of the right thing. It is short, simple, vigorous, eminently clear." Of course, it continues,

"To those who will think clearly and remember their recent history such a reservation is not necessary. But there are others. Johnson and Borah and Brandegee are going through the same nervous crisis about Article II of the Four-Power Treaty that they experienced about Article X of the League Covenant. They have their followers, and it is best that they be reassured.

"We know, as a matter of fact, that the question of peace and war always rests with the constitutional authorities in any country in the absence of a specific and automatic pledge to the contrary. We know that when the Germans broke into Belgium there was an anxious two days for the world while the British Parliament deliberated, altho Great Britain was virtually bound in an alliance with France. We know, concerning that dangerous Article X, that in the summer of 1920 Great Britain did not in the least consider herself automatically obligated to come to the aid of Poland against the Bolshevists. Repeatedly Lloyd George declared that Great Britain must be the judge of the righteousness of Poland's cause before coming to her aid. On August 10 Lloyd George stated in the House of Commons that Poland had put herself in the wrong by attacking the Bolshevists, and that the latter were entitled to demand guaranties against a repetition of such an adventure. And as a matter of fact Great Britain did not send any troops to the aid of Poland. Such was the interpretation of Article X by one member of the League of Nations as affecting another member.

"But if Johnson and Borah and Brandegee will have the thing put down in black and white, let it be done."

ANXIOUS MOMENTS!

Thiele in the Sioux City *Tribune*.

HEN-PECKED.

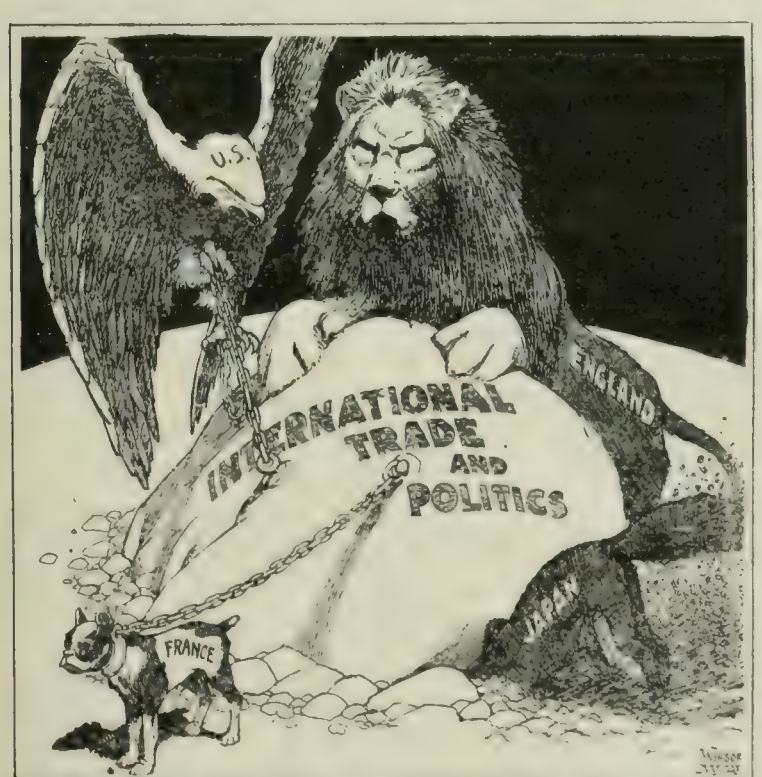
—Gage in the Louisville *Courier-Journal*.

WILL HARDING BE MORE SUCCESSFUL?

—Morris in the Omaha *Bee*

"YE MIGHT TURN VICIOUS!"

—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger*.



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THE FOUR-POWER ALLIANCE.

—McKay in the New York *American*.

HOME TO ROOST.

—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*.

THE ROCKY ROAD OF RATIFICATION.

A HOME-BUILDERS' BILL OF RIGHTS

VICIOUS PRACTISES in the building industry, exposed in the past six months by the Landis Committee in Chicago and the Lockwood Committee in New York City, are to go by the board, under the recent agreement between the Department of Justice and the heads of the International Union of Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers. Thus one of the most potent causes of the housing shortage is removed, and "peace assured in the building industry when peace is necessary to prosperity," as the New York *Tribune* puts it. "Hundreds of millions of dollars have been awaiting some such

NOTHING TO WONDER AT.

—Williams in the Indianapolis *News*.

understanding, and construction can now go forward rapidly in all parts of the country," observes the Philadelphia *Inquirer*. "That the result of the agreement will be a great reduction in building cost is certain," asserts this paper, and this item alone, it is pointed out by others, will mean the building of more houses and factories, and a consequent welcome reduction in the ranks of the unemployed.

"Only those engaged directly or indirectly in building can appreciate the far-reaching importance of the principles laid down in the agreement," notes one editor, and "the only parties that can possibly lose are the slacking laborer and the grafting labor leader," declares the New York *Times*. The Boston *Herald* reminds us that the agreement was entered into "without consulting the officials of the American Federation of Labor," and in the opinion of Department of Justice officials, the agreement, or consent decree, as it is called, "is a new bill of rights for the home-builder, the manufacturer and the business man." Briefly, the decree prohibits the restriction of the amount of labor each workman shall perform in a day, makes it unlawful for the union men to refuse to handle material turned out by non-union workmen, and prohibits the union men from acting in concert to help or injure any manufacturer. As formulated by the Department of Justice the decree contains the following provisions:

"1—There is to be no limit to the productive capacity of the individual workman within the working day or any other time.

"2—There is to be no limit upon the right of the employers to purchase their material wherever and whenever and from whomever they may choose, whether these materials be union-made or otherwise.

"3—There is to be no favoritism shown by organized labor toward employer or trade associations, and no discriminations are to be indulged in against the independent employer who may not be a member of such an organization.

"4—The labor organization is not to be used, or permit itself to be used, by material men or contractors or subcontractors as an instrument for the collection of debts or enforcement of alleged claims."

This decree establishes new working rules for approximately 119,000 union workers, and these rules are directly opposed to many American Federation of Labor regulations, we are told in a Washington dispatch to the New York *Times*. Any member who violates a provision of the decree "will be guilty of contempt, and subject to both fine and imprisonment," warns a representative of the Department of Justice. It required four months of painstaking research and inquiry on the part of the Department, it is said, before it could prepare a decree that was acceptable to the representatives of the various local unions. Threats of prosecution, with the possible indictment and imprisonment of those engaging in conspiracies of one sort or another, was the first step taken by the Government. The Department of Justice thus explains in detail each section of the decree that resulted from these four months of labor:

"The first section, providing that there shall be no limitation to a man's productive capacity, is more or less an outgrowth of the cost-plus system which prevailed during the war period, . . . when unscrupulous contractors, operating under the cost-plus system, were perfectly content to have fifty men on a job where half or one-quarter of the number could do the work. Some locals have enforced the rule that a bricklayer must lay only so many bricks an hour, or a mason set only a certain quantity of stones a day, and so on down the line. It is gratifying to note that the executive heads of this national labor organization have for many years condemned this practice.

"Labor has for years contended that it is not a commodity and not to be regarded as a commodity. That principle has been and is now incorporated in the basic law. The ambitious workman must be given a full and ample opportunity. He must not be reduced to the level of his most inferior co-workers. This decree in spirit is in hearty sympathy with all the laudable aims and ambitions and with the progress which has been made by labor unions. It is directed against the abuse that has inevitably grown up. Nothing in the decree prohibits the regulation of the hours or the conditions of labor. It does, however, unqualifiedly forbid any concerted effort of curtailment of production by any such limitations upon the productive capacity of the individual. In a word, it eliminates the penalizing of ability and the discouragement of efficiency.

"The second section is directed against the various discriminations which have been indulged in by labor organizations engaged in the building trade, whereby they sought to restrict a builder from purchasing and importing the finished material from the sources of their production. The effect upon the community of any such restrictions can be readily imagined. They constitute undoubtedly one of the most potent factors for the high cost of building, the consequent shortage of housing and the enormous increases in rent that have obtained during and since the war period. They constitute a stumbling-block in the path of interstate trade and commerce.

"The third is directed against a series of nation-wide abuses which have assumed various forms and aspects in the relations between organized labor and trade associations. These general practises of preferences and special agreements made for the benefit of contractors' associations have grown into a veritable national system in the building trades. The inevitable effect was not only to eliminate all competition in the field involved, but of necessity to increase the number of unemployed and to create an unlimited monopoly in the hands of these trade associations. It is manifest that such a state of affairs is likewise one of the most potent factors in the exorbitant prices that have prevailed in building and related material, all of which have tended to create and continue the acute shortage of housing in every large city in the land.

"The fourth strikes at what has likewise become a general

practise for contractors and builders to use labor unions as instruments for the collection of their debts. Instances have been reported to the Department from both Chicago and New York (and no doubt the practise prevails in the other large cities) where the labor union refused to work on the completion of a job . . . . only because some previous owner of the same building had defaulted in a payment to some material man.

"In conclusion it may be fairly said that this decree incorporates a set of principles which make for independence on the part of the employer in the purchase of his materials whenever and wherever he may desire. It frees the employer from the shackles that have been thrown around him by these numerous illegal restrictions as to the quantity of work to be done in a given time irrespective of whether his materials are or are not union made. On the other hand, it recognizes all the lawful aims or objects of labor unionism. Finally, and the most important, it gives the public a chance. In a sentence, this decree constitutes a new Bill of Rights for the home-builder, the rent-payer, the manufacturer and the business man who has to build."

"Nothing has occurred in the industrial world lately of more importance than this agreement," in the opinion of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, while the Newark *News* looks upon it as "the salvation of industry in general." "The whole country," believes the Washington *Post*, "should feel the stimulating influence of this consent decree," which the New York *Tribune* interprets as "a return to common sense." As *The Tribune* goes on:

"It clears the way for contractors to resume building on a large scale. Also it assures to employees abundant employment at good wages.

"The only sure way to end the building shortage is to make building a safe investment. Labor and capital have both apparently recognized the fact that houses can not be legislated into existence. Capital, whether it comes from life insurance companies or private investors, will not go into building if the strike peril continues."

"It is altogether a gratifying outcome of a situation which menaced the building industry," agrees the New York *World*. "It should bring an immediate improvement in the housing situation, reduce the cost of construction, and lower rents," thinks the Washington *Post*, "while at the same time breaking up the unlawful monopolies of arrogant trades associations and elevating labor again to a plane of dignity and honesty." The New York *Evening Mail* thus interprets the decree:

"In a few words, this agreement should bring to an end illegal combinations between labor and capital in the building trades for the purpose of mulcting the public. It should also bring to an end the artificial stimulation of building costs. These things will benefit labor not only through encouraging honest capital to invest in building, but also through the provision of cheaper homes.

"Moreover, they should lead to the development of a better type of union official in the building trades because there will now be less opportunity for the grafter and blackmailer to find some petty excuse for threatening to call out his men whenever the contractor does not 'come across.'"

"The unions have, in the first place, cleaned their own house, and have also taken action which should prevent much unfair dealing on the part of the manufacturers and contractors," notes the New York *Globe*. In the opinion of this paper, "it would be difficult to say which is the greater gain." "The acceptance of the reform code deserves public recognition," agrees the Boston *Herald*, "but it must be understood that this is but one step toward the complete emancipation of the building industry." But, continues *The Herald:*

"The bringing about of the agreement should not be credited solely or chiefly to the Department of Justice. Samuel Untermeyer, of New York, last December sent a long letter to the Building Trades Council demanding nineteen specific lines of reform, not only from these unions, but a score of others. Back of the letter lay the record of the Lockwood Committee in the prosecution of criminal labor leaders. To that complete reconstruction program the unions gave their assent. How effective and permanent the reforms might be time alone could tell. But early in January all these New York unions pledged themselves through a committee to effect the reforms as demanded, and the State Federation of Labor later accepted them. The bricklayers, more stubborn than all the other unions of the city, are not members of the council, but the threat of indictment induced them, also, to come into the agreement.

"Attorney-General Daugherty has builded on the disclosures and conclusions of the Lockwood Committee and effected a reform of national scope. Both the work of the Committee and the achievement of the Government have back of them, as their greatest impelling force, the power of public opinion."

"It is easy enough to call the decree covering evil building trade practises 'a new bill of rights' for the home-builder," observes the New York *Herald*—

"But these agreements, it must be remembered, are made by culpable employers and employees who are seeking thereby to

THE FIRST BOOM.

—Morris in the Stockton *Record*.

lighten legal penalties already imposed upon them for their wrong-doing or to forestall punishment threatening to fall upon them. And it is a proverb that when the devil is sick the devil a saint would be.

"What is going to induce men of pliant consciences to walk straight—if anything can—is to make them understand that if they do not walk straight the heavy hand of the law will come down upon them with a wallop. What is going to convince straight-walking employers and employees that they can continue their honest ways without being waylaid by crooked capital on the one side and crooked labor on the other is to make it clear to them that the wrong-doer will be restrained from resuming his vicious work against them, not merely by his agreement but by wholesome fear of what the law will do to him if he does resume his wrong-doing.

"There is nothing finer than faith in mankind as a whole. But such faith is blind if it does not see that in every considerable group of men there are some who make promises chiefly to break them. Such faith is stupid if it does not realize that the crook must always be guarded against, whatever his promises of good conduct and whatever the laws that forbid his kind to do injustice and injury to his fellow man.

"It will be time enough to hail the housing 'bill of rights' as the remedy of all the troubles of the home-owner and the tenant, of the honest contractor and the honest worker, when it has been proved that the wrong-doer can be and is kept suppressed. Meanwhile neither the public nor the law should relax its vigilance."

THE BLAME FOR THE *ROMA* WRECK

THE LIVES OF THIRTY-FOUR ARMY OFFICERS, enlisted men, and civilians is a terrible price to pay for economy, is the conclusion reached by the Brooklyn *Eagle* in the case of the *Roma*, as it becomes apparent that the lack of the non-inflammable gas, helium, was indirectly responsible for a death toll almost as large as that of the *R-38* (*ZR-2*) disaster last August. "Between August and February," notes the New York *Herald*, "all the grim lessons purchased in England at the price of forty-four lives were forgotten." Immediately after that catastrophe *The Herald* declared that "this ought to be a lesson; if we can't afford helium, we can't afford dirigibles." In the case of the *Roma*, points out the New York *Globe*, "as we learn more about the tragedy, the impression that it was a wicked waste of life is deepened." "It cost thirty-four lives," observes the New York *Evening World*, "to concentrate attention on the failure of Congress to recognize the importance of helium gas as a safety factor in lighter-than-air aviation."

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THE BURNING WRECK OF THE *ROMA*.

With Army ambulances in the foreground, as seen from an airplane. Along the curving road may be seen the high-tension wires which are said to have set fire to the dirigible's highly inflammable hydrogen gas and gasoline fuel from the crusht tanks.

According to the Washington correspondent of the New York *World*, "there is in storage in Texas more than enough helium to have inflated the bags of the *Roma*." If that is the case, asks *The Herald*, "why was it not used?" Or "why was the trial flight not delayed until it had been made possible to bring to Norfolk a sufficient supply?" asks the Albany *Journal*. "There was a long delay for the replacement of the Italian motors with Liberty engines," explains this paper. As for helium, "five hundred million cubic feet of this gas goes to waste in the United States every year," we are told by the New York *Globe*, "yet it can be produced for ten cents a foot or less."

"The reason that helium gas was not used in the *Roma* is that the United States Government had not supplied sufficient funds for its manufacture for the Army, and, despite the *R-38* experience, considered that *it cost too much*," charges the Philadelphia *Bulletin*. "All sorts of economies have been forced upon the Air Service through the niggardliness of Congress," agrees the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, which goes on to declare that "it would be inhuman to send up any more dirigibles until the helium supply is large enough to fill them." As the New York *Globe* sees the lesson of the *Roma* disaster:

"Obvious to any layman is the folly of using highly inflammable hydrogen gas instead of non-inflammable helium. If the latter had been employed the loss of life would certainly have been greatly reduced, and perhaps altogether prevented. Congress and the military authorities are busily shifting the responsibility to one another for our failure to develop and utilize our huge sources for this gas. . . . The country has had quite enough needless slaughter of American men through failure to provide a sufficient factor of safety. Experiments with lighter-than-air craft must and will be continued; but we have been paying too dear a price, and needlessly."

Helium, it is pointed out in a Washington dispatch to the New York *Times*, was developed from natural gas during the war. At the Government's plant at Fort Worth—

"The natural gas after passing through a compressor plant becomes a purer illuminating gas than before, when it is then returned to the gas company for commercial use. The natural gas is first passed through lime, which removes carbon dioxid; it is then liquefied, leaving nitrogen and helium gases, which are drawn off and further comprest, thereby liquefying the nitrogen and leaving the helium, which is drawn off and comprest into cylinders and placed in storage for shipment."

"A year or more ago," recalls the Troy *Record*, "the world was hearing about helium as the great agency in aerial navigation; it was to displace hydrogen gas, and there were to be no more accidents to dirigibles in flight." "During these years," maintains the New York *Tribune*, "the enthusiasm for helium has never waned, but the quantity of helium gas apparently has never waxed." More than ever is it necessary to increase the production of helium, believes the New York *Herald*, because the *ZR-1*, now under construction at Lakehurst (N. J.), will be finished in about a year. And while we are about it, suggests the New York *Times*, we should develop a motor that will obviate the menace of gasoline as a fuel. Moreover, say aeronautical experts, we should adopt water for ballast, instead of sand, as it can be discharged instantaneously in the event of an accident similar to that of the *Roma*. The whole question of aerial navigation, as the New York *World* sees it, "is a scientific problem, not a political one, and a Congress of lawyers would be wise to provide the money and let the scientists and army experts solve it." As the Philadelphia *Inquirer* declares:

"If the Army and Navy are going to maintain dirigibles—and they will, because man's conquest of the air is not going to stop because of the *Roma* incident, painful tho it is—hydrogen should be discarded. The Air Service authorities should make their requests to Congress for sufficient money to carry on the Fort Worth helium plants to fill all requirements, and Congress should comply with these requests promptly."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

It's the oil in the soil that makes the turmoil.—*Debs' Magazine (Chicago).*

Business won't come back; you'll have to go after it.—*Lincoln Star.*

Prohibition is English for "verboten."—*Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

Congress knows who wants the bonus, but can't find out who wants to pay it.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

On the matrimonial sea, the hand that rocks the cradle very seldom rocks the boat.—*Athens News.*

Most of the white man's burden is occasioned by the folly and greed of other white men.—*Boston Post.*

It is only fair to recall that Los Angeles was named before Hollywood moved there.—*Columbia Record.*

Ireland is now calling for a loan of twenty millions. There is no green like the long green.—*Debs' Magazine.*

We are willing to give our Allies credit for winning the war, but not too long credit.—*American Lumberman (Chicago).*

Scientists say the earth has fourteen movements. There are more than that among the radicals alone.—*Debs' Magazine.*

You can't make a silk purse from a sow's ear, but many a shirker's purse is lined with gold from a worker's hide.—*Debs' Magazine.*

An Ohio man died and left $100,000 to a girl who had refused to marry him, showing that gratitude is not a lost virtue.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

A cook in a New York hotel has been found to possess a wonderful operatic tenor voice. He ought to have a fine range.—*Southern Lumberman.*

"China to Build New Navy." While other nations are making junk of their battle-ships, China is making battle-ships of her junks.—*Southern Lumberman.*

All the pedestrians ask is a little more cooperation between horse-power and horse sense.—*Detroit Free Press.*

"Cabinet rasps the nerves of Europe." Probably something in the nature of a filing cabinet.—*De Kalb Chronicle.*

Some plants thrive in the hot sun, but wild oats flourish most under the influence of moonshine.—*Shreveport Journal.*

English celebrities who visit us can testify that Barnum's contribution to vital statistics was singularly free from error.—*Elizabeth Journal.*

The reason there were fewer wrecks in the old horse-and-buggy days was because the driver didn't depend wholly on his own intelligence.—*Newark Ledger.*

The new era of peace will begin when somebody invents a way to get all the national axes on the grindstone at the same time.—*Lansing Capital News.*

It might help solve some of the troubles of the moving-picture world if the stars were paid salaries more nearly commensurate with what they really earn.—*Southern Lumberman.*

Money talks, but John D.'s will now have to learn to yodel.—*Washington Post.*

Perhaps it would help if a comic supplement were added to the tax blank.—*Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

Census figures show that blindness is decreasing. Among men, perhaps, but not among pigs.—*Chicago Daily News.*

We will have to dispel the fogs that are blinding us before we can expel the hogs that are grinding us.—*Debs' Magazine.*

Styles for government bureaucrats must change, says Controller Dawes, advocating a lower waste line.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

The Allies insist upon a stable government in Russia. Probably with John Bull in the stable.—*Debs' Magazine (Chicago).*

Perhaps there would be more respect for law if we could conjure up more respect for the law-makers.—*Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

"Sweet are the uses of adversity." Yet few of the workers would refer to their enforced vacation as a "sugar loaf."—*Debs' Magazine.*

The Treasury Department threatens to wash our money again. How foolish! A germ couldn't live on our wages.—*Debs' Magazine.*

Voliva, of Zion City, has discovered that the earth is flat. Business men beat him to this conclusion many weary months ago.—*Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

Count Laszlo Szechenyi, the Hungarian representative to the United States, may have pronounced opinions, but his name is another thing again.—*American Lumberman.*

"What makes girls run about the way they do?" snarls a petulant club woman, and a timid exchange suggests they may be trying to find their mothers.—*Kansas City Journal.*

A financial item says that many Wall Street men are going back to the farm. They ought to be especially proficient when it comes to watering the stock.—*Southern Lumberman.*

There is always a brighter side. Spring is seldom as slushy as the poetry it inspires.—*Chicago Daily Journal.*

If Ford can't make cheap fertilizer at Muscle Shoals, what are the fertilizer people mad about?—*Palatka News.*

If the treaties are ratified, it will be another example of the triumph of mind over patter.—*Sioux City Journal.*

France must remember that the prayer reads: "Forgive us our debts—as we forgive our debtors."—*Waterbury Democrat.*

It may be that the sun never sets on the British flag; but Uncle Sam has a monopoly of moonshine.—*Anderson Herald.*

Europe may dream of America as a place to settle down; but let her not forget that it is also a place to settle up.—*Fort Wayne News.*

Conservatives are but men who have learned to love the new order forced upon them by radicals.—*Springfield State Register.*

Well, the German mark will soon be able to tell us whether the old place has changed much since Dante saw it.—*Minneapolis Star.*

STUDIES OF AVERAGE CITIZEN OBSERVING HIS VARIOUS NATIONAL WEEKS

—Harding in the Brooklyn Eagle

FOREIGN - COMMENT

RUSSIA'S RED ARMY AND GENOA

THE FORTHCOMING CONFERENCE at Genoa is the "weapon of international capital against Russia," writes Mr. Karl Radek, the celebrated foreign agent and diplomat of the Bolsheviks, who warns his countrymen that "it would be foolish to think the results we are to attain will be won by verbal dexterity," for "the outcome depends on the reach and grip of the Soviet Russian Government and its Red Army." Now the paramount question for Soviet Russia is the amount of the loan the European Powers will be willing to accord her, he writes in the Moscow *Pravda*, and secondly, the nature of the conditions surrounding this accommodation. All other talk that may take place at Genoa he pooh-poohs as "useless diplomatic flourishes" and he brushes aside the question of "formal recognition of the Soviet Government" by the European Powers as a matter of minor interest. The Central European newspapers have long been careful to point out that when Russia comes into the conference, if she comes, she comes as a more thoroughly Soviet Russia than she has ever been, despite the ideas of capitalistic transformation entertained about her in some quarters. This view is confirmed by examination of the Soviet Russia press, and the Moscow *Pravda* describes the Genoa Conference as "a peace conference about to take place after three years' war between the capitalist states of Europe on the one hand, and Soviet Russia on the other." It is true that so far the capitalist world has "made no formal peace proposal," but this daily adds with complacence that "the time is long past when the European diplomats felt it humiliating that they should even declare war on Soviet Russia." Says the *Derievenskaia Pravda:*

"They invite us to participate in the coming parley because, as they confess, the world's economic reconstruction can not be carried on unless we lend our aid. The speeches of the French and British ministers rang with pride and haughtiness, until their soldiers had made acquaintance with the sharp points of Red Army bayonets. Then they were toned down a little. No longer is Soviet Russia 'a band of brigands' and 'a handful of oppressors.' It is now the Russian Government, and Lenine will be welcomed at the conference, where his presence will be felt in the solution of all questions. Such is the change wrought by the help of the Red Army on the bourgeois mind and ministries."

As to the expectations of Moscow newspapers, we read in *Isvestia* that official transactions between Soviet Russia and the European Powers would necessarily be preceded by official recognition of the Soviet Government, which "will mean the immediate transference to the Soviet of all Russian belongings abroad." These properties are valued at a few hundred millions of gold rubles, we are informed, and include many embassies, the Russian battle-ships captured by the French, British, and by General Wrangel, the merchant fleet stolen from us by 'our dear allies,' as well as by the Russian capitalists. There will be restored also much other property of miscellaneous character."

A GERMAN HOWL.

War Furies to Versailles Treaty Fury): "What I could not do with war, you have done with peace. Europe is in ruins. We are sisters under the skin."

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

Isvestia realizes that the Powers will demand something in exchange for the recognition given to the Soviet Government, and flatly avers that "if the bourgeois statesmen consider the forthcoming conversations with Russia as a means to enslave her economically, that is, if by negotiations they intend to cramp us in a way they failed to do by the blockade, then assuredly they are going to be disappointed at Genoa." The pro-Bolshevik Riga *Novy Put* has no doubt that the sole attraction drawing the European Powers to Russia is Russia's economic wealth, yet it points out that "before one reaches these inexhaustible resources, a large capital must be expended to make exploitation a fact," and this daily believes that consequently "all the plans of using Russia for the payment of the indemnities owed by Germany to France are thus rendered null."

Meanwhile non-Soviet editors remind us that "altho the peace Russia is always talking about is white as her snow-clad steppes, there is no doubt about the color of her army," for the Red Army on the celebration of its fourth anniversary was reviewed by War Minister Leon Trotzky from a stand in the Red Square of the Kremlin, and the event is described in Moscow dispatches as "the largest review since the days of the Emperor." For two hours, we are told, infantry, lancers, Cossacks, gunners, engineers, motor corps, tanks, and airplanes passed in the bright sunshine, appeared in good condition, were well-uniformed, and saluted in snappy fashion as they marched before the reviewing-stand. If there had been a little more precision in alignment, gayer uniforms, better horses, and older soldiers, it is reported they might have been the regiments of the Old Guard passing before the Tsar Nicholas. On the other hand, it is averred that

"they were as different from the tattered, undisciplined Red Army of 1918 as the Concord farmers of 1776 were from General Pershing's picked battalions." The predominance of Communists among the spectators was the only reminder that this military pageant was happening after and not before the war, and we are told that on the reviewing-stand were Clara Zetkin, the German Socialist, William D. Haywood, of the American I. W. W., Katayama, the Japanese Socialist leader, Bela Kun, of Hungarian memory, and other members of the Third Internationale. The illusion that it might have been the old Russian army coming back to life is said to have been heightened by the presence of many old régime officers at the heads of companies, and the little group of staff men about Trotzky, most of them bearded generals and colonels of many years' service. To the troops Trotzky said in his address:

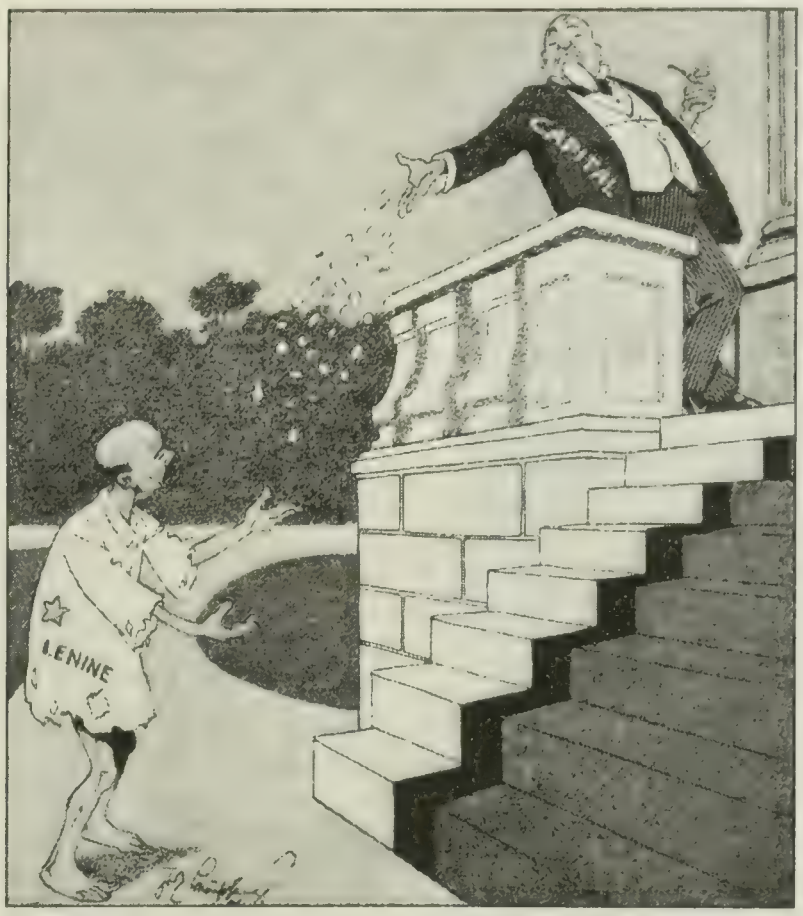
"Within a year the army will be stronger and more united. We do not know what will come in the next few months, but events will not find us unprepared. Looking west, east, north and south we find the danger is not past, because power in the capitalistic countries is still in the hands of our enemies, who hate us and have not abandoned the idea of crushing us."

He promised that the year would be one of "education for the army," that not a single soldier would be illiterate by the first of May, say these dispatches, which tell us also that the German Communist, Herr Wolcke, declared in his oration to the Red Army that "the revolution in Germany is still alive, and the time is not distant when the German Red Army will unite with Russia's," and after that "the world revolution." But Minister of War Trotzky also took advantage of the Red Army anniversary to say that Russia's "scale of fate is now balancing over Genoa," and that if the coming conference should not result satisfactorily for Russia, "it might be necessary to tip the balance with blood, perhaps this coming spring," wherefor—

"It is necessary for the proletariat to be ready, then, to face a blow in the Spring if such a situation should be forced upon us. Each week of postponement of the Genoa Conference must be a week of fortifying the Red Army. The time we may lose on the field of diplomacy we must and shall gain in the field of activity in fortifying and developing the Army.

"We are fully decided, on our fourth anniversary, to prepare ourselves for a new struggle, because the finish fight between capital and labor is far from a decision."

Trotzky receives the highest praise from General Brussiloff for the skill he has shown in organizing the Red Army, and this famous Russian officer declares in *Izvestia* that the Bolsheviki have "strengthened the national conscience and patriotic spirit of the Russian people." Meanwhile Moscow dispatches advise us that in order to insure the return to Russia of the Soviet delegation sent to Genoa only those persons will be allowed to go who have families or possessions that may be considered good hostages or guarantees, and it is explained that the Soviet government has had too many examples of its agents "willing to work abroad but unwilling to come back."



VIENNESE SYMPATHY FOR LENINE AT GENOA.

CAPITAL. "Take it! It will come back to me a hundred times!"

Die Muskete (Vienna).

THE FREE STATE OF EGYPT

BRITAIN MAY ACHIEVE peace in Egypt as she has achieved it in Ireland, remarks the Manchester *Guardian*, if the new British policy is followed to its logical conclusion. Various other newspapers point to the change in Egypt as one more sympton of the swift processes of evolution in the British Empire which the World War set in motion. In the White Paper, "Declaration to Egypt," issued by the British Government, it is stated that:

1. The British Protectorate over Egypt is terminated, and Egypt is declared to be an independent sovereign State.
2. Martial law will be withdrawn as soon as the Egyptian Government passes an act of indemnity.

We read further that until a general agreement can be concluded, Britain reserves to its discretion the following matters: "Security of the British Empire communications; Defence of Egypt against all foreign aggression and interference, direct and indirect; Protection of foreign interests in Egypt, and protection of minorities; Guarantees for British interests in the Sudan."

Premier Lloyd George explained to the House of Commons that Britain is prepared to make agreements with the Egyptian Government on these matters "in a spirit of mutual accommodation, but until such agreements—satisfactory both to ourselves and the Egyptian Government—are concluded, the status quo will remain intact." Mr. Lloyd George said further:

"We regard the special relations between ourselves and Egypt defined in this clause as a matter concerning only ourselves and the Government of Egypt. Foreign Powers are not concerned, and we purpose to state this unmistakably when the termination of the protectorate is notified to them. The welfare and integrity of Egypt are necessary to the peace and safety of the British Empire, which will therefore always maintain as an essential British interest the special relations between itself and Egypt long recognized by other Governments. The definition of these special relations is an essential part of the declaration recognizing Egypt as an independent sovereign State. His Majesty's Government have laid them down as matters in which the rights and interests of the British Empire are vitally involved and they cannot permit them to be questioned by any other Power.

"In pursuance of this principle they would regard as an unfriendly act any attempt at interference in the affairs of Egypt by another Power and they would consider any aggression against the territory of Egypt as an act to be repelled by all means at their command.

"On the other hand, we, of course, accept the protection of foreign interests and minorities in Egypt as a responsibility inseparable from the special position which we claim in the country."

The Egypt declaration "conforms closely to the policy laid down by the agreement at the Imperial Conference," Mr. Lloyd George said further and he notified the House also that the Dominion Governments have been informed of Britain's proclamation of Egypt as a Free State.

HOW GERMANY'S NEW PLACE IN THE SUN "DEPENDS ON RUSSIA"

GERMANY'S SALVATION lies in closer relations and cooperation with Russia, we learn from some Russian pro-Soviet newspapers published in Berlin, and they cite the increasing interest in Russia shown by German industrial leaders and the German press as evidence that Germany herself realizes this fact. The Berlin *Novy Mir* finds that Germany's future place in the world becomes more and more plainly dependent on Russia. This daily points out that protective tariffs have cut Germany off from Western markets, while at the same time she has no colonies from which to draw raw materials. The reparations, in the view of this newspaper, are "a

MOTHER GERMANY AND HER LIVING PROBLEMS.
—*Wahre Jakob* (Stuttgart).

heavy burden on her shoulders and tend to lower the depreciated value of her currency." As her economic status can be regained only through German industry, Germany must get raw materials and markets for its products where she can most accessibly, and this happens to be Russia, toward which the dominant industrial forces in Germany are now bending their efforts. We read then:

"Of course everybody who favors the restoration of the economic ties between the two countries will agree that the better both parties know each other, the stronger will be these ties. It must not be forgotten that our life is not progressing in normal conditions of peace. Contemporary society and what they call peace have been shaken by the war to the very foundations. Every capitalistic country, deprived of normal conditions of production, is gasping for breath and anxiously looking for sources from which to inject new strength into its poisoned organism. Even the triumphant victors in Washington were compelled to admit that it is impossible to restore the normal course of life without Germany and Russia.

"There is no doubt that, having once set out on the road of understanding with Russia, having overcome the misconceptions of, and prejudices against her 'crude' neighbor, Germany will not swerve from it. She will be driven along that road by inflexible economic interests the more urgent become the consequences of the Versailles Treaty."

On her side, the *Novy Mir* goes on to say, Soviet Russia has frankly declared that if the other countries admit that Russia is a necessary factor in restoring world economy, they must be ready to help her to her feet as they were prompt to thrust her down through their blockade. Germany has a greater interest in the upbuilding of Russia than any other country, it is averred, and it depends upon herself alone "to what extent she will take part in the economic resuscitation of Soviet Russia." In corroboration of this statement is offered a letter from the Moscow correspondent of the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, in which he writes that "Germany must determine her attitude toward Russia; and the task of German publicists in Russia is to dispel prejudices and establish clear conceptions, without which it is impossible for the two countries to go along together." The *Frankfurter Zeitung* correspondent says further that Germany must make it her business to know "what the Russians are thinking and doing, and what they intend to do—in particular, what they intend to do." In sharp contrast to such preparations for Russo-German trade cooperation is the attitude of the Russian commercial refugees in France, who are opposed to the "scheme of letting Germany exploit Russia." An anti-Soviet Russian newspaper published in Paris, the *Posledniya Novosti*, remarks:

"If Russia is to be turned into a German *Hinterland*, what benefit will Russian industrial leaders derive from it? This is a practical question which must occur to those who are trying to persuade themselves that it is necessary to reach an understanding with the Bolsheviks, having in view the restoration of Russia by joint effort. An understanding on the basis indicated by us may not at all restore Russia but only weaken for long the already feeble economic organization of the country."

FRANCO-JAPANESE CORDIALITY

MARSHAL JOFFRE'S VISIT to Japan elicits enthusiastic greeting in the Japanese press, which take occasion to express their gratitude to the authorities and people of France for the warm hospitality accorded the Crown Prince of Japan when he passed through France on his tour last year. The Tokyo *Yomiuri* considers that the French Government and the nation entertain exceptionally cordial feelings and goodwill toward Japan and her people, or they would not have sent Marshal Joffre, "this savior of France and other Allied countries, this idol of the world's peoples." Japan and France have long been close friends, this daily goes on to say, and "altho the rise to power of Germany brought some changes in Franco-Japanese relations, the friendly regard of the Japanese people for France has become increasingly notable since the war." We read then:

"Since the termination of the war, the spirit of peace, friendship and cooperation has seemingly prevailed in the world, but the nations still harbor suspicion, envy and antipathy toward one another; and we regret that these incongruous sentiments are in evidence even among the Entente Powers. It is usually the case after a great upheaval of feeling and passion that sporadic outbursts of anger are noticed among the peoples as angry waves toss their crests on the ocean after a storm. The disquietude that followed the Versailles Conference has increased to-day, as seen at the Washington Conference.

"Until the Governments and peoples of the Allied Powers produce a spirit of perfect peace, friendliness and concert among themselves, by calming their agitated feelings, the relief of their own countries and the erstwhile enemy nations, the restoration of world peace and the reconstruction of human civilization are utterly hopeless. In order to consummate such international harmony and concord, it is essential that a great community of nations of Britain, the United States, France and Japan be established in the world. We regret to see, however, that France is opposed to Britain in connection with her relations to Germany and Russia, and Japan differs in her views from the United States respecting the questions in China and Siberia. And we feel as if there is something that binds Japan and France together in their protest against the doings of the United States and Britain."

IRELAND'S INDUSTRIAL FUTURE

ADVOCATES OF STATE INTERVENTION in industry are fairly strong in numbers in Ireland, it is generally known, and various English newspapers concede that in an agricultural country like Ireland, the Government naturally must assume at least a guiding rôle. But its action in this matter may be easily "carried to dangerous extremes," the London *Statist* thinks, especially because of the misconceptions that are prevalent as to the true industrial possibilities of the country. Despite the moderate industrial expansion to be expected from the Irish Free State, this British financial authority believes that the future of Ireland lies in supplying food to the great industrial centers and consuming markets of Great Britain and the Continent, in regard to which it enjoys the advantage of close proximity. As trade possibilities now stand, this London weekly points out that—

"Great Britain, owing to her large coal resources, can manufacture imported raw materials and export the finished products at a profit, and has also the advantage of a central position in a web of international communications—a position largely acquired because of her coal resources. Ireland has but little coal and narrow trade connections. A very large proportion of her imports and exports passes through Great Britain, and the expense of shipment across the Irish Sea and back is that much addition to the cost of Irish goods. In this situation only exceptionally good labor conditions, efficient and progressive management, or the fact of long-acquired prestige in a particular field can make for the prosperity of an industry. To one or several of these causes can be traced the success of each of the principal industries of Ireland. Much benefit is expected in Ireland to accrue from the opening up of trade connections with foreign countries. It must not be forgotten, however, that the establishment of a direct export trade is an essential corollary to the establishment of a profitable import trade. Freight and commission charges add to the cost of Irish goods purchased through the medium of Great Britain, but, on the other hand, the large scale on which British wholesale houses do business enables them to obtain many lines of foreign commodities on terms which would not be granted where smaller transactions were involved. The entrepôt trade of Great Britain is built up from the orders of many countries other than Ireland."

The Statist goes on to say that possibly the greatest industrial future for Ireland may be found in the manufacture of foodstuffs from Irish raw materials. It may be possible to export cattle in a much more profitable form than that of animals on the hoof, we read, and the fact that at present all Irish live stock is slaughtered abroad "means the loss to Ireland of the profits of the slaughtering, packing and related industries, and of the important industries—tanning, for instance—which depend upon the meat industry for their raw material." We are further informed that about half the cattle exported are in the lean state, despite the fact that Ireland has some of the best pastures in the world. In consequence the profits of preparation for market as well as those of slaughter are lost, and we read:

THE REAL IRISH PROBLEM!

—*The Passing Show* (London).

"Utilization of the by-products of the meat trade in Ireland would make cattle-fattening more profitable to the country at large and would check the movement of lean and immature animals. The saving in freight alone in shipping meat instead of animals would be substantial, while at present there is a loss of weight occurring in Irish cattle in transit now borne mainly by the producer, which amounts to approximately £400,000 per annum. There is also the loss due to frequent restrictions on the exportation of live animals occasioned by fear or disease—a loss which could be eliminated by domestic slaughter."

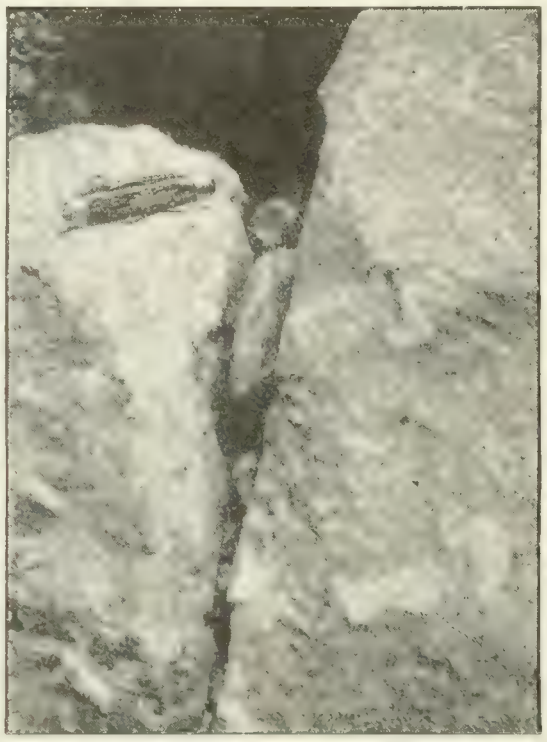
The situation of the sheep trade is much the same, according to this weekly, for altho many of the sheep are fattened in Ireland, lambs form about half the number exported. There is an increasing trade in fresh beef and mutton, as appears from the fact that while more than three and a half million pounds were exported in 1913, nearly five million pounds were shipped in 1920. The development of the pork trade has proceeded much further, and we are told that—

"Concerted action by the bacon curers has resulted in great improvement of the breed of pigs, and Irish bacon is now of excellent quality. There is a growing demand in Great Britain for Irish mild-cured bacon and ham, so that the exportation of swine is decreasing. In 1920 over seventy-four million pounds of bacon and ham were exported. This is a splendid example of what can be done with an industry based on methods economically sound. Dairying is another favorable field for development.

"A second method of industrial development would consist in supplying the domestic market with some of the many articles now imported, particularly where the raw material is at hand. In such cases there is at least the advantage over foreign competition of eliminating the ocean freight on the finished imported product. There is, furthermore, the possibility of taking advantage of the present sentiment of Irish consumers so far as home manufacturers are concerned."

THE PROMISE OF RAIN ON A PARCHED LAND.

—*Punch* (London).



Courtesy of "The American Journal of Science," New Haven

LITTLE PEBBLES AT THEIR WORK OF SPLITTING ROCKS.

HOW TINY PEBBLES REND GREAT ROCKS

NIGHT AND DAY, year in and year out, little pebbles are at work in thousands of places, wedging apart mighty masses of rock. Both pebble and rock shrink and swell as the thermometer rises and falls. Whenever there is a chance the pebble settles a little, and it always moves down—never upward. In the course of centuries the crack in which the pebble has found a resting-place is forced open more and more, and its sides are pushed widely apart. This phenomenon, says Chester K. Wentworth in *The American Journal of Science* (New Haven, Conn.), is one of those simple processes which are so obvious as ordinarily to be considered unworthy of mention. It first came to his attention, he says, several years since along the gorge of the Potomac River, below Great Falls. The action of pebbles in this fashion has since been noticed at other places where the conditions are similar. We read:

"Below the falls the Potomac flows between rock walls twenty to eighty feet in height. The rock is gneiss deeply fissured by weathering. On both sides of the gorge are rock-cut benches, on which are strewn sands and gravels in thin, irregular patches. Within the wedge-shaped open joints are numerous rock fragments, some of which are angular blocks and others well rounded pebbles and cobbles from the gravel. These have lodged in their present positions in part by falling from the level of the rock bench above and in part by deposition during flood stages of the river. The notable feature is that a very large proportion of the pebbles and blocks are wedged tightly in place in the cracks which narrow downward. Pebbles of one or two inches in diameter are more commonly than otherwise held between comparatively smooth rock surfaces so tightly that it is impossible to remove them without the use of a hammer. In other words many of the pebbles are much more tightly wedged than would result from the impact of falling alone.

"The explanation seems to be that the pebbles are wedged in place by the combined action of gravity and the expansion and contraction due to changes in temperature. In the case of a crack offering only moderate resistance to further spreading and which does not close again on removal of the force it is apparent that a single pebble would ultimately wedge the rock apart. When the pebble is cold and contracted it will fall until its weight is supported. When the air becomes warmer the pebble is heated more rapidly than the general mass of the rock, and its expansion exerts pressure on the walls of the crack or fissure. If the pressure is completely met by an elastic yield of the rock mass and the rock recoils as the pebble becomes cooler again the latter will not fall. If, however, the response to expansive stresses is only partially elastic, the rock will not recoil completely and the pebble will fall on, cooling to a new and more effective position, and the process will be cumulative in its results."

When there are several pebbles of different rocks differently exposed to air and sun, not all will reach their maximum expansion at the same time. Some pebbles will be free to fall slightly while others hold the load. The pebbles thus act as pawls on a ratchet and the process becomes cumulative even with a strictly elastic yield in the rock. If the rock yields in part by rupture, the effect will be so much the more rapid. To quote further:

"The foregoing analysis shows adequately that pebbles can exert cumulative stresses in widening cracks and disrupting the rocks. That the pebbles in cracks are usually tightly wedged is proof that they do exert pressure on the walls.

"It remains to inquire what the quantitative importance of this process is. The factors involved include expansion, conductivity, specific heat, elasticity, crushing strength, tensile strength and density. It is not essential nor possible here to treat the problem exhaustively. Mathematical treatment based on reasonable assumptions show that the limit of pressure developed by any single pebble or cobble is that required to compress it by the amount of the expansion caused by the maximum daily temperature range. This pressure may be reached only when the area of contact is sufficiently large to transmit it. Most commonly the position reached by the cobble in its fall will be such that there is considerable readjustment and local crushing while the first part of the expansion takes place. If it be assumed that one-half of the expansion takes place before the cobble is adjusted to assume a full load there will remain expansive effect sufficient to produce a pressure on a 4-inch cobble amounting to over 1½ tons.

"The above computations are based on a number of assumptions which are only approximately correct, but they serve to show that even after making ample allowance on the conservative side the pressure developed by the expansion of pebbles in cracks is sufficient to produce very considerable disruptive effects.

When it is considered that this process is ever active at all temperature ranges, it seems that in some situations, even where there are freezing temperatures in winter, it may be more potent in splitting the rocks than the ice which forms in the cracks, tho the writer is by no means disposed to under estimate the effect of the latter."

A TWELVE-HUNDRED-MILE BUS RIDE

A CARAVAN OF SIX MOTOR OMNIBUSES recently took fifty Chicagoans on a thirteen-day excursion to New Orleans, taking in, on the way, the Mammoth Cave, several of the Civil War battle-fields, and other points of interest. *The Commercial Vehicle* (New York), in chronicling this event, predicts that motor excursions will be numerous in days to come and that they will to some extent occupy the place hitherto filled by outings on the railroads. The writer notes that as soon as the railroads were firmly established as passenger transportation agents, the excursion became established as one of their offshoots or side activities. If buses are not yet firmly established as nation-wide passenger carriers, they are in a fair way to become so, he thinks. And with this development has come the bus excursion. Will not this prove to be an extensive activity of highway buses in the near future? He continues:

"An extensive tour of this nature has already been organized, arranged and completed by the T. & S. Tours Co. of Chicago. Six buses, equipped with large White type bodies, carried more than fifty passengers, of whom more than twenty were women, over the Jackson Highway, from Chicago to New Orleans. The trip, which cost each passenger $50, was completed without mishap. The management arranged for hotel accommodation, but the passengers paid their own hotel bills, etc.

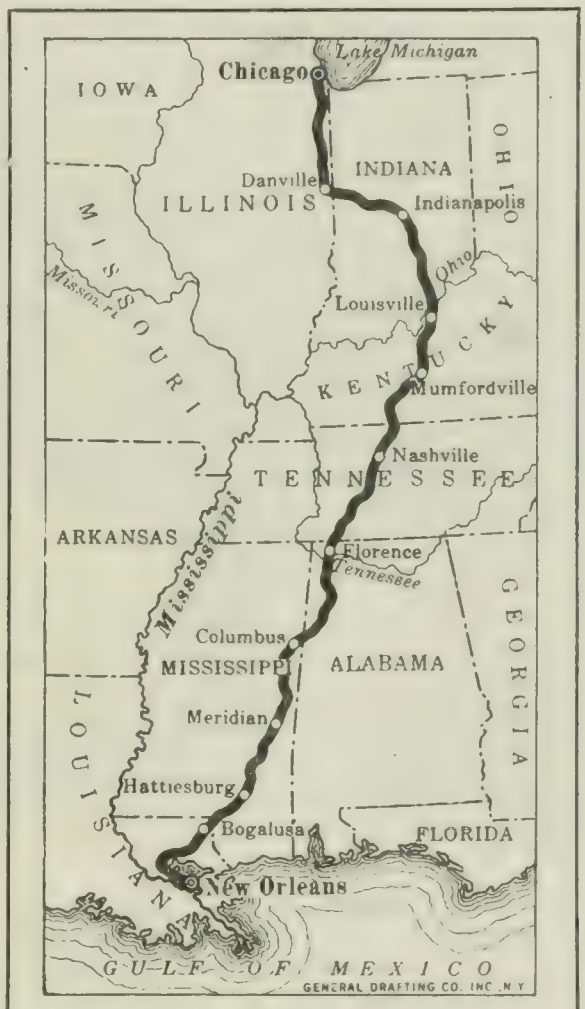
"From Columbus, one of the cities on the route, comes the following editorial in one of the leading newspapers, *The Commercial:* 'Saturday, a fleet of Chicago buses and private automobiles will arrive in Columbus. The tourists are traveling from Chicago to New Orleans along the Jackson Highway. This is a new departure in automobile travel. It is carrying out the caravan idea of the long ago. It is modernizing the idea of travel a hundred years ago.

"'There is a cycle in the development of transportation, just as there are cycles in other developments. Back yonder years ago, the transportation through all this section was overland by wagon. Columbus in those days was a big distributing point for all this section. Now the cycle is turning this way again, and we are destined to become again a distributing point for this territory.

"'The caravan which comes from Chicago is ushering in this new era of highway transportation for us. We haven't come to realize it fully yet. But it is upon us. We must begin to develop the idea, and the sooner we do it the better.'

"The Tours Co. inaugurated the trip South with the idea of demonstrating the utility of the motor bus in case of railway troubles. A few years ago road conditions would have made such a journey impossible. But with the improvement of highways, it is now possible to travel from Chicago to New Orleans and many other Southern points over smooth roads.

"The itinerary of the trip covered points on the Dixie Highway. Several detours were made to visit spots of historic and scenic interest en route. These included trips to the Mammoth Cave and various battle-fields of the Civil War.



ROUTE OF THE HEGIRA.

"Certainly, the T. & S. Tours Co. has pointed the way to a new and valuable opportunity for the employment of motor buses on our gradually improving national highways. The idea of highway passenger transportation is becoming firmly established in the public mind through the activities of the numerous intercity bus lines which are constantly springing into being. But these are mostly for convenience of travel from point to point. The excursion idea has its distinct educational value. But, more than that, it points the way to a new and valuable use of the highway systems of our country."

An idea of the good time enjoyed by the tourists may be gathered from the following paragraphs from the New Orleans *Times-Picayune* the day after they reached that city. We read:

"In every town and city the party was entertained, and Thursday night the Pine Tree Inn at Bogalusa was turned over to the tourists free of charge. Friday morning they were guests at a game dinner and barbecue at Slidell, and tables in the Slidell community club were piled high with fish, quail, duck, squirrel, pork, celery, oranges, grapes, lemons, nuts, pecans and other things grown about the town. G. A. Baker, mayor of Slidell, E. F. Hailey, chairman of the Slidell Civic League, and Dr. John R. Griffith were in charge of arrangements. After the dinner an entertainment was given by citizens and school children of Slidell.

"'The South is wonderful,' S. P. Seward, Chicago newspaper man who preceded the buses in a touring car, said Friday night, 'and this talk about Southern hospitality certainly rings true. Our people have a new picture of the South, and we have found that kindheartedness and generosity increases the nearer one comes to the Gulf.'"

PART OF THE MOTOR BUS CARAVAN.

SPECTACLES FOR THE MOVIE CAMERA

VARIOUS SCREENS AND FILTERS used before the lens of the motion-picture camera are described by Charles Alma Byers in *The Scientific American* (New York, March). Some of these are for the purpose of taking night scenes by daylight and foggy views in clear weather. Others are to aid in making the various "cut-outs" and vignette effects of different shapes and styles. This particular brand of movie trick, Mr. Byers thinks, is one about which the public has heard very little, if anything at all. Sometimes, he admits, night scenes are really photographed at night—by the aid, of course, of strong artificial light; but most of them are taken in the bright sunlight. Fog or mist effects also are usually faked. The director's camera man, by a simple trick of the trade, can make a better "fog" picture under ordinary weather conditions than when real fogginess prevails. He goes on:

Courtesy of "The Scientific American"

FOG EFFECT STAGED ON A DAY OF CRYSTAL CLEARNESS.

"A certain director was one evening in the midst of the making of a series of 'fog' scenes by artificial means, near Los Angeles, when a very heavy fog began rolling in from the ocean. Presuming the real fog would render the faking of a fog effect unnecessary he directed his camera man to proceed to a utilization of the real thing, and several hundred feet of film were so exposed. When, however, the film was subsequently developed it was discovered that the faked fog portion came out in lifelike realness, whereas the footage made during the actual fog showed very little of the desired effect.

"Again, the motion-picture patron often sees various vignette effects in the screen-projected picture; also various close-up views in 'cut-out' effect. Such portions of the picture—in fading-edged circles, clean-cut circles and ovals, radiant-edged circles, ovals, hearts, diamonds, panels, and so forth—are produced, instead of in the projecting, as perhaps is generally supposed, by a very simple method of 'influencing' the vision of the movie-camera eye, the lens.

"The explanation of all this, simply stated, is that the motion-picture camera, when such pictures are being made, wears spectacles. The lens, in other words, is equipped with or supplemented by various kinds of glasses, known technically as 'screens,' 'filters,' and so forth.

"In the first place, the small square or rectangle of glass, whether called screen, filter, iris or what not, is placed directly in front of the camera lens, where it is held in position by a special, easily attached, or detached, holder. The glass or filter used for effecting night scenes is also used for producing artificial cloudiness. It is a rectangle, about 1¾ by 2¾ inches in size, with the upper half tinted yellow and the lower part clear glass, the colored portion graduating to disappearance in the middle. It is made in rectangular form so that it may be raised or lowered before the lens to the desired position. The yellow portion is used to cover the sky, which is therefore made non-sensitive to the film. For night scenes, a lowering of the filter not only produces a night sky but brings the graduated middle before the camera lens in such manner as to obscure the lens vision to night-like reality, a 'stopping-down' of the camera shutter helping to bring this indistinctness to the desired condition.

"The fog filter is a glass about 1¾ inches square. It is, naturally, not wholly transparent, with the result that the picture taken by the lens equipped with it shows a gray or foggy effect. By shortening the exposure time by means of the shutter opening, the fogginess can be rendered to any degree of density desired. The same filter is also frequently used for creating art-title backgrounds, the background scene so taken being lettered by printing the title matter over it. This equipment may further be employed for either the 'still' camera or the movie camera, for making the so-called 'soft-focus' or silvery gray art effects in pictures.

"A so-called diffusing screen, however, is generally preferred and used for making 'soft-focus' pictures. It is the same size as the fog filter, but the glass simulates a screened transparency instead of 'cloudiness.' The various vignette and 'cut-out-center' effects are produced with glasses of the same size which, as may be readily imagined, are appropriately provided with opaque borders and transparent centers.

"There remains to be mentioned one more somewhat similar glass, the monotone filter. This filter is designed for the use of the camera man to reveal to him just how a certain object will show up in the finished picture. The lens of the camera reproduces only in black and white and varying shades of gray. The monotone filter is used to inform the photographer just how the real colors of a scene or object are going to reproduce in black and white; and also, further, to enable him accurately to judge the value of light, whether natural or artificial. By holding it before his eyes this glass enables the photographer to see the scene or object exactly as it will appear in the finished photograph. This filter is used also by the director in selecting furniture or other paraphernalia, including costumes."

WHY IS A SLEEPING-CAR?—Fault is found with the American standard sleeper by a correspondent of *The Railway Age* (New York). Why, he asks, has there been so little real advance in sleeping-car architecture? It is true, he admits, we have advanced from the pioneer sleepers with their rows of shelves, but we have by no means solved the problem of comfortable night travel. He writes:

"We have designed the compartment and the drawing-room, admirable in their way, but extravagant in their use of space cost to the passenger, and operating cost to their owner. In the ordinary straight berth sleeper we have shown very little progress. This car is essentially what its forerunners were, saving numerous refinements of detail. It is the detestation of travelers and a violation of all the nicer senses of modesty and comfort. A bed-chamber for both sexes in which the occupants are separated by flapping, ill-fastened curtains and in which these travelers are obliged to wriggle out of and into their clothing in a series of acrobatic movements, half of them climbing to their roosts by stepladders, is an institution which is hardly up to our twentieth-century ideas of modesty or comfort. It would seem that inventive genius which has evolved the 'folding apartment' in our cities might overcome these crude and offensive conditions in our sleepers. A series of extremely narrow staterooms with transverse berths and just sufficient floor space in which to stand on one's feet while dressing or undressing is one theory which it would seem might be put into practise by inventive genius. It would seem possible that such an arrangement might be worked out for single or double berth combinations and without a serious sacrifice of passenger-carrying capacity. Solid partitions would of course replace the miserable makeshift of present curtains, and decency and comfort make a night journey a pleasure. Let there be some real progress in sleeping-car interior layout."

BRITISH ▾ EMPIRE ▾ SECTION

A FAMILY COUNCIL.

Mr. L. Raven Hill's cartoon in the London *Punch*, on the occasion of the meeting of the British Imperial War Cabinet, for the first time pictured to the world the British Lion and his grown-up family.

THE BRITISH LION'S RESTLESS BROOD

THE THIRD TURNING-POINT in the evolution of the British Empire was reached in the World War, whose effects of transformation are going on before our eyes. Signs of it everywhere abound and not the least significant is the tendency to drop the use of the very name "British Empire" and put in its place the "British Commonwealth of Nations." General Jan Christian Smuts, South Africa's leading statesman and, in fact, a ranking figure among the statesmen of the world, has exprest his preference for the latter title as the true description of "this vast system of entities." The South African leader is supported in his contention by no less a personage than the Prince of Wales, who, speaking at the Mansion House, London, on returning from his first great tour, said: "I should like to try to tell you what I feel I have learned. In the first place, I have come back with a much clearer idea of what is meant by the British Empire, or, as it is often more appropriately called, the British Commonwealth."

It would be difficult to find in world development a parallel to the changes that are going on in that colossal congeries commonly called the "British Empire," "compared to which old Rome's magnificent domain was a large parish." That is why it seems worth while to stop and devote a special number to this transformation, not in any pro-British or anti-British spirit, but purely for the information of friend and critic alike, and for all those who wish to keep step with the march of events. In the following pages we attempt to present an adequate and fair account of the British Dominions and domains, in every one of which America has specific interests. "Friendly cooperation with the United States is for us a cardinal principle," said Premier Lloyd George in addressing the Prime Ministers and Representatives of the Dominions and of India at the Imperial Conference in 1921, and he added that this principle is "dictated by what seems to us the proper nature of things, dictated by instinct, quite as much as by reason and common sense. We desire to work with the great Republic in all parts of the world. Like it, we want stability and peace, on the basis of liberty and justice." Some American observers recall that as long ago as 1835, the famous English statesman, Richard Cobden, England's great advocate of free trade, warned his countrymen that British policy should not be too much confined to European ground, but should be turned rather toward America, when he said: "It is to the industry, the economy and peaceful policy of America . . . that our statesmen and politicians, of whatever creed, ought to direct their anxious studies, for it is by these, and not by the efforts of barbarian force, that the power and greatness of England are in danger of being super-

seded; yes, by the successful rivalry of America shall we in all probability be placed second in the rank of nations."

An additional reason why Americans are keenly interested in the new phase of the British Commonwealth is that the first turning-point in its development was the American Revolution, writes H. Duncan Hall ("The British Commonwealth of Nations": Methuen, London), and he adds that the second phase was the granting of a limited responsible government to Canada, while the third reveals the "transformation of this limited responsible government into the unlimited responsible government, the equality of nationhood and of statehood now claimed and practically secured by the Dominions."

A vivid picture of the new order, as seen by American eyes, is presented by the Los Angeles *Times* when it speaks of England as "a mother who finds a number of her children attaining their majority," and proudly displaying the bulge of their youthful muscles and asserting that they are "no longer amenable to corporal discipline." Like most youngsters, this daily goes on to state, "they think little about their duties and much about their rights, and first among these they place the right to form a foreign policy of their own without maternal league or consent." Evidently the era "when London was England and England the British Empire" has ended, says this newspaper, and it goes on to explain:

International Photo.

BRITAIN'S "LEADING DEMOCRAT."

So a British writer describes King George V, who "mixes among the people, not the peers," is photographed for the movies and "will meet his Prime Minister at the railway station, a thing not to be thought of hitherto by monarchs."

"From the colonial view-point there are now eight British nations, which are Great Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Ulster, and the Irish Free State. Each of these holds a position under the Empire similar to that of a sovereign state in our own country, but with a still greater degree of independence. The mother possesses only equal rights with the children. . . . It is largely by reason of geographical unity that the plan works so well in this country; and we have not the differences of race to compose, or so great a degree of intellectual inferiority to combat. But there is no evading the fact that the children are attaining their majority and that a new and vastly changed policy will be necessary to keep the separate British nations in common unity. What is Mother England to do with the children who have grown too big to be spanked? That is one of the most serious problems by which British Diplomacy has ever been confronted."

Because the English themselves thoroughly appreciate the meaning of the "Restless Brood" of the British Lion, they are not jarred when they hear adverse critics of Britain speak with grave ominousness of the "crumbling Empire" which, some are surprized to realize, came into being only about 1850. In 1750 the British Empire as we know it did not exist, we read in "Imperial England" (C. F. Lavell and C. E. Paine: Macmillan.) altho it is true there were flourishing colonies in America that occasionally engaged the attention of the British Parliament. But the real significance of the colonies was probably not seen by a dozen men in Britain, according to these professors of history at Grinnell College, who inform us further:

"Apart from America the little ports and bits of coast that flew the British flag in various parts of the world meant only two things to the average Englishman: from the sentimental standpoint they were evidences of a far-flung sea power in which one might feel some complacent gratification; viewed more practically they were depots of trade. The most distant British possessions were regarded purely from a British point of view. If they meant an increase of British wealth and power, they were worth while; if otherwise, they were a source of irritation, and their acquisition and holding was a grievance. Great Britain was still an island, and the outside world—Europe, Asia and America—was viewed by British statesmen primarily as a market. Chatham, indeed, had a wider and truer vision; to him Virginians and New Englanders were fellow-countrymen, and to him a purely insular statesmanship spelled disaster. But Chatham stood alone.

"A century later the British Empire had come into being. Between 1750 and 1850 the American colonies were lost, indeed, but in their place had come Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and India, and a colonial policy was beginning to take shape. Colonies inhabited largely by Europeans were being given self-government; others were classed as Crown Colonies, and were governed by officials appointed in London and responsible to the British Government; concerning the nature and destiny of the whole incoherent and widely scattered mass of British possessions there was much confused thinking and little clear vision, but the Empire was in being.

"At the opening of the war the British possessions included over eleven million square miles of territory, inhabited by about four hundred millions of people. Of this vast population over three hundred millions lived in India; one-quarter of the rest were Asiatic, African or Australasian natives of all stages of development, and the sixty or seventy million white British subjects, the 'dominant race,' were scattered over the five continents and the seven seas."

In Mr. Lloyd George's address to the Imperial Conference in 1921, quoted above, he referred to the share of the British Dominions and the Indian Empire in the war, saying:

"The British Dominions and the Indian Empire, one and all, played a great part in the war for freedom, and probably a greater part than any nation, except the very greatest Powers. When the history of that struggle comes to be written, your exertions side by side with ours will constitute a testimony to British institutions such as no other Empire in history can approach or emulate. In recognition of their services and achievements in the War the British Dominions have now been accepted fully into the comity of nations by the whole world. They are signatories to the Treaty of Versailles and of all the other Treaties of Peace; they are members of the Assembly of the League of Nations, and their representatives have already attended meetings of the League; in other words, they have achieved full national status, and they now stand beside the United Kingdom as equal partners in the dignities and the responsibilities of the British Commonwealth. If there are any means by which that status can be rendered even clearer to

their own communities and to the world at large, we shall be glad to have them put forward at this Conference."

Mr. Lloyd George went on to describe the British Empire as "a saving fact in a very distracted world" and the most "hopeful experiment in human organization which the world has yet seen." It is not so much that it combines men of many races, tongues, traditions and creeds in one system of government, he argued, but that it is based "not on force, but on good-will and a common understanding." Liberty is its "binding principle" and "where that principle has not hitherto been applied it is gradually being introduced into the structure." We read then:

"Think of what we stand for in this room to-day. First of all the long political development of the British Isles, with all its splendors and its pains, the crucible from which the framework of the whole great structure has emerged. Canada, British and French; South Africa, British and Dutch—both now great Dominions whose unity is due to the free and willing combination of two proud races in a single nationhood. Australia and New Zealand, British civilizations both, but planted and developed with a genius of their own by the sheer enterprise and grit of their peoples in the farthest antipodes. India, a mighty civilization, whose rulers were known [and respected throughout the western world before the first English post was planted on Indian soil. Side by side with these the wonderful varied colonies and protectorates in their different stages of development, which the Secretary of State for the Colonies is here to represent. In all the marvelous achievement of our peoples which this gathering reflects I am most deeply imprest by the blending of East and West—India with her far descended culture and her intensely varied types, so different from ours, present in this room to concert a common policy with us in the world's affairs, and to harmonize, as we hope, still more completely her civilization and ours. It is our duty here to present the ideals of this great association of peoples in willing loyalty to one Sovereign, to take counsel together for the progress and welfare of all, and to keep our strength both moral and material, a united power for justice, liberty and peace."

Underwood & Underwood Photograph.

QUEEN MARY WITH THE BABIES.

Her Majesty visiting one of the British nurseries of which she is a patron, and where the sovereignty of babyhood is paramount.

Speaking of the balance of power within the Empire before the Royal Colonial Institute in London, Sir Charles Lucas said that the Empire is "so entirely without precedent or parallel, a phenomenon so unintelligible, that those who try to analyze it and explain it to themselves or others are at a loss to find a clue," and, as quoted in *The United Empire* (London), he continued:

"If there is a clue, should we not look for it in the quality of the race which produced the Empire? What, then, are the outstanding characteristics of our British race? Do not men, when asked what are our strong points, point everywhere and always to British sense of justice and love of fair play; to British constancy and tenacity; to British regard to everyday facts and indifference to theory and logic? Is not this tantamount to saying that the British race is a well-balanced race, and has not our internal history, its political changes and revolutions, borne witness to a perpetual instinct for balance of power—to what is sometimes rather slightingly called British love of compromise? If so, is not the clue to this strange, illogical Empire, Realm, Commonwealth, concatenation of endless diversities—call it what you will—the constant striving after and working for an even balance? And what it leads up to, what it is working out to, is not an Empire of Motherland and Dependencies, which has already partially gone for ever, not an Empire under a centralized Legislature, which is to me a mischievous dream, but a League of equal partner units which have become nations under a common Sovereign as the symbol of unity in diversity. The Prime Minister, in the House of Commons, stated that what the Empire means can not be defined. He used these words: 'The thing that makes the British Empire united and potent is indefinable.' I venture to suggest that the thing that makes the British Empire united and potent is that within it, answering to the change of time and circumstance, there is a constant movement in the direction of Balance of Power."

The loss of America was the beginning of wisdom for England in her imperial progress, writes Professor J. A. Strahan, of the University of Belfast, in the London *Fortnightly Review*, and "as her mode of governing herself has now become the model for the government of themselves, of all free peoples, so perhaps will her mode of dealing with her colonies and dependencies become in time the model for the dealing with one another of all the enlightened countries of the world."

So much for policies and principles that underlie the British Commonwealth of Nations, but what of the men who keep them in working order? Great as has been the service rendered to the British Empire by its army officers, many of whom are famous as administrators, diplomats and scholars as well as fighters, the fact remains, says John Fortescue, in a lecture published under the title, "The British Soldier and the Empire" (Oxford University Press), that the greatest service recorded is the service of the British private soldier. At first he went abroad unwillingly, but his essential good-nature made its way and he learned to live on friendly terms with alien peoples, with the consequence that—

"Now he is anxious to go abroad and see the world, and, wherever he goes, he takes order and good-nature with him. It is true that, when he is thoroughly comfortable, he can only find vent for his feelings in incessant grumbling, but that is simply the defect of his supreme qualities of cheerful patience in discomfort, and of charity toward all men. Whence this charity arises, it is difficult to say: but I think that it has its true source in the feeling that he comes of a victorious stock, that he is very strong, irresistibly strong, and that, therefore, he can afford to be very gentle. An officer of very wide experience told me after the South African War that it was the most difficult thing in the world to make the British soldier kill a man: and the readiness to accept treacherous signs of surrender is

Comparative Area and Population of the British Empire

1.	Area of British Isles	121,633 sq. miles
2.	Area of British Empire in 1815	1,951,578 sq. miles
3.	Area of British Empire in 1914	12,776,675 sq. miles
4.	Area of Mandates added as a result of the World War, 1914-1918, to 1922	972,507 sq. miles
	Total area of British Empire including Mandates	13,749,182 sq. miles

5.	Population of British Isles	47,000,000
6.	Population of British Empire in 1815	est. 211,000,000
7.	Population of British Empire	445,625,712
8.	Population of Mandates added as result of the World War	9,939,760
	Total population of British Empire including Mandates	445,565,472

Population per sq. mile in British Isles in 1922 ..... 386.
Population per sq. mile of British Empire in 1815 ..... 108.
Population per sq. mile of British Empire in 1922 ..... 35.
Population per sq. mile of Mandates 1922 ..... 14.
Population per sq. mile of British Empire, including mandates, 1922 ..... 34.

British Empire after the Congress of Vienna, 1815 ..... Detached Possessions.
Territories added since the Congress of Vienna, 1815-1914 ..... Detached Possessions
Mandates added as result of the World War, 1914-1918 to 1922 ..

Approximate Scale of Maps
0 500 1000 2000

THE MATTHEWS-NORTHRUP WORKS BUFFALO N. Y.

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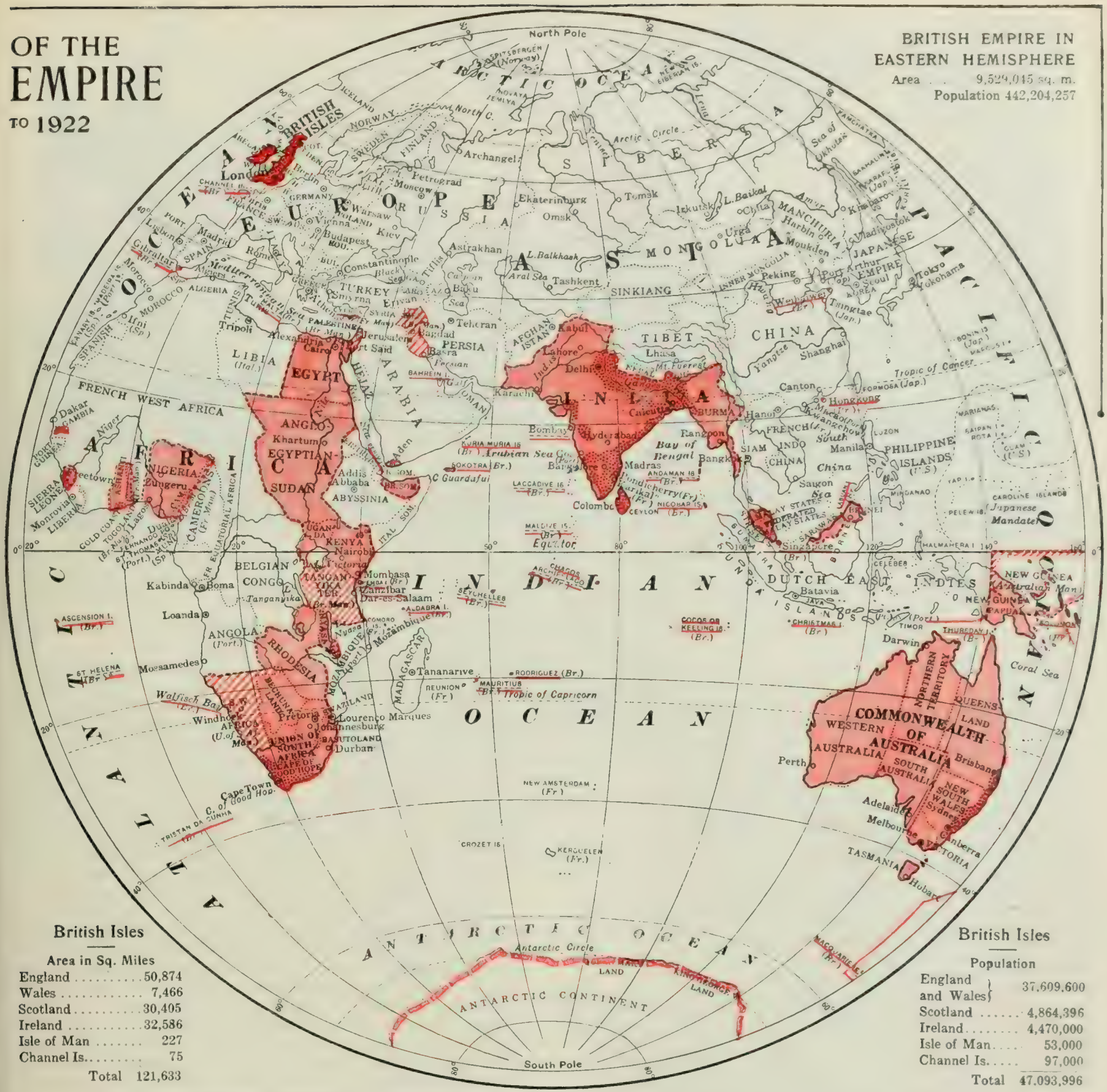
OF THE EMPIRE TO 1922

BRITISH EMPIRE IN EASTERN HEMISPHERE
Area . . 9,529,045 sq. m.
Population 442,204,257



British Isles

Area in Sq. Miles	
England	50,874
Wales	7,466
Scotland	30,405
Ireland	32,586
Isle of Man	227
Channel Is.	75
Total	121,633

British Isles

Population	
England and Wales	37,609,600
Scotland	4,864,396
Ireland	4,470,000
Isle of Man	53,000
Channel Is.	97,000
Total	47,093,996

POLITICAL STATUS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE GIVING AREA AND POPULATION

	Area in Sq. Miles	Population
Great Britain	89,047	42,530,000
Ireland	32,586	4,470,000
India and Dependencies (Empire)	1,802,629	315,156,000
SELF-GOVERNING COLONIES		
Canada, Dominion of	3,729,665	9,030,000
Union of South Africa	473,100	7,305,000
Australia, Commonwealth of	2,974,581	5,247,000
New Zealand, Dominion of	104,751	1,241,000
COLONIES		
Gibraltar	2	17,000
Malta	118	25,000
Ceylon and Dependencies	25,481	4,758,000
Straits Settlements	1,600	846,000
Hongkong and Territory	391	598,000
Kenya, Colony and Protectorate	246,822	2,807,000
Nigeria, Colony and Protectorate	332,000	17,500,000
Gambia, Colony and Protectorate	4,500	248,000
Gold Coast Colony, Ashanti and Protectorate	80,000	1,500,000
Sierra Leone and Protectorate	31,000	1,404,000
Mauritius and Dependencies	809	365,000
Falkland Islands	7,500	3,250
British Guiana	89,480	306,000
British Honduras	8,592	44,000
Newfoundland and Labrador	162,734	265,000
Bermudas	19	22,000
Jamaica	4,207	894,000
Turks and Caicos Is. (Attached to Jamaica)	224	5,600
Cayman Is. (Attached to Jamaica)	89	5,400
Leeward Islands	715	128,000
Windward Islands	516	183,000
Bahamas	4,404	60,000
Barbados	166	200,000
Trinidad and Tobago Is.	1,974	387,000
Fiji Islands	7,083	164,000
Gilbert and Ellice Islands	208	31,000
Rhodesia (Administered by British South Africa Company)	440,000	1,739,000
PROTECTORATES		
Aden and Protectorate, Perim and Sokotra, etc.	10,387	58,000
Federated Malay States	27,506	1,280,000
Borneo, Brunei and Sarawak	77,106	1,000,000
Zanzibar and Pemba	1,020	200,000
Uganda	109,119	3,318,000
Nyasaland	39,573	1,203,000
Somaliland	68,000	300,000
Bechuanaland	275,000	125,000
Egypt	350,000	12,878,000
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	1,014,000	3,400,000
Tonga	385	23,562
British Solomon Islands (and adjacent Islands)	11,000	150,750
SMALL DETACHED POSSESSIONS		
Cyprus	3,584	315,000
Weihaiwei (leased from China)	285	150,000
Malay States (not in Federation)	23,486	955,000
Papua (to Australia)	90,540	250,000
Detached Pacific Islands	60	400
Ascension I.	34	250
St. Helena I.	47	3,500
Seychelles and Dependencies	156	25,000
Swaziland	6,678	100,000
Basutoland	11,716	406,000
Total British Empire	12,776,675	445,625,712
MANDATES		
Palestine, British Mandate	9,000	647,850
Mesopotamia, British Mandate	143,250	2,849,282
Tanganyika, Territory, Br. Man.	365,180	5,000,000
Southwest Africa, Mandate of U. of S. Af.	322,000	200,000
Togoland, British Mandate	12,500	300,000
Cameroons, British Mandate	30,000	400,000
New Guinea, Aust. Mandate	89,252	500,000
Western Samoa, New Zealand Mandate	1,300	41,128
Nauru, British Mandate	25	1,500
Total Mandates	972,507	9,939,760
Total British Empire including Mandates	13,749,182	455,565,472

Figures are mostly from Statesman's Year Book, 1921

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THE "PRINCE OF PUBLICITY, BRITAIN'S BEST LOVED AMBASSADOR TO ALL THE WORLD."

The Prince of Wales is standing behind a tiger he bagged in the jungle of Nepal, India. At the Prince's right is General Sir Baber Shum Shere Jung, son of the Maharajah.

a proof of this. However, the good-nature—the charity—is there; and we do not realize what it has done for us. To give but one instance, our Allies at Salonica sent forth, quite legitimately, emissaries in every direction to gain the hearts of the people and to lay a foundation for future commercial enterprise. We did nothing of the kind; and yet the people everywhere turned to us and wished to deal above all others with us. Why? Because the name of a British soldier was not to be found on the criminal charge sheets of that polyglot army.

"The British soldier, tho employed on a duty which subjected him to much hardship and sickness, with no compensating chance of distinction, had been always not only well-behaved, but honest, gentle and considerate. And so it was that quite unconsciously he outdid, by sheer force of character, the efforts of all other nations to commend themselves to the Balkan peoples. And this work, be very sure, he does wherever he goes. He is a silent missionary, but of power untold. Better than most of us, he has assimilated the precept 'Be pitiful; be courteous'; more truly than most of us he has learned the difficult lesson of self-respect without self-consciousness. Such is the fine flower of the tree that was planted by Cromwell and watered not only by Marlborough and Wolfe and Moore and Wellington and Charles Napier, but by thousands of humble and earnest officers whose names have perished but whose works do follow them. The British soldier, supposed to represent physical force only, is a great moral force within and without the Empire. It is not with physical weapons only, nor even chiefly, that he contends all the world over for the honor, in the higher sense, of his Regiment, of the Army, and of the Nation. And he prevails because he makes some conscience of what he does. He knows what he is fighting for and loves what he knows."

The natural enthusiasm of one Englishman for his race shows in the foregoing tribute to the private soldier; but here is an instance of the hold that England has on her sons from an American source. In the New York *Herald* an editorial writer points the moral and adorns the tale of the fourth Earl of Ducie in these words:

"The Moretons are an old Gloucestershire family, with an estate of 14,000 acres and a great house, Tortworth Court, at Falfield. Berkeley Basil Moreton, fourth son of the second Earl, was born there in 1834. His father died in 1853 and the earldom passed to Henry John Moreton, the eldest son. Two years later the Hon. Berkeley Basil, then twenty-one years old, went out to Australia, a journey made by more than one younger son in those days of gold seeking. . . .

"Australia in 1855 was a strange place for a young man who had seen little of life except Rugby and Oxford. It was still so wild that the reward of £10,000 offered to any man who would traverse the continent from south to north, starting at Adelaide, went begging. The newly discovered gold fields were bringing adventurers from all parts of the world, but young Mr. Moreton went into the sheep business. He prospered, married, and became the father of nine children. He went to the Commonwealth Parliament. He became in turn Postmaster-General, Colonial Secretary and Minister of Public Instruction.

"Last October the Earl of Moreton died at the age of 94. As the two brothers, intervening between him and the Hon. Berkeley Basil were dead the title passed to the Australian statesman. Last Christmas Day he, at the age of 88, sailed from Sydney for that England which he had not seen since 1855. 'I have enjoyed myself in Australia,' he said to a newspaper reporter, 'but I shall be very glad to see our country again.'

"After sixty-six years on the other side of the earth, making money and winning fame, England was still his home! In a flash the Hon. Mr. Moreton of Waratah, Queensland, became the titled landholder of Tortworth Court. At 88, after two generations of patient waiting in another continent, he was an Englishman 'going back.' And there is the whole story of England's power, exercised in foreign lands through those of her sons who look forward always to the day when they shall set sail for 'home.'"

Soldier, settler, administrator, or business man, they all cling to that England Henley addresses in the robust lines of his Prolog to "Hawthorne and Lavender":

> These to the glory and praise of the green land
> That bred my women, and that holds my dead,
> England, and with her the strong broods that stand
> Wherever her fighting lines are thrust or spread!
> They call us proud?—Look at our English rose!
> Shedders of blood?—When hath our own been spared?
> Shopkeepers?—Our accompt the High God knows.
> Close?—In our bounty half the world hath shared.
> They hate us, and they envy?—Envy and hate
> Should drive them to the Pit's edge?—Be it so!
> That race is damned which misesteems its fate;
> And this, in God's good time, they all shall know,
> And know you, too, you good green England, then—
> Mother of mothering girls and governing men.

BASES OF BRITISH STRENGTH

"A BIG POPULATION IN A SMALL COMPASS," as a British writer has characterized the British Isles, naturally reaches out toward sea-borne trade, colonization, empire-building, and naval supremacy. The phrase, "a nation of shopkeepers," attributed to Napoleon, has been traced back to the English Adam Smith and, given a certain flair for trading, it is not inconceivable that such a people should become large-scale manufacturers and merchants. And then the mercantile center easily develops into a financial center, until "the Old Lady of Threadneedle Street" is acknowledged chief banker for the civilized world. Of course the development of the British Empire is in no small degree due to the character of its people; and such imponderables as psychology and cultural traditions are duly considered elsewhere. But since a nation, like a man, must have a body as well as a soul, we can not rightly understand Britain's place in the world of to-day and to-morrow without paying attention to certain facts dealing with the material strength of the Kingdom and the Empire in wealth, natural resources, commercial standing, financial prestige, and means of defense on sea and land. There would be no British Empire as we know it to-day if there had been no Drake or Nelson, if Clive and Wolfe and Wellington had never fought, or Raleigh, Pitt and Disraeli had never dreamed and planned. Nor would the soldiers' work and the sailors' toil been of much avail without the merchant adventurer and humble trader, to say nothing of great organizations of British brains and capital, like the Canadian Pacific, the Hudson's Bay Company and the East India Company. It is a truism, remarks one British writer on imperial themes, "that trade is the prime cause of imperial expansion, and along with racial relationship holds the Empire in union." Before the war a third of Britain's products and manufactures leaving her shores went to the Dominions, whence in turn came one-fourth of all her imports. The effect of the war on the commercial standing of the British Empire can not be forgotten. New York, for a time, at least, takes London's place as a center of world finance. The burden of war debt, the after-war strikes and maladjustments in industry, the paralysis of world-trade and world-shipping have darkened the British skies. Yet to-day both American and British authorities discern signs of fair weather. Our own financial writers can not see how a future as great as their past can well be denied to a people who insisted on paying in taxes more than a third of the expense of the Great War and who have paid off $1,200,000,000 of their war debt in twelve months. "Cast up all the conditions that have made Britain great, and then," observes a Chicago editor, "decide whether London will or will not come back." But we must turn to a few facts and figures on which such statements are based and which, unless otherwise credited, are taken from standard reference books and current financial and official publications.

From "London of the Future." By courtesy of E. P. Dutton & Co.

LONDON'S GROWTH IN A CENTURY.

The black shows the area of London a hundred years ago, the shaded portion the growth since then.

First of all, the Britisher can read the 1921 census returns without discouragement, tho he does ponder over the problem of an excess of 2,000,000 women—a problem which is discust elsewhere. Up to the present the shadow of a diminishing birth-rate has not seriously darkened the future prospects of the English people, altho there was a decline between 1915 and 1919. The total population of the far-flung Empire, nearly half a billion souls, including many millions of dark-skinned races and hearty pioneers on three continents, shows no sign of diminution. An English summary of the 1921 census returns shows that "the population of the Indian Empire is 319,075,132, an increase of 1.2 per cent.; of the Union of South Africa, Europeans only, 1,521,635, an increase of 19.2 per cent.; of Australia, excluding full-blooded aborigines, 5,426,008, an increase of 21.8 per cent., and of New Zealand, excluding the Maoris, 1,218,270, an increase of 20.8 per cent." But what about the homeland? It might be expected that a people who have been sending their sons to America, Australia, India, Africa and the isles of the sea for upwards of 200 years should begin to show the effect of the drain in the census figures. But despite the emigration and the losses suffered in two great wars and many small ones, the population of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland has shown a steady increase, decade by decade, since the beginning of the nineteenth century. The population of the United Kingdom, a little less than ten millions when the century opened, had doubled by the time the American Civil War broke out. In 1901 it was 41,458,721; in 1911 it was 45,221,615. The after-war census for Great Britain showed a population of 42,767,530, excluding Ireland, so that the total for the British Isles must now be well over 46,000,000. This steady growth has gone on side by side, as we have noted, with a huge emigration. From 1853 to 1920, 14,000,000 Britishers left home for places outside of Europe, for the most part British North America, the United States, Australasia, British South Africa, and India.

England is a land of city-dwellers. Before the war three-fourths of the total population of England and Wales lived in cities and one-fourth in cities of 250,000 inhabitants or more. One-fifth of the people of England live in what is called Greater London, which in 1919 had a population of 7,476,168, the municipal city proper accounting for 4,483,240. The accompanying map accurately portrays the growth of the British capital.

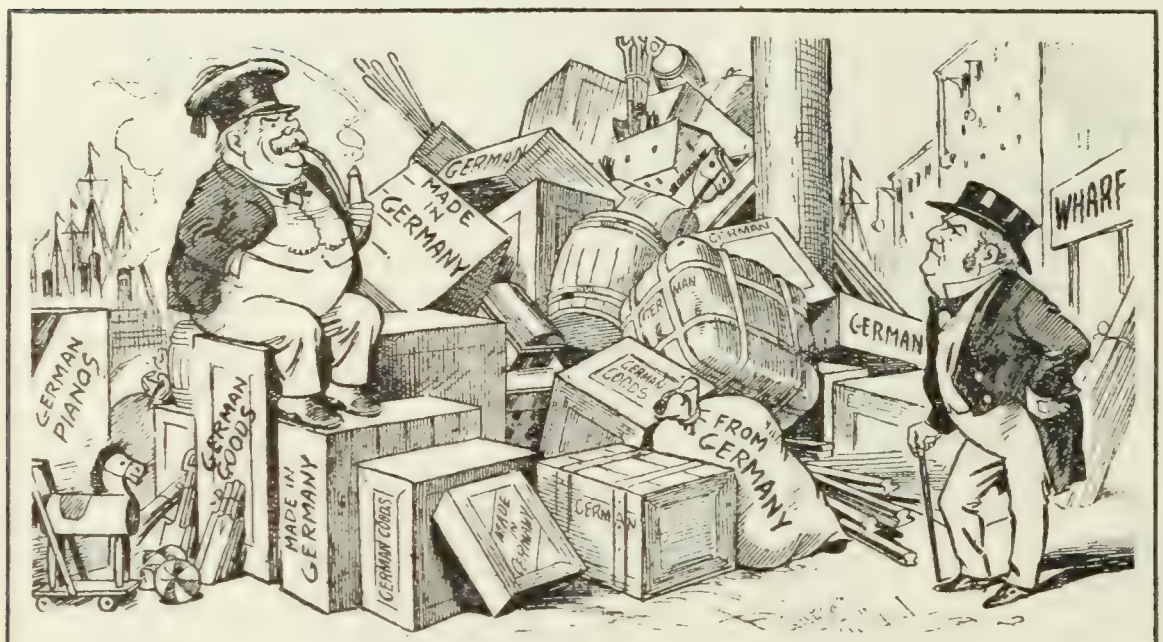
When we come to England's wealth, the agricultural resources of the homeland may be left out of the picture, as Great Britain

produces only about half the food necessary to feed the people who live there. In other words, England imports half its foodstuffs and, according to some writers on economics, could only live a hundred days if a supply from abroad were entirely cut off. Here, it will be remembered, lay the real menace of Germany's submarine campaign. As Kipling summed it up during the war:

"Oh, where are you going to, all you Big Steamers,
With England's own coal, up and down the salt seas?"
"We are going to fetch you your bread and your butter,
Your beef, pork and mutton, eggs, apples and cheese."

"And where will you fetch it from, all you Big Steamers,
And where shall I write you when you are away?"
"We fetch it from Melbourne, Quebec, and Vancouver—
Address us at Hobart, Hong-Kong, and Bombay." . . .

"For the bread that you eat and the biscuits you nibble,
The sweets that you suck and the joints that you carve,
They are brought to you daily by all us Big Steamers—
And if any one hinders our coming you'll starve!"



A RENEWAL OF W(H)ARF-ARE.

When Fritz once more his goods galore
Is on us daily dumping.
No wonder that he's getting fat
While British trade is slumping.
—*John Bull* (London).

But if we think in terms of the Empire the situation is very different. Before the war the British Empire produced, roughly speaking, three-fifths of the world's tea, a third of its sugar and cocoa, a fifth of its wheat and cotton. While the United Kingdom can not support its present population except by trade, the great British Empire, with its 445,000,000 souls, and its area of 14,000,000 square miles, including every variety of soil and climate, is practically self-supporting. As the author of a little book called "Products of the Empire" (Oxford Press) notes, the Empire can meet its own demand for fish, spices, oil-seeds, cheese and wheat. The writer, Mr. J. C. Cunningham, points out that "our fisheries are an invaluable asset, for not only are we able to produce enough for our own consumption, but we are able to export large quantities to other countries." In spite of the large meat production of Australia and New Zealand, the Empire is largely dependent on foreign countries for its meat, in particular the Argentine, United States, Netherlands and Denmark.

Turning to mineral resources, we find both England and the Empire in a better position. To begin with the most precious of stones and metals, the British Empire has a practical monopoly of diamond mining, and considerably more than half of the sixteen million ounces of gold mined last year were mined in the Empire, practically all of it from the Rand gold mines of South Africa. Before the war the British Empire produced half the world's tin, a third of its coal, a fifth of its zinc, one-eleventh of its iron, and one-twelfth of its copper. There are valuable undeveloped coal resources in Canada and, notes Mr. Cunningham in his book, "Canada and New Zealand possess, in addition to coal, vast stores of potential energy in their unlimited supply of water-power." But the British Empire is largely dependent on the rest of the world for the now all-important item of oil.

As we have already seen, English foreign trade consists largely of selling manufactured goods and buying food and raw materials. In 1920 the leading articles of export from the United Kingdom were cotton goods, iron manufactures, coal, woolen goods, ships and boats, motor cars and accessories, linen goods, alcoholic beverages, manufactured tobacco, and fish. Principal articles of import in the same year were foodstuffs, particularly wheat, raw materials for manufacture, particularly cotton. Because of the after-war depression, 1921 was a bad year for Britain's foreign trade, the business being only a shade more than half of that for 1920. The decline in British foreign trade has, of course, been reflected in shipping. Between 1913 and 1921, the decline in British tonnage entering United Kingdom ports was, according to *The Board of Trade Journal*, 22.2 per cent. and in foreign tonnage 28.5 per cent.; in British tonnage clearing 39.5 per cent., and in foreign tonnage 56.3 per cent. Ship-building has, of course, slumped considerably.

Despite the recent growth of American tonnage, Great Britain holds its own as the leading ocean carrier. Figures from Lloyd's Register show that of 60,000,000 in steam tonnage afloat in 1921, 20,000,000 was British and 13,500,000 American.

Just at present there is much despondency over industrial and business conditions in Great Britain. The labor situation alarms business and financial writers. It can not be doubted, we read in *The Economist* (London), "that British industry suffers seriously from under-production." An American observer, Frank A. Vanderlip, writing in the New York *Tribune*, finds business conditions to-day in England distinctly unsatisfactory. He says:

"There is a great deal of unemployment. More than a million and a half people are receiving unemployment doles, and perhaps one million more are working on short time.

"Her foreign trade, which is vital to her business prosperity, is comparatively stagnant. This has occurred in spite of her commercial experience, which is superior to that of any other people, and in spite of her genius for foreign trade, in which she has been schooled through generations. . . .

"Her wages are comparatively high and her labor efficiency low.

"Her income from foreign investments, from the mercantile marine and from coal exports is depleted. She faces a world which is economically impotent, and she must meet in neutral markets the falsely stimulated advantages of German competition."

Recent writers for various financial bulletins observe improvement in the British business outlook which is reflected, of course, by the rise of sterling exchange. The volume of domestic industrial production is slowly increasing. Unemployment is being gradually reduced. An upward movement has characterized the security market in recent weeks. The Government is planning to assist foreign trade by a new revision of the British exports credit scheme of 1920, which will allow loans not exceeding £26,000,000 to be made to British exporters. On the official side the Government is trying to cut down expenses and a commission has called for sweeping economies. In this connection, of course, much saving will be effected by the naval reductions agreed on at Washington. The British Government's decision to go ahead

and make payments of interest on the war debt due to the United States is considered a manifestation of financial strength. The recent reduction in the Bank of England interest rate seems another hopeful sign to our American financial writers.

While the heavy reliance on taxes kept prices from rising as rapidly in England as in the countries depending largely on loans and note issues, the British people, of course, had their share of the world's burden of war-time high prices. Toward the end of 1920 prices, which had been going up since the beginning of the war began to fall, wholesale prices being somewhat tardily followed by retail quotations. In November and December last year, there was a notable drop in the cost of living, which continued through January and February and has been most marked in the case of foods. This is why Herbert N. Casson was able to write from England in December to *Barron's* (New York), that the people, in spite of political troubles were happier during the first week of December than they had been since 1914.

THE BRITISH NAVY

Since Britain is an island and since the people who came and made it England were seafaring folk, the British Navy was a natural development. As David Hannay summed it up in an Encyclopedia Britannica article before the war, "the Royal Navy of Great Britain stands at the head of the navies of the modern world, not only by virtue of its strength but because it has the longest and most consistent historical development." Few Americans, perhaps, can realize what it means to a nation which possesses Britain's traditions of naval glory to relinquish deliberately its naval supremacy, as was done at the Washington Conference.

Before the war the British Government maintained a "two-power" naval standard, that is, the Navy was to be strong enough to defeat the combined navies of any other two powers. It was on Germany, of course, that attention was focused. After the war, the German menace being removed, and the need for economy being pressing, Great Britain had already practically ceased new building when the Washington Conference was called. The change is well shown by these official British figures:

	August 1914	*October 1918*	*March 1921*
Vessels controlled by Admiralty exclusive of small Auxiliaries	658	5,649	1,014
Personnel	146,000	410,000	103,121

In 1921 the following ships were in commission, according to *World Almanac* figures:

Type of vessel	*No.*	*Tons*
Battle-ships	46	962,750
Battle Cruisers	10	307,500
Cruisers	21	248,900
Light Cruisers	87	393,100
Coast Defense	31	108,045
Flotilla Leader	28	48,342
Destroyers	386	400,960
Torpedo Boats	30	8,460
Submarines	185	139,270
Aircraft Carriers	6	90,400

By the Washington agreement Great Britain will retain twenty capital ships with a tonnage of 582,050. Great Britain is for ten years to do no new building of capital ships, with the exception of two vessels not to exceed 37,000 tons each. This ends, at least for the present, Britain's naval supremacy. As a result of the Conference, writes Mark Sullivan in the New York *Evening Post*, "naval supremacy, instead of being the possession of any one Power, is trusteed, so to speak, in a group of three nations, Great Britain, and the United States each having five shares, and Japan being a junior partner with three shares." Quite exclusive of any savings brought by the ten-year naval holiday, a British committee on national economy recommends a cut in next year's naval estimates from £81,000,000 to £60,000,000, and a reduction of the personnel by 35,000.

THE BRITISH ARMY

The war is over and the story of England's mighty military effort need not be retold, yet it must be kept in mind that the size of the present standing British army is no index of the military potentialities of the Empire. When we read in reference works like "The Statesman's Year Book" that Britain's present standing army contains less than 750,000 men and is being rapidly reduced, we can not forget that when the bugles sounded war a total of 8,654,467 men came forth to fight for the Empire. Of these nearly 6,000,000 came from the British Isles alone, a million and a half came from India, nearly 650,000 each came from Canada and Australasia. In 1918 the British Army in France alone numbered nearly two million men, there being 1,164,790 active combatants when the Armistice became effective. Besides this, there were 80,000 British troops in India and nearly 400,000 in the Near East. The appropriateness of the adjective "great" as applied to the recent war is emphasized by the fact that the British Army during the Napoleonic Wars contained less than 250,000 men.

THE INCUBUS.

Getting Together: The only way.

—*The World* (London).

At present Great Britain finds the work of reducing the Army to a peace basis delayed by the necessity of maintaining garrisons on the Rhine, in Palestine, in Mesopotamia, and in Constantinople. Last fall the Associated Press estimated the number of British soldiers under arms at 740,500 men. The regular peace-time land forces of the British Empire, as "The Statesman's Year Book" notes, includes regulars and territorials, both recruited by volunteering. It was originally intended that the territorial Army should serve only at home, but now, if Parliament gives consent, it may be asked to accept liability for overseas service. Last March there were 100,000 Territorials enrolled and a peace total of about 237,000 is being aimed at. The various British Dominions are now maintaining and reorganizing their own separate military establishments. For some time, of course, the millions of war-trained veterans in the Empire will be a military asset of almost incalculable strength.

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SIR SQUIRE BANCROFT, Actor-Manager.

"MR. JOHN GRAY FROM SCOTLAND," Curbstone orator.

MR. J. HANCOCK, London cabby.

SIR F. CARRUTHERS GOULD, Cartoonist.

THE ENGLISHMAN'S LOVE OF A TALL HAT.

BRITISH CHARACTER, CULTURE AND LIFE

DURING THE WAR many efforts were made to repudiate a statement as old as Tacitus and many times repeated since. He wrote of the Saxons who now form the dominant strain of English blood: "They are the finest of all the German tribes, and strive more than the rest to found their greatness upon equity." It was the tracing of this relationship between the English and the Germans that tasted of gall and bitterness while they were fighting each other. The characterization contained in the lines could hardly give offense; nor this other statement: "A passionless, firm, and quiet people. They live a solitary life, and do not stir up wars or harass the country by plunder and theft. And yet they are always ready to take up arms and even to form an army if the case demands it." Recent history adds a verification to each one of these statements. Tho the Saxons were among the first invaders of England, where they went from an overcrowded homeland to find new homes for themselves, they never lost their identity to successive invaders. This fact is brought out by W. Price Collier in his fascinating "England and the English" (Charles Scribner's Sons), a book first published in 1909 and many times reprinted since. He points to the "abiding, unrelenting purpose of these Saxons to govern themselves, and to be let alone" as showing in the fact that "tho they were conquered in turn by the Angles, Danes, and Normans, they swallowed up all three in the end, and imposed their customs, their language, their habit of mind, and their institutions upon each of the invaders in turn." The last of their troublers, William the Conqueror, "claimed that the land was his and that every holder of land owed fealty to him personally. It took just about a hundred years for the Saxon idea to prevail over this feudalistic notion and the result was Magna Carta. . . . They insisted then, and have maintained ever since, that they derived their rights, their liberties, and their laws, not from a King, but from themselves." Upon this notion of their private rights grew the character of their government. Just who were the Saxons?

"These Saxons were independent farmers; they acknowledged no chief, no king, and when they were called upon to fight together, they answered the call of the leader or answered it not as they chose. When King Alfred called upon them the first time to join him in driving out the Danes, they refused to aid him. Finally they came to his aid, but at a time of their own choosing. When they came together to discuss questions of common and general interest, their meeting or assembly was not one of subjects, or followers, but of freemen. They had apparently little taste for public meetings, and those of them who were much occupied with their own estates and their own affairs, got into the way of staying away altogether. Those who had leisure or talent for such matters, went. Finally, what was then known as the Witenagemot, or the Meeting of Wise Men, and what has since become the English Parliament, took over the settlement of these questions, and left the farmers free to attend to their own affairs. Even in matters of justice and punishment each group appointed one of their number richer or more expert in such matters to choose juries and to preside over such cases. Finally the sovereign got into the habit of naming such persons, already marked out as fit for such duties by their neighbors, as magistrates, and in this, as we should call it, free and easy fashion, the business of government was carried on. You may go to the Bow Street Police Court and see the business of the day carried on in much the same fashion now. The magistrate is a wise gentleman dealing with the problems of his less fortunate neighbors. That is all. They were people with little aptitude for public affairs, and with a rooted distaste for overmuch government, and so law-abiding, and naturally industrious and peaceable, that they needed and need less machinery of government than other peoples."

A tribute which the English win from every other people, with whatever mixture of irritation there may be accompanying it, is this: "They know how to take care of themselves as do no other people; and they seem to muddle along with the old stage-coach methods about as fast as do others with the latest things in locomotive engines." One predominant trait is their self-sufficiency and lack of curiosity about others:

"England, as a whole, has little patience with the virtues not easily recognized by the community as a whole. Originality is neither sought nor commended. The man who expresses and represents the community is the valued man. The Mills and Spencers, and Merediths and Bagehots, of whom the great mass of the English even now know nothing and care less, the Byrons and Shelleys, they willingly let die. England treats her men of wayward genius as a hen treats the unexpectedly hatched duckling. She is amazed to find herself responsible for an animal which prefers the water to the land; but once it actually takes to the water, her responsibility ceases. If the hen were English, and could talk, it would say:

" 'Well, that fellow is an awful ass, and too clever by half!' When, therefore, they come in contact with French, Germans, Americans, Italians, Irish, or even their own breed from Canada or Australia, they have nothing to say to them, no sympathy with them, no comprehension of them, and not the least wish in the world to understand them, unless there is something tangible and valuable to be got out of it.

"If I have heard it once from my compatriots I have heard it a hundred times, this dissatisfaction and even irritation at the Englishman's indifference. The American can not understand that this chilliness is not in the least assumed. It is just as much a part of the Englishman as his speech. He does not care for strangers, particularly foreigners, and he very seldom pretends to."

One tribute paid the English by Mr. Price-Collier is especially

apropos to us now. They do not, he says, "disregard the law as do we Americans who are overrun with amateur lawmakers, because they realize that they can and do make the laws, and that to disregard rules of their own making makes either sport or government a nuisance." "If I were to be asked," says Montesquieu, "what is the predilection of the English, I should find it very hard to say: not war, nor birth, nor honors, nor success in love, nor the charms of ministerial favor. They want men to be men. They value only two things—wealth and worth." When the Germans sneered at them as a nation of shopkeepers they omitted half the facts in the case. It is the men of "worth" as well as of wealth that are the power in England.

The House of Lords, Mr. Price-Collier declares, remains the most democratic institution in England. "It is not a house of birth or ancestry, for it is composed to-day to an overwhelming extent of successful men from almost every walk of life. No one cares a fig what a man's ancestry was in this matter-of-fact land if he succeeds, if he becomes rich and powerful." From the time of the Saxons down to 1867, the English Government has been in very few hands. "The temptation must have been constant . . . for the small governing class to usurp all power. And yet with practically no voice in the government this has never been accomplished, for it has always been prevented by the people themselves."

In finding a general principle that accounts for many contradictory things in the character and temper of the English, Mr. Price-Collier selects such a phrase as "the land of compromise." He says:

"What has been written of the origins, development, and the manners and customs of the English, calls now for something in the way of an explanation. The statements therein contained must seem to the careful reader like a mere tumbling together of haphazard and often violently contradictory facts. There must be some string of philosophy of life upon which to place such an odd lot of jewels, some precious, some false, and many that are ill-assorted, and which apparently do not in the least belong side by side. Here we have a king who is not a king in any autocratic sense; a free people who are not a free people; a constitution which is not a constitution; an aristocratic House of Lords, composed of successful merchants, manufacturers, journalists, lawyers and money-lenders, leavened by a minority of men of ancient lineage; a State Church which is not a State Church; a nation professing Christianity, but nevertheless continually at war, sodden with drink, and offering all its prizes of wealth and station to the selfish, the successful and the strong, who have possest themselves—some thirty-eight thousand of them—of three-fourths of the total land area of England and Wales, and who, with their state priests in Parliament, to voice the fact that they are a Christian nation, spend the bulk of their income for war, drink and sport.

"All this is not my business, or yours, gentle reader. We can neither mend nor mar. If these forty millions choose so to live in their island home, it is no affair of the outsider; unless it is attempted by these same islanders to pose as the missionaries of light to the rest of the world. This is exactly what they do. They not only pose to all the world, but they have imposed themselves upon one-fifth of the world with this rather shabby article of civilization as their sample of salvation. One need not, however, refrain from criticism on the score of the sensitiveness of the patient. The British public is as impervious to criticism as an elephant's hide to stabbing by sticks of boiled macaroni."

The author then recalls that the late Viscount Bryce wrote in his "American Commonwealth" that "in spite of much political machinery which works badly, and many social characteristics which seem to point to disaster, there is a certain something of buoyancy, of vigor, of hope, in the Americans that convinced him of their future triumph over all difficulties." Mr. Price-Collier asserts that "something of the same thing is true of Lord Bryce's own country." Mr. Price-Collier's competence to judge is guaranteed by Lord Rosebery, who says in a foreword to the last edition of "England and the English" that it is "probably the best book ever written by an American about England." As to this "something":

"SPORT! OR, A BATTUE MADE EASY."

A satire on English game-hunting in his day, drawn by the famous artist, John Leech, for *Punch* in 1845.

"This something, which explains how this vast Empire of jarring interests works at all, is this people's genius for politics and for governing, for conciliation and compromise. They do get on somehow, there is no denying that, and thus far they have got on remarkably well. I think their passion for personal freedom has made the give and take of living together a science, an intuitive possession of all of them, from the highest to the lowest. Each one realizes that he can not have his place without leaving the other fellow in peace in his place. The philosophy of social convenience, tho perhaps not a high phase of social economics, is, they feel, a comfortable working hypothesis."

The world changes, but the Englishman changes least of all. Up to the time of the war, at least, Mr. Price-Collier's words might be taken for true. Of the Englishman, he says:

"He can not see what these changes mean. Even the one solution of the problem right at hand, namely an Imperial Federation, with a wise scheme of tariff regulations binding together his vast interests all over the world, is made almost hopeless by his complacent condescension toward the colonials. Ask the Canadian how he likes the Englishman, not the politician, not the panderer who speaks for publication, but the man in the street. I have heard the answer a hundred times. I have heard it in Cape Breton, and from there all the way to Vancouver, and it is not reassuring. Ask the Australian how he

enjoys a visit to England, and what hospitality he receives there.

"As between men, we all know that America does not like England, and that Americans do not like the English, but no intelligent American, no American indeed whose opinion is worth a fig would rejoice to see this nation, which has taught the nations of the world the greatest lesson since Christianity, and that is the lesson of law, and order, and liberty, lose her grip. We, too, are of the Saxon breed, diluted tho the blood may be, and we have our problems and our tasks, and both would

"D'ye think the fighting 'll be over this year, Mrs. Brackett?"
"Well, I do, an' I don't, as the sayin' is. My ole Bill's a glutton when 'e starts, an' 'e'll take some stoppin' now 'e's got the law on 'is side for onst."

SIDE LIGHT ON BRITISH PERSISTENCE.

—From *Punch* of October 25, 1916.

be made the harder should English civilization prove a failure."

So much for Mr. Price-Collier, whose book has gone through over twenty editions; but it was, of course, written before the war, and, firmly fixt as the English character may be, it is natural to suppose that a country could not come through such an ordeal without at least superficial changes in its general character. We turn then to Frank Dilnot's "England Since the War" (Doubleday, Page & Co.). A paragraph like this, written by an Englishman, sounds almost as tho it came from the American:

"Manners have not been extinguished in England by the growth of democracy, and kindliness of demeanor and graciousness of words are still sought for as a mark of superiority by those who have graduated through harsher experiences than those provided by Oxford and Cambridge. Bruskness is regarded as part of ignorance. This may lead to insincerities here and there, but as a national trait it is a signal of civilization. Jack is as good as his master, but he does not feel it necessary to assert his independence in tone and manner; and Ministers of State when writing to private citizens invariably subscribe themselves 'your obedient servant.' Labor leaders in the House of Commons are punctilious in their courtesies, even tho some of them may be steering for revolution. It is pleasurable to smooth the path in the smaller things of life, and better a measure of surface politeness than a reversion to the snarl of the jungle. There is a minority even in England who think that snarl means openness, courage, independence. As often as not it means cunning as well as a stupid self-sufficiency.

"What there is of servility is a remnant of economic dependence. The latter is fast disappearing under the new dispensation of events, altho a respect for personal attainments on the one hand and personal position on the other continues, but no more than it does in other countries new or old—France and America, for example. Snobbery, however, is still rampant in one class, namely, that of the bureaucrats. The permanent officials, especially the subordinate ones, are the lords of creation to their little circles, imagine they are necessary for the government of England, and, protected by ramparts of red tape, are in no danger of having their real capacity tested."

With the literature of England so constant a preoccupation of American students, it is useless to go into the records of its glorious past. Mr. Dilnot is not optimistic about its present:

"We have no really great writers now if we except Mr. Thomas Hardy, who is of advanced age and who has practically given up prose composition. There are, of course, accomplished writers like Mr. H. G. Wells and Mr. Arnold Bennett—faithful expositors who possess some imagination. Their books are eagerly read by tens of thousands, and their work is certainly stimulating and healthy. Neither of them, however, can be regarded as a great literary artist. The delicate allusiveness which we find in the masters, even those who rouse one with the power of a trumpet, is not now known in any noteworthy measure. To those who remember Scott and Dickens and Mark Twain, with their all-pervading strength and genius, the efforts of English writers of the present day are puny indeed. There is silence from our three great artists, Hardy, Kipling and Barrie—except that the latter has done some work for the stage, his little one-act play 'The Old Lady Shows Her Medals' being a true and poignant presentation. Where are the soul-moving books, plays and pictures? The war seems to have numbed us. It is probably but a passing phase. The country is in labor. There may presently come to us as a people tragedy or triumph, or a mingling of both. There can hardly fail to be born with the epoch its chroniclers."

It is said the London shop windows are filled with things interesting or useful to men; while New York displays for the opposite sex. Since the war, tho, the women figure more than ever and the two million Englishwomen doomed to remain unmarried give them the status of a "problem." Mr. Dilnot writes:

"The Englishwoman has not been really altered by the war, altho sorrow, suspense, peril, with the accentuation of household worries, have drawn upon the reserves of her spirit, have deepened and broadened her. Her soft vitality is finding a special scope. When we say there is something essentially practical about the Englishwoman, we mean that she gets down to fundamentals. In her heart she knows that much of the so-called absorbing activity of the male sex, their politics for example, are just playthings, hobbies. The men pretend to be carried away by ideals, by great projects, by party enthusiasms, and she pretends to share in them, at least so far as to make her sympathetically useful. She is proud of the husband who can make money, and money is not unacceptable to the most high-minded, whether man or woman. But it is the fact of her menfolk's energy and devotion in their various activities that makes the menfolk of primary value to her. She does not always know this. That is one thing that makes her lovable. Conceive the virile, well-balanced human man falling in love with a spinster of striking intellect, whose life is given to the furthering of what are called great causes. The thing is ridiculous. We have a sprinkling of women intellectuals, but they are by no means representative of the women of England. . . .

"A big proportion of women now living must be left without husbands, but many will play noble parts, finding their solace for the denial of nature's great gift of children in softening and self-sacrificing work. Time, of course, will take away the present abnormal difference between the numbers of the sexes. It is true we are entering into a period of old maids. They may well prove one of the best elements during an insurgent and a troubled period."

AMERICA'S ATTITUDE TOWARD GREAT BRITAIN

WAR BETWEEN AMERICA AND BRITAIN is inevitable, declared an influential Irish-American paper of New York some months before the Anglo-Irish treaty was signed. Even since the signing of that treaty virtually assured the freedom of Ireland an Irish-American weekly in Chicago has been insisting that "the British Empire must be destroyed" because it is "the only enemy of our country," whose institutions and independence it menaces by subtle machinations and insidious propaganda. "If Empires live, Republics must die," declares *The Irish News and Chicago Citizen*, "for the ideas of Empire and Republic are mutually exclusive." And only last month the New York *Gaelic American* averred that "there has not been since the Civil War such a deep feeling of resentment among real Americans of all origins as English arrogance and meddling in our affairs since the Armistice has created."

From British sources, especially since the Arms Conference, we gather very different expressions. As a result of the Washington Conference, said King George in his speech to Parliament last month, "our relations with the United States of America enter a new and even closer phase of friendship." "I believe the Conference will knit the hearts of English-speaking peoples in an ever closer union," declared Arthur J. Balfour, head of the British delegation, on his return to England. "Britons believe that the United States has identically the same ideals as their own," said Senator George Foster Pearce, Australian delegate, speaking recently to the Canadian Club of New York; and he explained that "any reluctance to place the Imperial Navy on a parity with that of America disappeared before the belief that not even the wildest conception could picture the Navy of such a democracy being used aggressively against a member of the British Empire." It is patent to every careful student of history, writes Frederick Cunliffe-Owen, a British diplomat and journalist, "that for more than a hundred years past Continental statecraft in the Old World has been well-nigh unremitting in its efforts to sow discord between the two great English-speaking Powers of the world." But all these efforts have failed to produce lasting results, he writes in the New York *Times*, and now "it can not be denied that since the close of the Great War, and more especially during the last year or eighteen months, the understanding between the British Empire and the United States has vastly increased." This, he explains, "has been brought about in a large degree by the removal of misunderstandings, many of them the result of foreign propaganda and intrigue." Lloyd George has stated that friendly cooperation with the United States is for Britain a cardinal principle, "dictated by instinct quite as much as by reason and common sense." It will be remembered, also, that more than a quarter of a century ago Mr. Balfour declared that "the time must come" when "some statesman, more fortunate even than President Monroe, will lay down the doctrine that between English-speaking peoples war is impossible."

THE PORTAL OF PEACE.

Erected last year at Blaine, Washington, on the American-Canadian boundary line, to commemorate more than a century of peace between the United States and the British Empire. During this period, the record is said to show, there have been more tempting occasions for misunderstanding and armed conflict between the Empire and the Republic than between the United States and all other nations of the earth combined. "This fact," says Nicholas Murray Butler, "is of itself an eloquent testimony to the temper and self-restraint of the English-speaking peoples."

As between the extreme of hostility and distrust revealed by the most outspoken of the Irish-American papers and the cordial friendship and confidence exprest by these British witnesses, where does American opinion stand? Only a few months ago President Harding declared in a public address that to-day a breach of the peace between this country and Great Britain is "unthinkable." And when we turn to the editorial columns of the daily press for an answer, we find the great majority of our representative journals unhesitatingly on the side of confidence and cooperation. The granting of a Dominion status to Ireland, the ending of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, and the community of purpose between the British and American delegations revealed at the Arms Conference, it is generally agreed, were important factors in stimulating American cordiality toward Britain, as was also the fact that we were comrades in arms in the World War. Another influence making strongly for the same result, we are reminded, is the progressive democratization of the British Empire as it has evolved into a Britannic Commonwealth of Nations. Hereafter Canada, Australia, and the other British Dominions "will cooperate with London in the settlement of world affairs as they affect the Empire," notes the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, which reminds us that "the friendship of the Dominions toward America is based not only on admiration of our progress as a democratic country, but on the presence of identical interests." Ambassador Harvey, speaking last month at a Pilgrim Society dinner in London, declared that the greatest achievement of the Arms Conference was its "revelation of Great Britain to America and of America to Great Britain." In this revelation, he added, they discovered "a complete mutuality of interest, self-interest if you like, upon the face of the earth."

One result of the Conference, predicts the Minneapolis *Journal*, will be "the scrapping of outworn prejudices between the two great English-speaking nations." "The United States and Great Britain can come near imposing their joint will upon the world, and as that will only can be joint when it is directed toward peace-maintenance and justice-enforcement, it is a thing to be desired and promoted," adds the same Western paper. But the Buffalo *Express*, reminding us that the new diplomacy inaugurated by the Arms Conference "is, first of all, a diplomacy of good-will," points out that we must not discriminate in its application:

"In that the delegates of Great Britain showed themselves to

be of very much the same mind as the delegates of the United States at the Washington Conference we must, of course, feel a high degree of confidence that the two nations will be able similarly to cooperate on future international questions. But that must depend on the question. In applying the diplomacy of good-will we can make no distinction between Great Britain and any of our other friends. Already on the issue of recognizing the Bolsheviki we find ourselves more inclined toward the French than the British idea. We may at any time be cooperating with the French or the Italians or the Japanese on some future subject as strongly as we sided with the British on the limitation of submarines. But such controversies, if the spirit and methods of the Washington Conference continue, will not call for demands and threats and the cultivation of jingoistic belligerency. They will

OH, WHAT A PAL WAS SAMMY!

—Opper in the New York *American*.

require open and friendly discussion in an attempt to understand opposing view-points, at least, and to reconcile them, if possible."

In the same tone of friendly warning the Pittsburgh *Gazette-Times* takes exception to the hope exprest by a British Member of Parliament that "the United States would share with Great Britain the burdens of the world as a whole." Declaring that "we do not admit it is the rightful part of any one or several nations to assume the burdens of the world as a whole and will not undertake it either alone or in company with Great Britain," it goes on to say:

"Past suspicions of Great Britain held by Americans have been warranted by the rôle assumed by Britain of 'responsibility' for the world. We would like to see all the causes of distrust removed. There will be no place for the old rivalries if the spirit which governed deliberations at Washington guides governments and peoples in the future. America is ready to cooperate with Great Britain on the principle of the square deal for every one. This would mean not only warm friendship and trust between the two, but also common trust and respect that would make wars unthinkable."

The United States and the British Commonwealth "are of one mind on the principles that should govern the relations among nations; that is the most enduring bond imaginable," avers the Portland *Oregonian*, which points out, however, that "the same chain that has drawn them into this close sympathy in the field of statesmanship has involved them in growing rivalry in the field of commerce." Of this trade rivalry *The Oregonian* says:

"The productive capacity of American industry had materially exceeded the consumptive needs of this country before it was greatly expanded by the needs of war, and as production grows, greater resort will be had to foreign markets, where we come into competition with the British.

"British commercial supremacy is composed of three elements—merchant, ocean carrier and banker—organized into close cooperation. Before the war Great Britain was supreme in all three elements, having the greatest merchant marine, the greatest mercantile system, and the greatest reservoir of capital with a closely knit, world-wide banking system. The United States has become the greatest creditor nation and source of capital, with Great Britain as its largest debtor, and has severely shaken that nation's financial power, but other nations owe it twice as much as it owes us and it still has its world banking system, while ours is in its infancy. We have a great merchant fleet as a legacy from the war, but under government operation and under obsolete laws it is losing ground in the race for traffic, as is shown by the diminishing percentage of our foreign trade that it carries. Our exporters have only begun to form their trade organization abroad, where they come into competition with British firms and branch houses that are long established, have close relations with native producers and merchants, and are supported against competition by banks and shipping companies.

"Tho the British were drowsy with overconfidence before the war, they are now wide awake and will exert all their powers to win back and hold what they have lost and to add to it.

"Tho the two great commonwealths which are closest friends in world policy have become rivals for world trade, all their traditions insure that the rivalry will be honorable, worthy of peoples among whom 'good sportsmanship' has deep significance, and that when one scores a point their good relations will not be disturbed."

In the light of Great Britain's surrender of her naval supremacy at the Washington Conference, says the Denver *Rocky Mountain News*, it becomes evident that she "has staked her existence on a complete understanding on world matters between the two peoples—not an alliance, and independent of written treaty, but a people's understanding." Consequently, "for the very first time in the history of this Republic there has been a free, open acknowledgment that the two peoples have everything in common and nothing of moment to keep them apart." "Self-interest as well as idealism," says this Denver paper, "urges them to unite and form a salvage corps in a war-wrecked world."

"If two nations as nearly alike in racial characteristics as Great Britain and the United States can not establish a permanent relation of good-will and peace, there is no hope for the world," declares the Wichita *Beacon*, in which we read further:

"There are certain racial elements in this country that seek to maintain Old World prejudices on American soil. They seek to stir up trouble between the United States and Great Britain because their brothers or fathers across the waters hate Great Britain. Due allowance must always be made for such ancient prejudices and they can always be discounted in advance.

"Americans, as a homogeneous whole, have no reason for picking quarrels with Great Britain. The world looks toward the two great English-speaking nations for an example in keeping the peace. If we fail in that trust there is no hope for the rest of the world."

Another Kansas paper, the Topeka *Capital*, sees in everything that happened at the Arms Conference evidence that "the primary purpose of British policy is to strengthen the ties uniting the two nations after the war, as they were united in the war." Of the resultant situation it says:

"England no longer demands a superiority over the United States in naval power. She has scrapped the Anglo-Japanese alliance. She has given freedom and self-government to Ireland. She has shown in the most definite ways her desire for America's friendship.

"Undoubtedly the memory of old grievances and differences and prejudices remains in the minds of many Americans, but England has made it difficult for such persons to perpetuate old grudges. These are the two great liberal nations of the world, the two distinctively anti-militarist nations. Cooperating in mutual understanding and friendship they can put the world on its feet again, wear out and discourage the new militarism of continental Europe and bring about an era of peace, which is the first interest of this nation."

"It required a great deal of courage and a great deal of con-

fidence in the practicability of concord among the English-speaking nations for Britain to relinquish the naval supremacy that had proven innumerable times the one sure bulwark of her empire, and that by sentiment and by faith founded on history the British people had come to cherish almost instinctively," remarks the Des Moines *Register*, which hails the British policy of "making almost any sacrifice for the sake of close relations with America" as "probably one of the great constructive ideas of history." To the warning uttered in some quarters that the real purpose of this policy is "to get the United States back into the British Empire," this Iowa paper replies: "Most Americans will feel that there is quite as much likelihood of America absorbing the British Empire as of the British Empire absorbing America."

This country and Great Britain "are now unquestionably entering an era of more friendly relations than ever," says the Atlanta *Constitution*, which is convinced that "nothing means more to all mankind" than this assurance. The Arms Conference "has been a demonstration of Anglo-Saxon unity, and for that it must exert a pacific influence, not merely over the regions of the Pacific Ocean, but over the Seven Seas," remarks the Dallas *News*. When the British and Americans met in Washington under the leadership of Mr. Balfour and Mr. Hughes, they found that "their differences were trivial and by tolerant men easily bridged," notes the Syracuse *Post-Standard*. But their agreements, it adds, "were of first importance to the world." Moreover, they discovered "how nearer, in spite of their many differences, are the two great English-speaking peoples than is either to any other people, in law, in purpose, in habit, in understanding." To quote this Syracuse paper further:

"It is by the vigorous assertion of our own nationality, by the demand for fair consideration of our expectations and aspirations and by tolerant consideration of theirs that we get on with the English. The Irish settlement has made it easier. The new liberalism which has made the self-governing dominions independent has helped.

"We shall have differences with Great Britain. It is inevitable. We have had more differences with her the past century than with all the rest of Europe, because of her world-wide dominion which brings her so constantly into contact, and thus occasionally to friction. But all our differences have been settled amicably. Never have the two great nations been closer in understanding each of the other, in sympathy each with the other. The Washington conference helped, for it showed how completely these two nations, when they were considering all manner of world problems, were in agreement.

"America and Great Britain are not only going to get on without difficulties so grave that they will not yield to peaceful process, but if they choose they are going to direct the general course of the world affairs hereafter."

The English-speaking peoples "form a tremendous power for good," declares the Philadelphia *Inquirer*. "Britain's achievement at Washington culminates in distinctly better relations with America—Britain's desire for a generation," says the Springfield *Republican*, which rejoices at the prospect of the burying of old animosities and the inauguration of "a new era of friendship." And in the Providence *Journal* we read:

"While America is a land of diverse nationalistic strains, it is still English-speaking, still bound by peculiar ties of sentiment, history and tradition to the British people. Its political and social institutions are based chiefly on Anglo-Saxon models. Its ideals are the ideals of the British democracy, now more in evidence than ever before both at home and in the far-reaching empire which Mr. Lloyd George significantly calls the British Commonwealth. Throughout the earth there has grown up under the British flag a Union of States with whose prosperity and development we are in natural sympathy, for they speak our tongue, live under laws analogous to ours, and have often shown by word and deed their fundamental friendship for us.

"It is a commonplace to say that toward these English-speaking nations America's future attitude should be that of confidence and good-will."

The other side of the picture, which represents Britain as "perfidious Albion," is in evidence in Irish-American and German-American papers and in the widely circulated Hearst press. Mr. Hearst's well-known attitude is reflected in the New York *American* cartoon, which we reproduce with this article.

In an article published over his own signature in all his newspapers a year or more ago Mr. Hearst maintained that there is a purely American antipathy to England, based not on the Irish question or the German question, but on "the American question." In this article he accuses England of an "arrogant disposition to employ the United States as a useful tool for the furtherance of her own selfish purposes without regard for the interests of the United States," and suggests that there can be "no such thing as fair friendship with England, no such thing as equable association, no such thing as beneficial cooperation," because "England has endeavored to destroy, and always succeeded in destroying every great Power that rivaled her in trade, commerce, and industry, and national growth or international influence, first Spain, then Holland, then France, then Germany."

SEEING OURSELVES AS OTHERS SEE US.
—Morris in the Omaha *Bee*.

It has been said by speakers and writers on both sides of the American-Canadian border that Canada has played and is destined to play a vital part as link and interpreter between the United States and the British Commonwealth. "I believe it is a cardinal principle of Canadian public policy," said N. W. Rowell, a Canadian delegate to the Assembly of the League of Nations, speaking a year ago before the Canadian Club of New York, "that Canada, associated politically with Great Britain and geographically with the United States, the daughter of one, the sister of the other, and bound to both by ties of race, of language and of common ideals, should seek to interpret the one to the other and to promote that cordial understanding and wholehearted cooperation so urgently needed in view of the present critical world situation."

CANADA, LAND OF POTENTIALITIES

THE ROMAN EMPIRE, the vastest empire of former times, contained at its greatest extent about 1,600,000 square miles. Canada is more than twice as large. Its land area of 3,603,910 miles, one-fourteenth of the land surface of the earth, is about thirty times the area of the British Isles, and considerably exceeds the area of the United States and all its possessions. As for the Dominion's importance in the scheme of things, "one of the most distinguished representatives of the British Empire, and one who has enjoyed an exceptionally favorable opportunity for becoming familiar with the situation on this continent," writes Professor Frank D. Adams, of McGill University, in a paper on "Our National Heritage," "recently remarked that, in his opinion, the British Empire will one day center in Canada." There is a popular slogan in the land which runs, "The twentieth century is Canada's." The Dominion is, admittedly, in the words of one of its publicists, "emerging from the adolescence of past years into the full manhood of national life," but wherever the investigator turns, there is plenty of evidence that the "emergence" has already gone far and is proceeding at an accelerated rate. "As an evidence of Canada's phenomenal development," writes Harvey E. Fisk, in a volume issued by the Bankers Trust Company, "The Dominion of Canada" (1920), "the latest available figures indicate that the Dominion in relation to nine other industrial countries now stands first in area, second in potential water-power, third in total railway mileage, fifth in total exports, sixth in pig-iron production, total exports and foreign trade, and eighth in population." Its present population of nearly 9,000,000, (8,769,000, according to the census of 1921) we are reminded by a booklet of "Compact Facts About Canada," issued by the Canadian National Resources Intelligence Service, represents an increase of roughly 65 per cent. over the population in 1901, and "At this rate children now living will see Canadians outnumbering the present white population of the whole British Empire."

Courtesy of the Canadian Pacific

THE NEW "ARMS, OR ENSIGNS ARMORIAL."

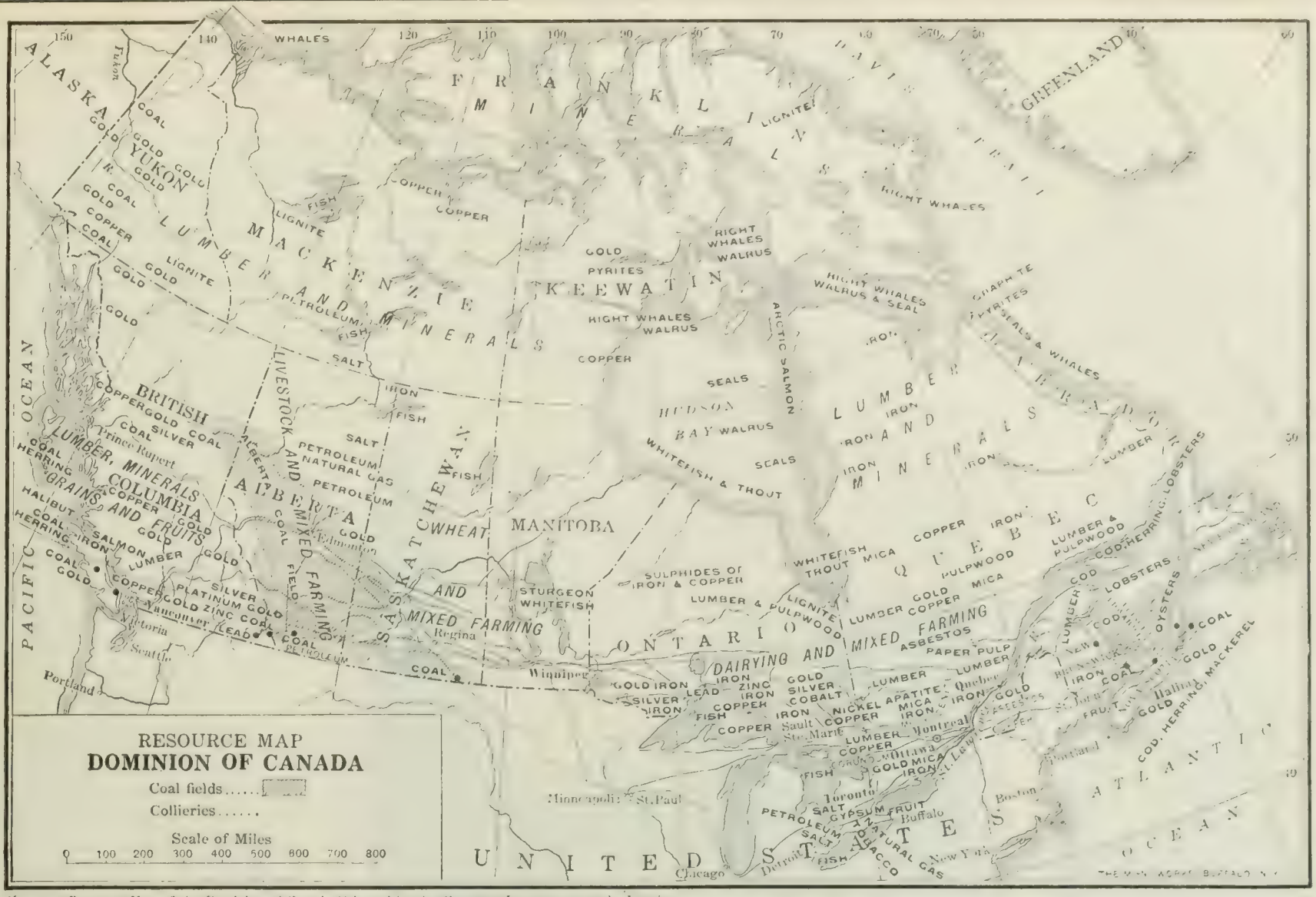
A proclamation by King George, published in *The Canada Gazette* of December 17, 1921, authorized the new Canadian Coat of Arms, of which the above is probably the first copy published in this country. The French lilies, shown both in the quartering of the shield and also on the banner which balances the Union Flag, acknowledge the Dominion's debt to France of the Empire.

Behind all such more or less materialistic statistics and comparisons, the historical and human drama unfolding on this stage, says Charles G. D. Roberts, in his "History of Canada," may furnish us with answers to some of the weightiest questions, of modern politics. "In the hands of this people," he declares "it will perhaps rest to decide whether the Empire of Greater Britain, built with so much treasure and baptized with so much blood, will split into pieces or be drawn into yet a closer and stronger union."

He turns back, in this paragraph, to the formation and growth of the Dominion:

"The history of Canada falls into three great natural divisions. The first of these is the period of French Dominion; and its distinguishing feature is the strife between France and England for the mastery of North America. This strife, the real object of which was often vague to the eyes of the contestants, was kept active by the spur of varying rivalries and needs. Out of a tangle of trade jealousies and religious contentions we see it stand forth as the central and controlling influence of the period. It supplies the connection between incidents and actions which would otherwise seem to bear no relation to each other. During this period the history of Canada is world-wide in its significance. It is the concern of nations. The second division, lasting from the fall of Montreal, in 1760, to Confederation, is the period of English Dominion. Its central feature is the struggle of the people for the right to govern themselves, after the manner of free Britons in their own land. During this period the foundations of Canada's greatness were firmly laid; but what went on within the borders of our scattered provinces was little heeded by the world at large. When the right of self-government, commonly known as Responsible Government, was gained, it was by and by enlarged and secured by a union of the provinces; and on July 1, 1867, Canada entered upon the third division of her history, the period of Confederation. Of this the chief features are expansion and consolidation, with the growth of a national sentiment. And now, having stretched her power over half a continent and drawn her boundaries along three oceans, Canada becomes a matter of interest to the world and begins to feel her hand on the reins of destiny."

The friendship which now exists between the United States and Canada, typified by the long undefended boundary between them, has been attained only after troubles which lasted throughout a considerable part of their history. Writing so recently as 1897, Mr. Roberts refers to the Dominion's "almost miraculous preservation from seizure by the United States while we were yet but a handful of scattered settlements," and argues against a complete independence for Canada on the ground that "no longer backed by Great Britain, we should be at the mercy of every demand of the United States, who might help herself to our fisheries, or, forcing us to defend them in a ruinous war, dismember us when exhausted, even as she treated Mexico." A Canadian patriotic song, still popular, relates the victory of the Canadian militia over the American army which started out to conquer Canada in the War of 1812, and ended by returning to the States in a great hurry. Boundary troubles between Maine and New Brunswick in 1841, and the later difficulty over the Oregon boundary which produced the combative American slogan of "50-40 or fight!" brought hard feelings on both sides of the line. A peculiar turn of attitude took place in 1849, when "a large number of the most substantial citizens of Montreal," as Professor William Archibald Dunning relates in his volume on "The British Empire and the United States" (Scribner's) became disgusted with British "oppression" and argued for "a friendly and peaceful separation from British connection and a union upon equitable terms with the great North American Confederacy of sovereign states." With "malicious allusion to the late tension about Oregon," the manifesto continues:



From a "Resource Map of the Dominion of Canada," issued by the Canadian Department of the Interior.

NATURAL RICHES OF THE GREAT DOMINION, "FROM SEA TO SEA."

Both in the increase of population and of manufacturing industries, Canada has far surpassed all other countries of the world in the past decade. Immigration from the United States amounted to more than 50,000 last year.

"Disagreement between the United States and her chief, if not only, rival among nations would make the soil of Canada the sanguinary arena for their disputes. . . . That such is the unenviable condition of our state of dependence upon Great Britain is known to the whole world; and how far it may conduce to keep prudent capitalists from making investments in the country, or wealthy settlers from selecting a foredoomed battlefield for the home of themselves and children, it needs no reasoning on our part ot elucidate."

All such dire forebodings, however, have been dissipated by what the late James Bryce calls the "good sense and self-control inherent in both peoples." This great authority, whose monument in America is his standard work on "The American Commonwealth," wrote, in 1914:

"One remarkable proof of good feeling and of good sense which rises to the level of the highest political wisdom has been of late years given by the people of the United States. There was a time when they desired to complete their control of the North American continent by absorbing Canada. It was a natural desire, for there were geographical considerations which seemed to favor it, and it would, if peaceably effected, have increased their strength and wealth. But never since 1814 have they seriously thought of using force against Canada, for they know that just governments are based on the consent of the governed, while in recent years they have frankly renounced the notion of employing any kind even of a pacific pressure, and have recognized in a large-minded and friendly spirit that Canada has a patriotic ideal of her own and wishes both to become a great nation and to maintain her political connection with the mother-country and those other great dominions which regard the ancient crown of Britain as their center of unity."

The importance of Canada's physical characteristics in the development of its national life is emphasized by Professor Adams, of McGill University (Toronto), in a paper which he contributes to a recent volume entitled "The New Era in Canada" (Dutton). The salient physical features determining the divisions of Canada, he points out, "are two great belts of mountains which, in a general way, follow, respectively, the shore of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and a great rocky plateau—the Laurentian Peneplain—which lies between them in the middle of the country." Thus in Canada, "the grain of the country" runs north and south, while the currents of Canadian life must and do run east and west, breaking through or overleaping these barriers set up by nature. The Dominion, as divided by Professor Adams, consists of five distinct or separate regions, each with its characteristic features which determine the course of its future development, as well as its ultimate possibilities and the part which it is destined to play in the New Era, both in Canada and in the world at large. These divisions are:

(1) The Eastern Maritime Provinces, or Acadian region, comprising the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, with the eastern hilly or mountainous region of the Province of Quebec. A deeply embayed maritime region diversified in character and with very considerable areas of good arable land suitable for mixed farming and fruit-growing, great deposits of good coal, and the greatest off-shore fishing grounds in the world. The eastern mountain belt separates this from the following division.

(2) The Eastern Plains. A great stretch of level land in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario lying to the south of the Laurentian plateau. It is adapted to mixed farming, and on it at the present time more than half the population of Canada find their home. It is here also that the manufacturing industries of Canada are located.

(3) The Laurentian Plateau. While clad with forest in its southern part and containing many valuable deposits of metallic ores, as well as many great water-powers and some farming land, the peculiar significance of the Laurentian Plateau in its relation to the development of Canadian history lies in the fact that, speaking generally, it is a great tract of barren country incapable of supporting an agricultural population, and this splits the Dominion into two parts, Eastern and Western Canada. It was not until a way had been blasted across it by the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and later by other transcontinental roads, that Western Canada may be said to have been discovered.

(4) The Western Plains. These contain by far the greatest expanse of land suitable for agriculture in the Dominion of

Canada. They comprise the wheat fields of the Dominion, but much of the land is suitable for mixed farming, which is gradually extending over a greater area in the country. It is the section of Canada which must play the most important part in the future of the Dominion, for it is capable of supporting by far the largest settlement of any of the five regions, and it is on these plains that the population of Canada will eventually focus.

(5) British Columbia, with a strip of Western Alberta. A sea of mountains washed by the waters of the Pacific Ocean on the west. The most accentuated and beautiful part of the Dominion with, however, a relatively small amount of agricultural land which can be worked without irrigation. It has enormous forests, great mineral wealth, and also highly productive fisheries.

Sir Philip Gibbs, the English novelist and journalist, recently completed a tour of Canada. "Altho I have had the advantage of discussing Canadian problems with some of the leading men," he wrote, while he sat in an observation car of the National Railway on the way from Winnipeg to Edmonton, "I think the scene from the car window tells me more of what Canada means than any kind of conversation with statesman or citizen." His article, which appeared in the New York *Herald* of February 20, continues:

"For hundreds of miles—for more than a thousand miles—the railroad tracks have gone through the great prairies, stretching away interminably, it seems, to the far horizon, so flat that there is no sign of a hillock, with hardly a billow of earth except where the snow has drifted—an immense, white, winter-bound, lonely land. Here and there are small townships and villages, widely scattered, here and there a solitary log hut with a few wooden shanties around, and some snow-covered hayricks.

"Little woods, black above the snow, are dotted thickly over the white wilderness, and black cattle stand near a cluster of sheds. This country is one of the great granaries of the world. In a little while the snows will melt and out of this rich far-reaching north will spring green crops, which then in due time will turn into a golden glory ready for harvesting.

"But what strikes me with a kind of constant wonder is the unpopulated spaciousness of this Canadian world and the loneliness, the moral courage, the hard life of the individual who has come out here and built one of those solitary homesteads and made the land fruitful in a great adventure with life and death. For two years or more luck has been against him.

"The Canadian farmer is waiting now through this long winter, nearly ended, with a desperate hope that the wheel of fortune will turn at least a spoke or two. Otherwise he will be on the edge of calamity. Drought, low prices for his produce, high prices for labor and machinery, freight charges that swallow up his profits, failing markets, high tariffs against him in the United States, an embargo against his cattle in Great Britain, have tested the staying power of the strongest among them. The weakest have already broken, I am told.

"This great world of Canada would find room for vast numbers of fellows who can not find a good job or enough food for their womenfolk. But one glance at this white landscape in winter time tells me that Canada is not a country for city-bred folk, for the weakling in soul or body. One winter in one of those lonely snowbound homesteads would kill off the unfit, drive mad his sensitive, crowds-accustomed mind. Only good stock of the old pioneer kind, used to the land, hard and patient and brave, could survive in this Canadian West."

Of course not all of Canada is like this, and even where the winters are long and cold, Canada has begun, like the Scandinavian countries and Switzerland, to "capitalize the climate." Mr. Gibbs ran upon an evidence of this capitalization, as he reports:

"That idea of capitalizing the climate was the motive behind the great Winter Carnival at Winnipeg, which was in full swing the night I arrived, and certainly the procession of the queen of beauty, with her immense train of torch-bearers and battalions of Canadian boys and girls in the fancy dress of redskins and trappers, with snowshoes and skis, was a proof to all the crowd here that ice and snow need not lower the temperature of mirth and jollity. Hour after hour through the streets of Winnipeg, all brilliantly lit, as tho all the stars had been brought down from the sky and festooned between the houses, the procession wound its way, and laughter and song rang out through the frosty air."

Photographs by courtesy of the Canadian Pacific.

A STREET IN THE PRAIRIE CITY OF WINNIPEG.

A few years ago the land on which the rising new metropolis now stands was reclaimed by such a process of immigrant settlement as is shown, beginning today, in the picture at the foot of the next page.

The matter of Canadian climate is frequently misunderstood by outsiders. Even that "Poet Laureate of the British Empire," Rudyard Kipling, got himself somewhat disliked in the Dominion by referring to Canada as "Our Lady of the Snows." The outstanding feature of the west coast regions, R. F. Stupart, ex-Director of the Meteorological Service of the Dominion, reminds us in a paper on the climate of Canada, contributed to a recent volume entitled "Canada's Future" (Macmillan), "is the mild winter, during which the mean temperature of the coldest month is above the freezing point." The peninsula of Ontario compares favorably in climate with New York State. The most adverse feature of the western climate is the variableness of the winter temperature and the summer rains from year to year. "Observations extending over thirty years," says Professor Stupart, "show that the mean temperature of a winter month at Calgary may range as low as 7 degrees below zero, while it may be as high as 26 degrees above. At Edmonton, it may be as low as 12 degrees below zero, or as high as 24 degrees above. The summer rainfall is usually sufficient for the most advantageous agriculture, but years of drought do occasionally occur in southern Alberta and southern Saskatchewan."

The lowest temperatures on record at various stations in Canada are given as follows by "The Canada Year Book" (Ottawa, 1920):

Fort Good Hope, Mackenzie River—79°; Fort Vermilion—78°; Edmonton—57°; Prince Albert—70°; Winnipeg—53°; White River, Ontario—60°; Toronto—26°; Ottawa—32°; Montreal—28°; Quebec—34°; Halifax—17°.

Climate and various physical characteristics must be taken into consideration in dealing with the development of the country, and "it is well that Canadians should free their minds from certain illusions," advises Professor Adams, in the introduction to his paper on the national resources of Canada. In the first place, he observes:

"There is a tendency among orators in Canada who desire to infuse a stirring and patriotic element into a popular address, to preface this by reminding hearers that Canada has an area rather greater than that of the United States, 'including Alaska,' and almost identical with that of Europe. In an address delivered

in one of the chief cities of the Dominion not many years ago, somewhat along these lines, the speaker, wishing to impress upon his audience that the northern portions of Canada were susceptible of an enormous development, compared them with northern Russia. This comparison, however, rests on the fallacy that a parallel of latitude as it goes around the world always passes over districts having the same climate.

"The Dominion has so much good land awaiting settlement and such abundant sources of undeveloped wealth in its habitable parts that it is not necessary, nor is it advisable, to indulge in geographical gymnastics in order to impress others, or ourselves, with the value and importance of our Arctic region."

The natural resources of the Dominion, as might be expected in so vast a land, are enormous in extent and very varied in character. They are thus classified, according to the value of the commodities exported, by a 1921 bulletin of the Department of the Interior:

	Exports	
	1900	1920
Manufactures	$15,511,581	$435,121,936
Agricultural	38,469,961	368,797,221
Animals	57,296,667	266,037,489
Forests	29,954,089	105,546,780
Mines	24,778,339	62,821,963
Fisheries	11,224,866	42,546,979
Miscellaneous	540,541	5,786,341
Total	$177,776,044	$1,286,658,709

"The agriculture achievements of Canada are indicative of future possibilities," writes James A. Robb, Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce, in answer to a request from the Digest for a statement as to Canada's resources. He specifies:

"Of her total estimated land area of 2,306,502,400 acres, 301,700,000 acres are suitable for farming. At present only one-sixth of this is being cultivated, one-half of which consists of farm-holdings. There are, therefore, 250,000,000 acres now awaiting cultivation. Of the 178,000,000 acres of arable land in the Prairie Provinces, just over 31,750,000 acres are under cultivation. In 1910 only 11,000,000 acres of farm lands were being cultivated in Canada. In 1921 the acreage under cultivation had increased to 52,328,260.

"The pulp and paper industry has assumed an important place in Canada's industrial development. In 1919 the capital invested in this industry amounted to $231,203,247, and during the same year the value of mill and wood productions was $222,648,790. The forests of Canada contain Douglas fir, spruce pulpwood and pine, and a wide range of other timber in sufficient quantities to supply a huge future demand.

"Canada's coal deposits are located principally in Nova Scotia, British Columbia and Alberta. About 88 per cent. of the world's supply of asbestos is furnished by the province of Quebec, and about 85 per cent. of the world's demand for nickel is mined in the Sudbury and Cobalt districts of the province of Ontario. Three-quarters of a million people are employed in the manufacturing industries of the Dominion, in which more than $3,000,000,000 are invested, and the total production value of which is in excess of $4,000,000,000 annually.

"Canada possesses the most extensive fisheries in the world, the abundance, quality and variety of their product being unexcelled. The fertility of Canadian waters is indicated by the fact that the entire catch of salmon, lobsters, herring, mackerel and sardines, nearly all the haddock, and many of the cod, hake and pollock landed, are taken well within ten or twelve miles from shore. The Atlantic coast-line of the Dominion, not including the lesser bays and indentations, measures over 5,000 miles, and the Pacific coast measures over 7,000 miles in length, while through the interior of Canada is a series of lakes, which together cover 220,000 square miles, or more than half the fresh water of the globe. The total value of the products of Canadian fisheries during the year 1920 was $49,241,339, when capital invested amounted to $50,405,478, and the industry afforded employment for about 100,000 persons. Fish and fish products exported by Canada during the fiscal year ended March, 1921, were valued at $33,615,119.

"The Emergency Tariff measure of the United States, which was made operative on May 28, 1921, and designed to conserve the American home market to United States farmers, has seriously affected the export of agricultural products from Canada to the United States. Duties on grains, live stock, meats, dairy products and wool were greatly increased, and—mainly as a consequence of this legislation—the value of the exports of farm products fell from $125,480,491, for the seven months, ended December, 1920, to $32,473,510 during a similar period in 1921."

The Canadian railways, which include The Canadian National-Grand Trunk "the greatest transportation system in the world," had 39,899 miles of completed tracks in 1920, in addition to which there were 7,041 miles of railroad controlled and operated by Canadian companies in the United States. Nearly half the grand total of 46,940 miles, 22,354 miles in all, were owned or controlled by the Dominion Government.

The government railroads have been a bone of contention for some time, since, thus far, it is argued by the opponents of government ownership, they have not justified the expense of acquiring and controlling them. Both the railroads and the other industries of the land will profit by immigration, which Canada is encouraging. "Our chief shortage is in man-power," writes E. W. Beatty, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, in response to a request from the Digest for a statement on Canada's future:

"Population has grown comparatively slowly, due partly to uncertainty as to the extent and character of our resources and partly to a belief that the climate is more exacting than experience now proves it to be. That climate is now realized to be a definite asset—for instance, by the Western farmer who finds it produces the best milling wheat in the world, and by the lover of outdoor exercise who finds Canada ideally situated for winter sport. A noteworthy feature of recent Canadian development is the growth of the Universities which now provide the youth of every Province with higher education as good as any on this Continent. In these Universities the Schools of Engineering and Applied Science are particularly strong.

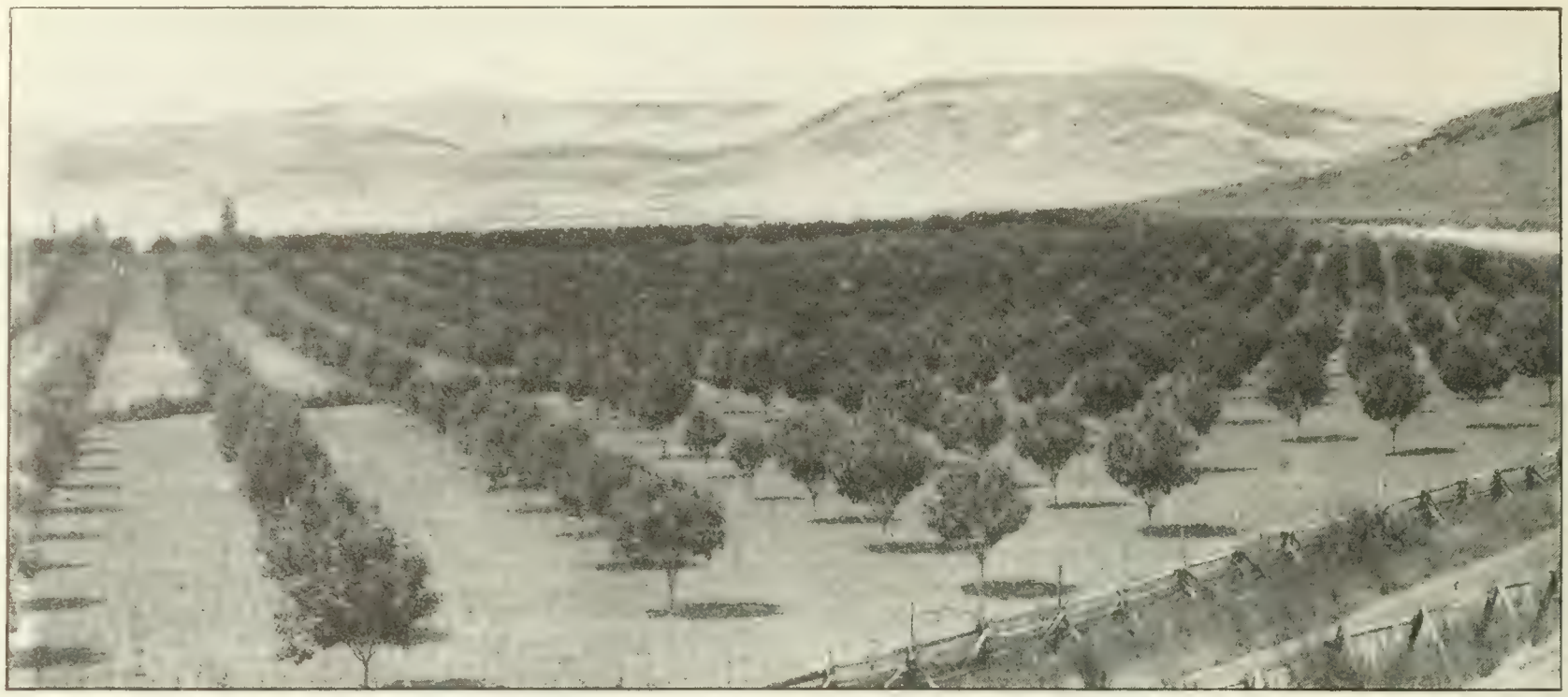
"Four basic resources of unquestioned value encourage Canadians to have faith in their future, whatever temporary setbacks may be experienced. These resources are:

(1) Large areas of good agricultural land.
(2) Great forest reserves.
(3) Proved mineral wealth.
(4) Extensive and accessible water-power.

"The geographical position of Canada gives us a strategic

IMMIGRANTS CAMPING ON THE MANITOBA PRAIRIES NEAR WINNIPEG.

There are thousands of acres in Western Canada still waiting for pioneers, as our own Western plains were waiting only a few years ago.



A FRUIT ORCHARD IN A VALLEY BETWEEN SNOW-CAPPED RANGES.

In British Columbia, "the feature of the climate is the mildness of the winters, the average winter temperature being above freezing." This vast new empire was practically discovered, says a recent commentator, when railway lines cut through the inhospitable west-central plains.

position in the transportation campaigns of North America. The St. Lawrence route provides the shortest sea-voyage between this Continent and Great Britain, while the rapid progress of Vancouver is due to its proximity to Japan and China. The Canadian railways and the Canadian steamship services are thus fed from the United States as well as from Canada itself, as regards both passengers and freight. The Canadian of to-day has an intense faith in his own country, and with such faith backed by such resources, we look forward to the future with the utmost confidence."

On the political side, the destiny of Canada has been stirring the minds and imaginations of statesmen and historians with particular fervor since the Great War. Long before the war some ideas greatly resembling those which agitated the American colonists in the days of King George were rather freely exprest by Canadian statesmen and historians. As with the American colonists of early Revolutionary times, practically no one wanted complete independence, but the demand for a fuller measure of nationality was wide-spread. "The future presents for us three possible alternatives," wrote Charles G. D. Roberts, the novelist and historian, twenty-five years ago: "Absorption by the United States, independence, or a Federal Union with the rest of the British Empire." He argued strongly for federation, but under conditions that approached independence.

There are three conceptions of Canada's future as a British country, writes John W. Dafoe, editor of the Winnipeg *Free Press*, in a recent paper on "Our Future in the Empire." His summary of the courses that the Dominion may take runs:

(a) As a province or integral part of a centralized world-wide Empire, governed from a center which must, for the next century at least, be London.

(b) The development of our present status, by a continuance of the evolutionary process which has been going on for the past eighty years, to complete nationhood: Canada, a nation with full sovereign powers, to be linked in perpetual alliance with the other British nations on terms of equality, under a common crown, with a common white citizenship.

(c) The continuance of the colonial status with a studied renouncement of external obligations of all kinds. Canada's sole military responsibility under such a status would be defense of Canadian coasts and territory.

Mr. Dafoe, whose position gains weight since he was chosen to prepare the article on the political future of Canada included in the general survey of the Dominion recently issued under the title of "The New Era in Canada," argues strongly for the Alliance policy. General Sir Sam Hughes, whom the late Canadian ex-Premier Sir Wilfrid Laurier said had "done more in his day and generation for the upbuilding of the militia of Canada and the Empire than any other man," takes a similar stand. He writes, in a volume entitled "Canada's Future" (Macmillan, 1916):

"Year after year I brought before the House of Commons and advocated a resolution that 'The interests of Canada and the British Empire would be best served by a full partnership between Great Britain and her colonies.'

"How are we to get that full partnership union? The proposition which, to my mind, meets the requirements of the case, would be a full partnership federal union, the United Kingdom forming one unit, Canada forming another unit, Australia another unit, New Zealand another, the Union of South Africa yet another, and possibly India and some of the great crown colonies, under some appropriate form, as other units. All these units should compose the federation. To my mind there should be one great Imperial Parliament over and above the local parliaments. The Imperial Parliament should deal simply with Imperial interests, with international and financial, with military and naval problems."

Bringing the discussion into the current year, Sir John Willison, noted Canadian journalist and publicist, writes to the DIGEST under date of February 15:

"There is, as I look at it, a more influential citizenship for Canadians within the Empire than in any other possible political condition or relation. . . . It looks to me as tho we would witness in Canada during the next quarter of a century the most remarkable expansion in the history of the Continent. We shall draw people, not only from the Old World, but there will also be a continuous overflow from the American States into the Dominion. . . . One feels that from whatever sources our settlers may come, British sentiment will remain dominant in Canada, and that we will become ever more powerful among the British nations and more influential in determining relations between the United States and all portions of the British Commonwealth."

Sir Robert Borden, War-Premier of the Dominion and probably the best known in America of all the Canadian leaders, sends us a brief summation of his views on the destiny of Canada. The quotation is taken from his just-published "Canadian Constitutional Studies" (University of Toronto Press), and runs:

"I have never wavered in the firm and constant belief that, within the British Commonwealth of Nations, Canada will find her most commanding influence, her widest usefulness, and her highest destiny. With that opinion is coupled a fixt and absolute conviction that the unity of the Empire can alone find its expression in complete autonomy and in equality of nationhood. A strong Canadian national spirit is entirely consistent with a firm purpose to maintain our country in a high place within the British Commonwealth."

"OLD IRELAND" THE NEW

THE NEW IRELAND does not date from December 6, 1921, when the Irish Free State came into being at 2:30 in the morning with the signing of the Articles of Agreement between England and Ireland. Thus we are cautioned by those writers who point out that the "Old Ireland," that "most distressful country" of song and story, has been undergoing for more than a generation "a renascence in culture, morale, and political economics, the like of which is not to be found in any other modern land." The reference here is to the resurgence of the Gaelic genius in national cohesion, and to this movement, we are told, is chiefly due England's accession to the Articles of Agreement which, according to the British London *Quarterly Review*, "give to Ireland far more than O'Connell, Parnell, or Redmond, in their most sanguine moments, had asked for." To understand the results achieved in the rebirth of the Gael, as it is called, we would best seek first an acquaintance with the people, through whose efforts a conflict of seven hundred and fifty years was brought to such a termination as must have far-reaching effect, according to many writers, on the "whole polity of the British Empire." Later we shall turn to the position of Ulster under the new order, with citations from unquestioned authority. For the moment it is well to realize at once, as the eloquent A. E. (George Russell) tells us, that "the Paddy of British caricature, based on the Handy Andys, Micky Frees, and Charley O'Malleys, of old novels, if there ever were originals of this type, have certainly left no successors," and, writing before the settlement, in *Pearson's Magazine* (New York), he goes on to say:

"I find only a quiet, determined, much-enduring people, so little given to speech that it is almost impossible to find among Sinn Feiners an orator who would attract a crowd or speak of Irish wrongs as the Redmonds, Sextons, O'Briens, and Dillons of the last generation did. Ireland has become for the present all will. . . .

"The Irish character anciently was full of charm. The people were lively, imaginative, and sympathetic, the best talkers possible, but their very power of sympathy and understanding, their capacity of seeing both sides of a case, made them politically weak. The oppression of the last six years has made a deep, and I believe, an enduring change in that character. It has strengthened the will. The political rebels I meet to-day are the highest types of Irishmen I have met in my life of fifty-four years. I think of these young men, so cheerful, so determined, so self-sacrificing, and I grow more and more confident that something great must come out of a race which produces such men in multitude."

The root of Ireland's trouble with England has been the Irish desire for freedom, according to A. E., who tells us that the Irish "will not listen to reasonable people, who assure it, perhaps truly, that British culture and civilization are on the whole as good as any," and he explains:

"In spite of all the proddings of British bayonets, the people born in Ireland will still be Irish. Their nationality is a real thing. They are one of the oldest races of the world, so old that their legends go back to the beginning of time, and they have their own myths of creation. There is in Gaelic a literature with epic and heroic tales, as imaginative as any in the world. The fact that for the past eighty years the majority of Irish people speak English has but superficially modified Irish character. A nation is a long enduring being, and the thin veneer of another culture spread over it for a couple of generations affects it as little as the Americanism of a young man would be affected who lived in Florence for a year, and learned to speak Italian. The Gaelic culture still inspires all that is best in Irish literature and Irish life. There are writers like Yeats, Synge, Hyde, and Stephens who might have won but little repute had they not turned back and bathed in the Gaelic tradition, and their souls been made shining and many-colored by the contact. The last great champion of the Gaelic tradition was Padraic Pearse, who led the astonishing enterprise of Easter Week, 1916. Pearse made his soul out of the heroic literature of the Gael, and when I think of what he did, and how Ireland reeled after him, I recall the words of Standish O'Grady, an earlier prophet of the Gaelic tradition, who wrote of its heroes and demigods: 'Not yet lost is their power to quicken, to exalt, to purify. Still, they live and reign and shall reign.'"

P. & A. Photo.

"LET US HAVE PEACE."

This friendly chat between a British military dispatch rider (R.) and a guard of the Irish Republican Army (L.) at Beggar's Bush Barracks in Dublin, brings to mind the famous plea of the American General Grant.

If we would understand Ireland, A. E. goes on to say, we must know that the Irish people are "truly a nation with a peculiar cultural or spiritual ancestry; that its genius for hundreds of years has been denied free national expression, and the passion for freedom is more intense today than it has ever been." A. E. continues:

"When I stress the spiritual, it is not because I am unmindful of material grievances . . . tho I do not think Ireland would have been troubled by rebellions at all if its people had not a distinct national character, if they did not see a different eternity from the Englishman. Yet the majority of Irishmen will stress economic grievances most in conversation. It is ludicrous of British advocates to speak of Ireland as a country grown prosperous under British rule, when it is the only country in Europe whose population has been halved in living memory. Poland or Alsace under their alien rulers increased in population as in wealth. The population of Ireland has dwindled from eight millions to a little over four million people. Even the province so dear to British imagination, even Ulster, has lost as high a percentage of its people by emigration as any other province in the last eighty years. Why was this? Because year by year the surplus revenue of Ireland and the wealth created was sucked up by its vampire neighbor, and expended in Great Britain."

Additional light on the Irish character is afforded by a contributor to the Dublin *Catholic Bulletin* (January) who tells us that altho Ireland is "known the world over for its cheerful heart and the sunshine of its life," the "tale of its tears is far less known outside its island shores," and he adds:

"Yet the sorrows of Ireland are at least as great as her joys, and their interwoven glory bids fair to surpass the highest ecstasies that days of triumph have brought her. The hills and

MICHAEL COLLINS.

At thirty-one, head of the Provisional Government of the Irish Free State, which will function till an election is held, when a new Constitution under the Anglo-Irish Treaty will be submitted, and the voters will decide on its acceptance or rejection. Thus the differences between the Republican element under De Valera's leadership and the adherents of Mr. Griffith and Mr. Collins are said to be "suspended by a political armistice."

dales of Ireland have heard as much laughter as any other land, but if they were vocal and knew how to read the human heart they could tell of many a secret sorrow slumbering in souls that seemed aglow with joy. In that land there is a marked capacity for the extremes of emotion and there the tear is near the smile in every jubilant eye. There joy walks hand in hand with sadness, and they have been such old and intimate companions that they share to some extent the character of one another. To this the ancient Gael bears testimony when he says, 'the end of every laugh is sighing.' This was what Wood-Martin meant when he said that his countrymen had 'melancholy in their mirth and mirth in their melancholy.'"

The Irish attitude toward death reveals the racial and religious instinct which compels the people to accept trials and reverses "as a part of the divine economy," we are told, and tho the darkness of the grave is "girt round by the glory of promise, the promise of immortality," grief for the dead is "usually most poignant in an Irish home." This writer advises us further that the vivid consciousness of the sorrow of death can also be witnessed in the Irish custom of *keening*, or lamenting over the bodies of the dead, and he proceeds:

"This custom has prevailed in Ireland from prehistoric times, and in mode of execution has remained substantially the same for two thousand years. Selected mourners, usually relatives of the dead, stand over the bier and give expression to the most weird and heart-rending wails. Oftentimes these lamentations are accompanied by a rhythmic movement of hands and body and a splendor of simple yet sublime exclamations which taken in conjunction produce a truly poetic effect. In the ancient *keen* of Crede for Cael these characteristics, coupled with the feeling of concentrated grief created by the musical repetition of emphatic phrases, give the words of the mourner a nobility of movement and pathos not unworthy of poetry. Crede exclaims:

"'Sore suffering and O suffering sore, is the hero's death, the death of him who used to lie by me. Sore suffering to me is Cael and O Cael is a suffering sore, that by my side he is in a dead man's form—that the wave should have swept over his white body; that is what hath distracted me so great was his delightfulness. A dismal roar and O, a dismal roar is that the shore's wave makes upon the strand—a woful booming and a boom of wo is that which the wave makes upon the Northward beach, beating as it does against the polished rock lamenting for Cael now that he is gone.'"

The striking similarity between this ancient *keen* and a modern example is shown to us by the author's following selection:

"'Cold and silent is thy bed; damp is the blessed dew of night; but the sun will bring warmth and heat in the morning, and dry up the dew. But my heart can not feel from the morning sun; no more will the point of your footsteps be seen in the morning dew on the mountains of Ivera, where you had so often hunted the fox and the hare, ever foremost amongst your men. Cold and silent is now thy bed.

"'My sunshine you were, I loved you better than the sun itself, and when I see the sun going down in the West, I think of my boy and of my black night of sorrow. . . . My sunshine will never again come back. . . Cold and silent is thy bed.'"

The most effective breeder of Irish melancholy, this informant tells us, is the history of the country, "so replete with wo that one wonders how the brightness of a smile survived its deluge of distress." To history must be added the "factor of climatic and geographical conditions," and we read:

"The Irish have to dwell beneath skies that often weep, and as close and impressionable observers of the varying moods of nature, must feel the presence of the heavens' sorrow when cloud-tears fall. Gray is a prevailing color in the firmament—gray that stimulates meditative moods and calls up before the introspective soul much that is serious and sad in its earthly career. Then gloomy skies are often vexed by winds that make the racing clouds symbolic of the rushing human shadows of earth buffeted in their transitory existence by myriad winds of grief-brewing circumstances. Mists, too, abound, mists that swallow space, blot out the objective world, and force the mind to concentrate upon itself and all the cares that worry it.

"And coming down to earth there are certain elements in Ireland's physical contour calculated to create serious moments in human lives. It is a well-watered land with many a hill-guarded rivulet reflecting the gloom of shadow-haunted sides and the melancholy of solitary ways. When the ancient writer referred to the 'dark glens with the sad streams over their faces' he was emphasizing this psychic influence of Ireland's shadowy rivulets. It is a land where lakes are numerous, many of them mirroring the dark summits of attendant mountains, and all of them maintaining for a large part of the year a color that sympathizes with the gray of the skies above them."

RIGHT HON. SIR JAMES CRAIG, BART., D. L.

Prime Minister of Northern Ireland, who told Lloyd George in his letter of November 11th, that "it has always been the desire of Northern Ireland to remain in the closest possible union with Great Britain and the Empire, which Ulstermen have helped to build up" and they are "certain no paper safeguards could protect them against maladministration in an All-Ireland Parliament."

Last of all, as an influence affecting the Irish temperament, the writer cites the ocean "speaking forever with a voice weighted with eternal messages," and he continues:

"Great silences are frequent in Ireland, and whilst these prevail the sound of the sea is clearly audible several miles inland. When peace reigns in its bosom its majesty of moan is suggestive of all the lamentation of the world woven into one great dirge of sorrow. When fury has seized its heart its terrible thunder drives home the message of man's littleness and impotence even in his earthly home. Is it any wonder that an imaginative people have found in the roar of the ocean and the murmur of lake and stream 'a chant of wailing and sadness'?

"Yet in all the sorrow of the Celt there is much reason for joy. It has strengthened his idealism and devotion to principle. His capacity for grief is an index of his sensitiveness to wrong and an explanation of the perennial clamor of his soul for justice, for the true tear can never compromise with despair."

The grimmest specter among all the figures on the tragic stage of Ireland up to the time of the truce, which preceded the settlement, was the Irish Republican Army, composed, we learned from repeated cable dispatches, of "gunmen" and "guerillas." But a very different account of this force is given by Alice Stopford Green, widow of John Richard Green, the author of the famous "A Short History of the English People." In a pamphlet issued by the American Association for the Recognition of the Irish Republic, Mrs. Green wrote:

"It would be hard to find in any country a body of men equal to the Irish Volunteers. Sober, self-respecting, upright, they give the unique spectacle of an army of revolutionaries protecting life and property, maintaining the only law and order that now exists in Ireland, suppressing burglary and crime, doing equal justice in their courts to Protestant and Catholic, landowner, policeman, Republican and Unionist. By relentless discipline they have been hardened and drilled. They have learned to believe in efficiency as the final test and fidelity as the citizen's virtue.

"Men of peculiar gentleness, they have a courage as to past and future ordeals of pain of mind and of body which leaves me stammering. Their self-surrender has been absolute, and from that moment no word of complaint has been heard. The situation of hundreds driven 'on the run' rouses the hilarious laughter of the chivalrous House of Commons. In Ireland we know their worth. Hunted by day and night, on mountains or in city slums, watched for at every eating-house, marked to be shot at sight, they have preserved a strange serenity, a gallant gaiety, a supreme sense of duty. If you meet them their talk is always of Ireland. How to raise her position industrially, how to attract the best European experts, how, above all, to link every material improvement with a new cultural advance. The passion of the young men is too deep, or, if you will, too high, for easy words of sentimentality. Talk is brief and rapid, with the sole purpose of getting to the truth, to the permanent underlying fact. There is a dryness, a clear hardness, which marked the minds of the men that created the Irish language and the Irish literature, and the old Irish nature appears again in speech—sober, direct, almost without emotion in its gravity.

"Their character has had a profound effect on the men outside their ranks. If the country is now more solidly bound together than ever it was, if it is coming to a full self-consciousness and coherence, it is through the spiritual influence of the volunteers."

All the material here presented about the Gaelic renascence and the Sinn Fein movement in Ireland is offered from semi-official sources, because now that the British Government has recognized its existence in the Articles of Agreement of December 6th it is a matter of importance to know what the dominant political element in South Ireland stands for. Much mystery has surrounded Sinn Fein (pronounced Shin-fane), and we receive inquiries almost daily as to what the words mean and what the party behind them represents. No plainer definition of Sinn Fein, from the Sinn Fein standpoint, is to be found than that of the "Manual of Sinn Fein," by J. St. George Joyce (Banba Publishing House, Philadelphia, Pa.), from which we quote the following extracts:

Q. What is the meaning of "Sinn Fein"?

A. A Gaelic expression, signifying "Ourselves."

Q. Had this expression, in its original application, any special reference to a political situation?

A. No. Its original meaning and intent were to impress the lesson of self-reliance. It meant, and still means, that in everything it is best to depend on "ourselves alone."

Q. Was it used in a political sense in any Irish agitation prior to the present?

A. Yes, but its use was confined almost exclusively to the Gaelic-speaking districts. Now it has become national, and is used in every part of Ireland, in the restricted political sense.

Q. So that now Sinn Fein means the great national movement in which Ireland is absorbed?

A. That's exactly it. Sinn Fein translates into two simple words the self-determination of a people to be absolutely free.

Q. When did Sinn Fein become a concrete organization?

A. In 1915. The Irish people had become utterly dissatisfied with the policy and methods of the Redmondite party, and at a meeting held in Dublin, called at the instigation of Arthur Griffith, the Sinn Fein Party was established.

Q. Is Sinn Fein a Socialistic organization and is the Irish Republic Socialistic?

A. There are very few Socialists in Ireland, fewer in proportion to population than in any country in Europe. Sinn Fein is not a Socialist organization.

Q. Can an Orangeman be a Sinn Feiner?

A. Certainly. An Orangeman is Irish, and being Irish can be, and should be, a Sinn Feiner.

Q. Are Orangemen, as a rule, Sinn Feiners?

A. Unfortunately, no.

Q. Why?

A. Because they have been taught to believe that Ireland needs the protection of England.

Q. Any other reason?

A. Yes. Because they have been led to believe that an independent Ireland would mean a Catholic supremacy and, therefore, their persecution.

Q. Is this fear well grounded?

A. No. History records no persecution of Protestants by Irish Catholics, even when these Catholics had power and opportunity to persecute.

Q. Then the Irish question is not a religious one?

A. It certainly is not, and never was. On the principle of "Divide and Conquer," English governments have done everything possible to keep Irish Catholics and Irish Protestants apart, but religious intolerance, in the abstract, is unknown in Ireland.

Q. Have Protestants ever been leaders of the Irish people?

A. Repeatedly. Some of the greatest leaders and purest patriots that Ireland ever had were Protestant.

Q. Name some.

A. Swift, Lucas, Grattan, Flood, Curran, the Emmet brothers, the Sheares brothers, Lord Edward Fitzgerald, Wolfe Tone, Napper Tandy, William Smith O'Brien, John Mitchell, Isaac Butt and Charles Stewart Parnell were Protestants.

Q. Was every man from Ireland who fought in the war a volunteer?

A. Every single man. When war was declared, and before a single British soldier had landed in France, 181,000 Irish volunteers had joined the colors.

Q. Did those Irishmen fight for England?

A. They most emphatically did not. Like the Americans they fought with England and not for her.

Q. For whom, then, did they fight?

A. They fought for Belgium because she was weak and because she was outraged and despoiled, and they fought for France because France is Ireland's traditional friend and ally.

Q. Did Irishmen fight for France in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870?

A. They tried to, but the formation of another Irish Brigade was prevented by the English Government. They, however, sent an Irish ambulance corps to France, which served during the entire war.

Q. Were the 181,000 volunteers Ireland's only contribution to the war?

A. Most decidedly not. From Canada and Australia over 500,000 Irish enlisted.

Q. What was Ireland's death toll in the war?

A. Over 170,000.

Q. Did Ireland oppose conscription?

A. Yes, and successfully. In the first place she did not, and does not, recognize England's right to enforce conscription in Ireland, and in the next resented any effort to make her fight.

The Irish political problem, "capitalized and italicized by the strenuous efforts of professional politicians, sinks into a secondary position" compared to the economic problem. So we are informed by Messrs. Lionel Smith-Gordon, Librarian of the Irish Agricultural Organization Society, and Laurence C. Staples, sometime Parker Traveling Fellow, Harvard University, in their volume entitled "Rural Reconstruction in Ireland" (Yale University Press), which gives what is described as a "most complete and accurate history of a movement which has come to be of the highest importance in Ireland." We are further told that this movement, "when the fierce passions of the hour have foamed themselves away . . . will come to its own, and its principles of toleration and comradeship in work will become the dominant factors in national life" in Ireland. In the volume thus highly rated, we read:

"In the crisis into which Ireland had fallen by the last quarter of the nineteenth century, and for which the land legislation was only a partial remedy, there fortunately appeared a man with a constructive policy and with the energy and courage to put it into effect. Sir Horace Plunkett will be known among the great statesmen of Ireland because the cooperative system which he inaugurated and so largely carried out is the basis of the new economic and social structure of the country. This

policy was built to meet the peculiar difficulties under which, as we have seen, Ireland was laboring. It knew, consciously at least, no European model. It gained much in principle and encouragement, but little in practical direction from the co-operative movement in England. It was an Irish movement, created by Irishmen to meet Irish conditions. Nevertheless, its success has already won for it the recognition of social reformers everywhere, and the program of rural reconstruction for which it stands has found acceptance, not alone in England and Scotland, but in countries as remote as Finland and India."

The Irish Free State as an economic factor in the world deeply interests financial journals in the United States as well as in England, and the New York *Commercial* tells us that Americans interested in foreign trade will do well to keep an eye on this new Irish market. Not the least important item in the American effort to secure a fair share of Irish trade, according to this daily, is the fact that "Americans are individually and nationally popular," and we read:

FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE "IRISH REPUBLIC."

Padraic H. Pearse leader of the Irish Rebellion of 1916, who with the six other signatories to the proclamation of the Provisional Government of the Irish Republic was executed.

"Ireland before the World War was an importing nation with a constant adverse balance of trade. She imported more manufactured goods per head of population than any other country in Europe. The German submarine campaign, which threw the British islands on their own resources in the matter of foodstuffs, gave a much needed fillip to the agricultural industries, and Ireland, essentially an agricultural country, derived immense economic benefit from the intensive production of foodstuffs of all kinds which were exported to England. To-day Ireland is in a sound economic condition; her banks are strong, and there is plenty of money in the country. The new government plans to foment industrial development; the coal, peat, water-power and other natural sources of the island will receive the attention of the new authorities, and there will be a demand for machinery of all kinds. Before the World War Ireland's foreign trade was in excess of $500,000,000 a year. The figures for the war years are not obtainable."

In the New York *Times* it is recalled that even before the war Ireland was the third largest exporter of goods to Great Britain, being exceeded only by the United States and Germany. In 1920, Ireland took second place, and it is also pointed out that—

"Ireland was also Great Britain's third largest customer, taking in 1920 an aggregate of £160,000,000 worth of goods. That same year her exports to Great Britain were £203,000,000, the latter country taking 99.1 per cent., of the total exports of Irish agricultural and manufactured products. For years before the war the exports and imports of Ireland very nearly balanced. Since 1915 the balances of trade have been in favor of Ireland. These figures are taken from a report recently issued by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction at Dublin. The biggest item in Irish exports in 1920 was textiles, valued at £95,522,000. Next came ships, motors, implements, etc., £17,-699,005, and following this, leather goods of the value of £1,169,-000. Irish imports included a wide variety of manufactured goods as well as foodstuffs and raw materials. This preponderance of trade between the two countries, which is quite likely to continue under the new order of things, because it is to the manifest advantage of both, assures a community of interest."

Hitherto we have been considering Southern Ireland politically, whose aspirations were in part realized by the Articles of Agreement. Now we turn to the effect of the settlement on the Ulster mind, and that section of opinion in England which backs Ulster. In *Blackwood's Magazine* (February) we are told that the "ratification of Mr. Lloyd George's monstrous 'treaty' by the Sinn Feiners was not a legitimate excuse for much rejoicing" and out of it all emerges one solid fact, "which is, that the boon offered by Mr. Lloyd George to Sinn Fein with so fine an exultation is accepted by Sinn Fein with insult and contumely." Sinn Fein has "not only looked the gift horse in the mouth, but decided merely by a majority of seven not to kick it out of the stable."

In the second place, the editorial contributor to *Blackwood's* goes on to say, Southern Ireland, since the ratification, "remains of the same divided opinion as before the ratification," and he adds:

"De Valera is still the leader of the irreconcilables, and he is not likely to cease from agitating. He will transfer his hatred from England to Michael Collins, and things will go on very much as they went before. There will be but one difference: the gunmen will, perforce, when the English soldiers are withdrawn, lavish their attentions upon their own countrymen. That is something to the good, but it will not ensure to Southern Ireland a time of peace and prosperity. Such is the bitter tragedy in which Mr. Lloyd George and his obedient 'Unionists' have involved the South and West of Ireland; such is the noisy disordered parlor into which Ulster, poor fly, has been invited, that Sinn Fein, the spider, might devour her at its ease."

This writer turns attention then to the effect of the "monstrous 'treaty'" upon Great Britain, and avers it "inflicts far greater perils upon Great Britain than upon Ireland" because—

"We are dependent upon our sea communications for the existence, not only of our Empire but of Britain itself as a great nation. Ireland is within a few miles of our shores. Its situation is such that from Irish creeks and ports might be commanded all our great trade routes, and it is now proposed under this agreement to give to Ireland what Canada has—a virtual independence. But, say the supporters of peace at any price—at the price even of the extinction of the British Empire—the agreement contains safeguards. What are they? Here they are, and is is easy to estimate their worth, even if we do not understand their meaning: 'In time of war or of strained relations with a foreign Power, such harbor and other facilities as the British Government may require for the purpose of such defense as aforesaid' shall be afforded by the Irish Free State to His Majesty's imperial forces. In the first place, the words 'strained relations' stand in need of definition. Who is to tell us or the Irish the precise hour at which we should demand 'harbor and other facilities'? And in the second place—and this is of far greater importance—what should we do if the Irish refused us access to their harbors? This they would do in all probability, since there is not the slightest reason to believe that, having been the spoilt child of the Empire for many years, they will, now or in the future, cease from the inveterate habit of ingratitude. And if we did make an attempt to enter their harbors, what would happen then? We should fail miserably. As Lord Finlay says, 'without control of the adjoining territory any control of the ports is useless. It is no use to say you control the ports. Suppose that by any misfortune the feeling in the South and West were as hostile to us during another war as it was during the last war, then to be safe you must have control also of the adjoining territory. Control of the ports without something of that kind is merely illusory, and you hold merely at the good-will of those who have control of the land.' And Southern Ireland will be permitted to have her own army, which can be used only against Ulster or Great Britain."

Therefore the agreement "improperly described as between Ireland and Great Britain," must necessarily endanger the British Empire, according to this writer, who says the English are "already appreciably weaker" when they confront foreign nations. Henceforth the English will "fight with one arm tied behind our back" and consequently will "speak with less authority than heretofore in the councils of Europe." It is further stated that:

"We have surrendered to the bomb and the revolver, and

there is not an enemy of ours in the world who does not know it. At home, as abroad, the action of Mr. Lloyd George and the gang of white slaves which surrounds him have done Great Britain an irreparable injury. The craft of politics did not stand very high in the public esteem before this last act of treachery. We had been told by a statesman, whose long service might have justified a higher ideal, that in politics there is no such thing as principle. We had heard opportunism extolled as wisdom and virtue by demagogs, who felt their quarter's check crackling in their pockets. But never before had we heard a member of the Cabinet denouncing bitterly his friends and supporters of yesterday because they did not undergo the convenient and sudden conversion which overcame the whole body of ministers in a single night. After this the trade of politics is openly exposed for the trickery that it is. Hear what Lord Carson said: 'The truth of the matter is, that if you go on like this, if you have men in high positions stating to-day that A is white, and to-morrow arguing that it is certainly black, you will destroy the confidence of the democracy of this country in its rulers and in its institutions. I believe that is what has happened in this case, and it will make public life stink in the nostrils of the country for the next twenty years.'"

Altho the problem of Ulster became acute when Gladstone brought before Parliament his first Home Rule bill, the roots of the matter were much more remote in the past, according to Prof. Edward R. Turner, "Ireland and England" (The Century Company), for some writers have seen in the most ancient legend and literature of Ireland "dim evidence that in earliest time there was a difference between the people of Ulster and the other inhabitants of Ireland, a difference marked even in an age of tribal disunion." However, this historian, Professor of European History in the University of Michigan, believes that more truly the division goes back to the beginning of the seventeenth century, and is "part of the story of the taking of the country by British invaders." We read then:

"Down to the time of the Reformation not much more than the coast country was in possession of the English; in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries the island was altogether subdued and taken by the foreigner, and in this last fatal period part of the work was accomplished by the device of establishing plantations, the clearing of the inhabitants from some districts, and giving the lands thus obtained to immigrants from over the Channel. In the days of James I the confiscated lands of Tyrone and Tyrconnel were used to found the plantation of Ulster, to which were brought English and Scottish settlers from the border district of Britain, men and women hardy, tenacious, daring, and strong, independent in character, dour in religious temperament, with the sternness of the Protestantism of the north. From the lands upon which these newcomers were planted the natives were largely removed, tho many were allowed to remain to work for the new proprietors.

"After the Reformation and after the complete conquest there were in the island two separate entities, almost two separate nationalities. One was largely Celtic, Catholic, politically backward, and economically deprest, ignorant, poor, exploited by aliens, with hopeless outlook and fierce hatred for the despoiler. The other was Anglo-Saxon and Protestant, Episcopalian, Presbyterian, and dissenter, large proprietors or substantial artizans and farmers, under British authority ruling, or allied with the ruling class, always proud, sometimes prosperous and successful.

"The invaders who dwelt in Ireland, even in this later time, long lived like a garrison. There were vicissitudes and dreadful struggles before their supremacy was confirmed. There were the days of the Irish uprising in the time of Charles I, and the other days when Cromwell came with stern and exalted soldiery to slaughter garrisons that resisted, and hunt the enemy through endless flight in fens and bog, after which there was security for the alien. There was the time when James II, outcast, came over from France to lead his Irish subjects, up in arms for him and themselves. Then their enemies were persecuted, deprived of their property and driven over the sea for refuge. Almost were the colonists submerged in the deluge, but stern bodies of men held out in Enniskillen, and finally in Londonderry far in the north through a siege heroic and very memorable in the annals of the island. And there were those other times, so hopeless for the natives, when James had fled from the Boyne, and Limerick had surrendered, and the Irish cause was finally lost, when spirited Irishmen went to serve abroad, and Ireland was left prostrate to the invader. Those days were long past, but memory of the fears and strife in which men had faced each other had left a lasting heritage of fear and ill-will between the two parts of Ireland. All through the eighteenth century the Protestant minority, living to a considerable extent in Ulster, retained its supremacy, and even preserved some industrial and commercial prosperity, tho this was largely destroyed even for Ulster by the mercantile policy of Great Britain."

All through this time, Professor Turner goes on to say, the native Irish, the "large majority of the people" remained like serfs beneath their landlords, "in extremest depression, but "clinging with ever more passionate devotion to their Roman Catholic faith." The change in the spirit of rule and the conduct of affairs in the nineteenth century made better the condition of both parties, and this historian proceeds:

"After the removal of economic restrictions, Ulster went forward in manufactures and commerce, in the building, of ships and especially the weaving of linen. Meanwhile the Celtic inhabitants obtained religious and political equality, and at last assistance from the state for getting again the land once lost by their fathers. But in the long course of these things, in the dominance of one and the abasement of the other, often in times of common suffering, and now in the better time of the present, the difference between the two bodies of people in Ireland remained very striking. There were occasions when Protestants and Catholics had acted together; there were many times when the inhabitants of the north had been foremost in desiring greater freedom for Ireland from England. Yet essentially they continued apart. After the industrial revolution developed around Belfast in the early part of the nineteenth century, part of Ulster was drawn ever to closer union with Britain. And when in the latter part of the nineteenth century comparative freedom, better living, and the rising spirit of nationality made so many Irishmen desire some undoing of the Act of Union, and the giving them a government of their own, it could clearly be seen that there were in the narrow compass of the island two groups in respect of religion, industrial organization, and political outlook, which some statesmen thought were not essentially different, but which many more saw to be far more sundered than were the populations to the north and the south of the Potomac before 1861, and in spirit sometimes virtually as diverse as the inhabitants of Germany and France. So, while on the one hand it was most proper for the Celtic majority to cherish earnest desire for as complete establishment of their nationality as world affairs would permit, on the other hand, and from the other point of view, men believed almost everything that nationalism and prudence could urge to make the Protestant industrial communities in Ulster cling to the Union which bound them to their brethren in Great Britain.

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SECOND PRESIDENT OF THE "IRISH REPUBLIC."

Eamon de Valera, now leader of the Republican opposition in the South of Ireland, who is described in the New York *World* as "kindly and considerate, but his general mood is one of rather austere and unsmiling gravity."

"Considerations of religion came first. Such feeling may have died out in most places, but in Ireland much of the religious intolerance and distrust of the seventeenth century lingered as fiercely as in the days when the Rev. George Walker led the citizens of Londonderry on through their memorable defense. Nothing could convince a great many that Home Rule did not mean 'Rome Rule,' as they said."

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THE HIMALAYAS SEEN FROM THE VALE OF KASHMIR.

INDIA, SEETHING WITH UNREST

EXPLOITED more than three hundred years ago by merchant venturers of London as a source of fabulous revenue and developed, if we believe Macaulay, by what may be euphemistically termed a get-rich-quick company, India to-day is on the high road to swaraj (self-rule), tho whether that self-rule is to be of a nation within the British Commonwealth or of one independent of all ties with the British crown depends, we are told, on how British statesmanship meets India's present unrest. For, in spite of the fact that greatly increased autonomous powers were recently given her and that she was represented in the Imperial Conference and is a member of the League of Nations, India is seething with the yeast of rebellion. Hindu and Mohammedan, once held to be irreconcilable foes, have joined forces under the leadership of Mohandas K. Gandhi and the Ali brothers in a movement for absolute independence, and the structure of the British Empire is threatened at one of its vital supports. "Since the mutiny," wrote Sir Michael O'Dwyer in the London *Fortnightly* some months ago, "the position of our Government was never so weak, its credit never so low. . . . Our margin of safety in India was never very large, and in these days of world-wide anxiety and peril it has been reduced almost to a vanishing-point." Gandhi, who has said that the Sermon on the Mount is for him an actual revelation and a living creed, organized what he termed "passive resistance" against the Government, which an Indian correspondent of the London *Daily Chronicle* declares would be better described by the homelier word rebellion. The movement has developed into mass civil disobedience which has not hesitated at bloodshed, and into hartals (boycotts) in certain sections against the Prince of Wales during his tour of the country. Tho Gandhi has done penance by fasting in an effort to lead his followers back to the original program, the authorities are openly flouted with armed insurrection. Swadeshi (support of home industries) has resolved itself into burning English importations. The Ali brothers are head and front of the Khilaphat organization, a Mohammedan movement which seeks the restoration of the Sultan of Turkey to his former temporal power and religious sovereignty over the Mohammedans of the world. In addition to this program, the Mohammedans of India have determined, as told in these pages, to change India into an independent Moslem state. India, then, looms large in the important affairs of the day, with two civilizations clashing, and Asia's resurgent tide moving to the flood.

India is the land of extremes. Most of the population is illiterate, yet one of her poets, Rabindranath Tagore, has won the Nobel prize for literature, and Sir Jagadis Chandra Bose is famous for his discoveries in science. It is the home of the philosopher and the fakir, of the mystic and the juggler, of the most rigid caste system in the world. Here are private hoards of jewels and precious stones which would shame a European royal treasury; but 70,000,000 of the people are said to be perennially hungry. This great peninsula, we are told, produces to-day two-fifths of the world's total supply of cane sugar; one-third of its total tea, tobacco, rice and cattle; one-fifth of its cotton; and one-tenth of its wheat. It contains one-fifteenth of the world's total railroad mileage. Such is the country whose recorded history dates back, according to orthodox Hindu opinion, more than 3,000 years before the Christian era, the country which has been a coveted prize since the first Aryans, ancestors of the Hindus, staked out their claim here some thousands of years ago. Six times it has been overrun by the Mohammedans. Alexander swept through it with his legions before he sighed for more worlds to conquer. It has been fought for by the Portuguese, the Dutch, the French and the British, and at last young Clive, a clerk turned soldier, won it for the British.

Out of the millions in India who, directly or indirectly, now are under British rule, more than half, according to various histories, may claim descent from those Aryan conquerors who, long before Hellas defied the Persian, were pushing the earlier races of Hindustan back into the forests and sheltering hills, where their descendants may still be found. The history of that old civilization is written in the sacred writings of Sanskrit-speaking Hindus, and in poems which as vividly portray the social life of prehistoric India as Homer portrayed that of early Greece. In 1025-26 the country was conquered by Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni, first of the Mohammedan invaders, and the Punjab, except for a brief period, has been a Mohammedan province ever since. Tamerlane, first of the Great Moguls, overran India in 1398, and his descendant, Baber, reconquered the land in 1526, and founded the Mogul Empire, which, with varying fortunes, lasted until 1857, the year before Queen Victoria was proclaimed Empress of India. In later years came the white man. Vasco da Gama, a Portuguese discoverer, landed at Calicut in 1498, and for a hundred years the Portuguese enjoyed a monopoly of India's trade. The British followed when the English East India Company was founded by Queen Elizabeth, and two years later other rivals appeared in the form of the Dutch East India Company. Trade wars resulted in the ousting of the Portuguese by the British in the Battle of Swalley in 1612—the year in which British ascendency began. For years the British at Fort St. George and the French at Pondicherry traded side by side without active rivalry or territorial assumption; but the wars in Europe led to clashes in far India, and Dupleix, the French commander at Pondicherry, was fired with

Cantilever Stores

Cut this out for reference

Akron—11 Orpheum Arcade
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Asheville—Anthony Bros.
Atlanta—Carlton Shoe & Clo. Co.
Auburn & Geneva, N. Y.—Dusenbury Co.
Austin—Carl H. Mueller
Baltimore—325 No. Charles St.
Battle Creek—Bahlman's Bootery
Bay City—D. Bendall Co.
Birmingham—210 North 19th St.
Boston—Jordan Marsh Co.
Bridgeport—W. K. Mollan
Brooklyn—414 Fulton St.
Buffalo—630 Main St.
Burlington, Vt.—Lewis & Blanchard
Butte—Hubert Shoe Co.
Cedar Rapids—The Killian Co.
Charleston—J. E. Condon & Sons
Charlotte—221 Piedmont Bldg.
Chicago {—30 E. Randolph St. (Room 502) —4750 Sheridan Rd. (Room 214)
Cincinnati—The McAlpin Co.
Cleveland—Graner-Powers, 1273 Euclid
Columbia, S. C.—Watson Shoe Co.
Columbus, Miss.—Simon Loeb & Bro.
Columbus, O.—The Union
Dallas—Leon Kahn Shoe Co.
Davenport—R. M. Neustadt & Sons
Dayton—The Rike-Kumler Co.
Denver—224 Foster Bldg.
Des Moines—W. L. White Shoe Co.
Detroit—T. J. Jackson, 41 E. Adams Av.
E. Liverpool—G. Bendheim
Easton—H. Mayer, 427 Northampton St.
Elizabeth—Gigl's, 1053 Elizabeth Ave.
Elmira—C. W. O'Shea
El Paso—Popular Dry Goods Co.
Erie—Weschler Co., 910 State St.
Evanston—North Shore Bootery
Fall River—D. F. Sullivan
Fitchburg—W. C. Goodwin, 342 Main St.
Fort Dodge—Schill & Habenicht
Galveston—Fellman's
Grand Rapids—Herpolsheimer Co.
Hagerstown—Bikle's Shoe Shop
Harrisburg—Orner's, 24 No. 3rd St.
Hartford—86 Pratt St.
Holyoke—Thos. S. Childs, Inc.
Hot Springs, Ark.—Rosenthal's
Houston—Clayton's, 803 Main St.
Huntington, W. Va.—McManhon-Diehl
Indianapolis—L. S. Ayres & Co.
Jackson, Mich.—Palmer Co.
Jacksonville—Golden's Bootery
Jamestown—J. W. & A. L. Johnson
Jersey City—Bennett's, 411 Central Ave.
Johnstown, Pa.—Zang's
Kansas City, Kan.—Nelson Shoe Co.
Kansas City, Mo.—300 Altman Bldg.
Kingston—E. T. Stelle & Son
Knoxville—Spence Shoe Co.
Lancaster, Pa.—Frey's, 3 E. King St.
Lansing—F. N. Arbaugh Co.
Lawrence, Mass.—G. H. Woodman
Lexington, Ky.—Denton, Ross, Todd Co.
Lincoln—Mayer Bros. Co.
Little Rock—Poe Shoe Co., 302 Main St.
Los Angeles—505 New Pantages Bldg.
Louisville—Boston Shoe Co.
Lowell—The Bon Marche
Macon—The Dannenberg Co.
Mason City—Woodruff Shoe Co.
McKeesport—Wm. F. Sullivan
Meridian—Winner, Klein & Co.
Milwaukee—Brouwer Shoe Co.
Minneapolis—21 Eighth St., South
Mobile—Level Best Shoe Store
Montgomery—Campbell Shoe Co.
Morristown—G. W. Melick
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.—A. J. Rice & Co.
Muncie—Miller's, 311 So. Walnut St.
Nashville—J. A. Meadors & Sons
Newark—897 Broad St. (opp. City Hall)
New Britain—Sloan Bros.
New Haven—153 Court St. (2nd floor)
New Rochelle—Ware's
New Orleans—109 Baronne St. (Room 200)
New York—22 West 39th St.
Norfolk—Ames & Brownley
Oakland—205 Henshaw Bldg.
Omaha—1708 Howard St.
Passaic—Kroll's, 37 Lexington Ave.
Pawtucket—Evans & Young
Peoria—Lehman Bldg. (Room 203)
Philadelphia—1300 Walnut St.
Pittsburgh—The Rosenbaum Co.
Pittsfield—Fahey's, 234 North St.
Plainfield—M. C. Van Arsdale
Portland, Me.—Palmer Shoe Co.
Portland, Ore.—353 Alder St.
Poughkeepsie—Louis Schonberger
Providence—The Boston Store
Reading—Sig. S. Schweriner
Richmond, Va.—Seymour Sycle
Rochester—148 East Ave.
Rock Island—Boston Shoe Co.
Saginaw—Goeschel-Brater Co.
St. Louis—516 Arcade Bldg., opp. P. O.
St. Paul—Fifth & Cedar Sts.
Salt Lake City—Walker Bros. Co.
San Antonio—Guarantee Shoe Co.
San Diego—The Marston Co.
San Francisco—Phelan Bldg., Arcade
San Jose—Hoff & Kayser
Santa Barbara—Smith's Bootery
Savannah—Globe Shoe Co.
Schenectady—Patton & Hall
Seattle—Baxter & Baxter
Shreveport—Phelps Shoe Co.
Sioux City—The Pelletier Co.
Sioux Falls—The Bee Hive
South Bend—Ellsworth Store
Spokane—The Crescent
Springfield, Ill.—A. W. Klaholt
Springfield, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace
Stamford—L. Spelke & Son
Stockton—Dunne's Shoe Store, 330 E. Main
Syracuse—136 S. Salina St.
Tacoma—803 Fidelity Bldg.
Terre Haute—Otto C. Hornung
Toledo—LaSalle & Koch Co.
Trenton—H. M. Voorhees & Bro.
Tulsa—Lyons' Shoe Store
Waco—Davis-Smith Booterie
Walla Walla—Gardner & Co.
Waltham—Rufus Warren & Sons
Washington—1319 F. St.
Waterbury—Reid & Hughes Co.
Wheeling—Geo. R. Taylor Co.
Wilkesbarre—M. F. Murray
Winston-Salem—W. C. Wright & Co.
Worcester—J. C. MacInnes Co.
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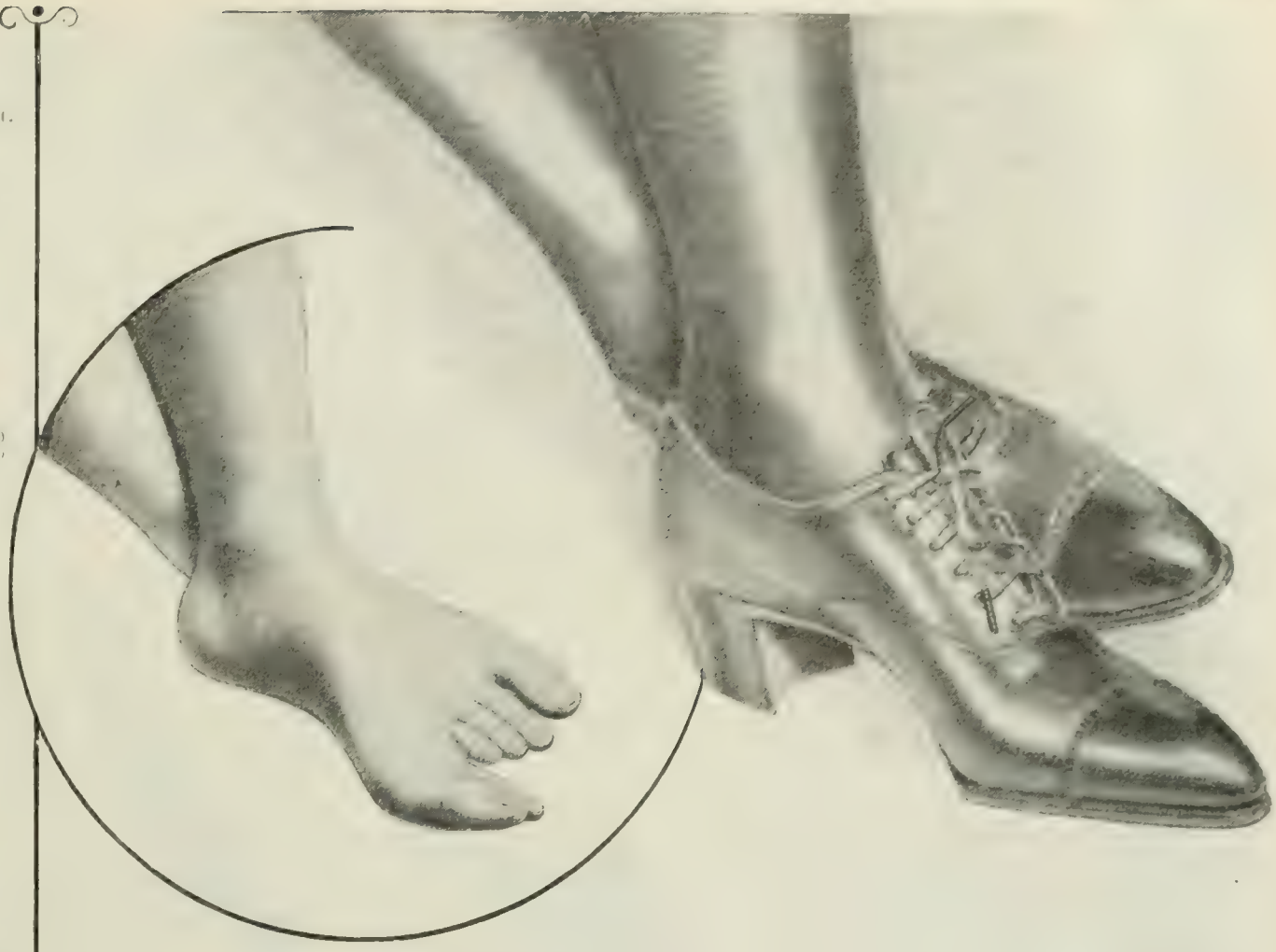

A flexible shoe for your flexible foot

Nature, in her wisdom, designed your foot arch to flex when you walk. Why restrain it in shoes that are rigid and without natural lines? "The foot is like a cantilever spring," wrote a noted doctor. "The Cantilever is the most comfortable shoe I have ever worn," said a trained nurse; and another woman said, "In Cantilever Shoes I feel as though I were flying."

It is because of the *flexible shank* and *natural lines* of the Cantilever Shoe that you will derive such comfort from it. And because of its graceful appearance and its harmony with this Spring's shoe styles you will see it worn wherever daytime costumes are worn. Fine workmanship, splendid materials and reasonable prices add to make the Cantilever desirable.

The graceful carriage and youthful walk of the Cantilever Woman are often admired. Her feet are free. She walks naturally, with a minimum of effort. Flexing with every step, Cantilever Shoes make her feel as though she wore the wings of Mercury.

Though you may not be conscious of it, there are few things that spoil a good disposition quicker than shoes that nag you. Nerve strain, leading to backache, headache and even to pains like those of rheumatism, may be caused by high heels and by shoes that bind and restrict the feet. Many writers on health and beauty subjects are now pointing out the importance of a woman's shoe in respect to her health, happiness and personal attractiveness.

You were given two marvelously constructed feet. At the nearest Cantilever Store, try on a pair of shoes suited to their needs. Keep your feet well and spare yourself the misery that has come to so many women. If wrongly designed shoes have already begun to injure your feet, a change to Cantilevers will help them. Weakened arches will be strengthened by proper exercise; your improved circulation will make you feel better and look better.

If none of the listed dealers is near you, write the manufacturers, Morse & Burt Co., 1 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., for a nearby dealer's address and for the Cantilever Booklet which tells some things you will be glad to know about your feet.

Cantilever Shoe

Endorsed by Women's Colleges, Women's Clubs, Public Health Authorities, Physicians, Osteopaths, Directors of Physical Education, Editors, Stage Celebrities and prominent women [illegible].

the ambition to found here a French empire. But he was not supported by his government, and in 1760 he was defeated by Clive. A year later Colonel Sir Eyre Coote won the decisive victory at Wandewash, and the French power was ended.

Following the great tragedy of the Black Hole of Calcutta, in which 123 persons perished, Suraj-ud-Dowlah, last of the Moguls, was conquered in the battle of Plassey, June 13, 1757, a date generally adopted as marking the beginning of the British Empire in the East. Warren Hastings secured the British footing and gave the country its first civil administration.

The modern history of India begins with Governor-General Lord William Bentinck, who, are we told, introduced humane and civilizing influences. According to the inscription on his statue at Calcutta from the pen of Macaulay, "He abolished cruel rites; he effaced humiliating distinctions; he gave liberty to the expression of public opinion; his constant study it was to elevate the intellectual and moral character of the nations committed to his charge." The chief of the customs prohibited by Lord Bentinck were *suttee*, the burning alive of a widow along with her husband's body; *thagi*, the strangling and robbery of travelers; female infanticide and human sacrifice. It was decided, too, that no native of India should suffer in any way because of his religious opinions, but that all should be absolutely equal before the law. The mutiny of 1857 sealed the fate of the East India Company, and a year later the government of the country passed to the British Crown. Twenty years later, through the diplomatic genius of Disraeli, Queen Victoria was proclaimed Empress of India.

IF THE MUSIC FAILS.

—Kuhn in the Indianapolis *News*.

The empire now ruled by the Viceroy of India, Earl Reading, includes not only the great Indian peninsula stretching under the shadow of the Himalayas, from the valley of the Indus to that of the Brahmaputra, but also the broad regions watered by the Irrawaddy and the Salween. This vast area of nearly 1,700,000 square miles, a subcontinent in itself, exceeds that of all Europe outside of Russia; and possesses a population of approximately 300 million people of diverse breeds, tongues and creeds, which is the next largest population to that of China. From the northernmost corner of the Punjab to Cape Cormorin in the south its greatest length is about 1,830 miles, while its breadth eastward from Karachi, near the mouth of the Indus, to the easternmost point of Burma, is even greater. The whole length of the coast-line from Karachi to the southernmost point of Tennaserim is reckoned at nearly 4,000 miles, while the extent of land frontier is a thousand miles longer.

According to the census of 1911, writes L. J. Trotter in his "History of India" (Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge), British India, as apart from the tributary native states, contained an aggregate population of nearly 250 million souls, of whom about two-thirds live by husbandry alone. To this may be added probably 70 millions in all for the Native States. The 70 millions in the Native States are ruled by some 200 chiefs and princes, great and small, whose joint possessions cover an area of more than half a million square miles from Kashmir to Travancore. Of the whole Indian population about 217 millions are Hindus by religion, and several millions more are probably Hindus by race. The Mohammedans of all races, Aryan, Semitic and Mongol, may be reckoned, we are told, at 66 millions, most of whom profess the Sunni or Turkish form of Islamism. The aboriginal or prehistoric races, scattered everywhere among the hills and forests, are supposed to number about 10 millions. The Jains, an offshoot from Buddhism, number 1,248,000. The Parsis, descendants of Persian fire-worshipers, are a few in number, but fill a front place in the commercial life of Western India. Christians of all sects and races may be set down at nearly four millions. The languages and dialects used by all these peoples number 130, and exceed in variety those of all Europe.

Agriculture is India's chief support, and the preponderance of agriculture without any offset of industry to give the country greater purchasing power, is given as one of the chief reasons for the famines which, following failing harvests in time of drought, have so often stricken the land. In 1900 it was said that "there are 70 million continually hungry people in British India at the beginning of the 20th century." The population, writes Fred B. Fisher in "India's Silent Revolution" (Macmillan), had no reserve on which to fall back when the crops failed. However, the British Government "has administered famine relief on a colossal scale by providing work in building roads and digging canals. In July, 1900, relief was given daily to six and one-half million persons. That there has been no general famine since 1900 gives hope that the experts are finding out how to check them." Furthermore,

"India's poverty and her ill-adjusted economic organization should not necessarily be interpreted as an indictment of the British Government in India. Some elements of the situation could have been avoided by a more liberal and more generous statesmanship. It is scarcely fair, however, to demand of British statesmen of the 18th and 19th centuries a perfection still far beyond our 20th century grasp. The modern social consciousness will produce new economic policies. On the other side of the slate, the British administrators of India have splendid achievements to their credit. They have built 30,000 miles of railroad. They have put nearly 17 million acres of land under irrigation. They have given India the beginning of an educational system. They have made headway against India's two most colossal and overwhelming problems, famine and plague. Gradually they are introducing all the complex and labor-saving machinery of modern life—cold storage transport of food and fruit, grain elevators, scientific methods of agriculture, modern sanitation in the cities, cooperative banks and credit societies. Trade conditions since the war are hopeful. Her total export trade for 1915–16 was $775,000,000, an advance of 21 per cent. over the previous year, while the gap between her exports and imports amounted to $295,000,000 as compared with $200,000,000 for the previous year. Mostly subtly pervasive of all, the standard of living in the cities is rising. Indians in industry are spending more money on themselves. They are wearing more clothes and of better quality. They are putting on shoes, and carrying umbrellas to protect them against the burning Indian sun."

But in rural India, where 97 per cent. of the population live, mud walls a foot thick, grass-thatched roof and dirt floor form the home of the people. In the south, says the writer, the tiny huts nestle in luxuriant exotic greenness, and dense palm groves shadow the wet rice fields. Farther north, on the scorched plains of the Punjab, the sun-baked mud cabins stand out stark and brown in desolate fields. There are no attempts at decoration in ordinary village homes; no rugs, embroideries, pictures; most Indians being too poor. The well-to-do ryot (husbandman), the zamindar (landowner), each is distinguished by his brass bowls and cooking utensils, instead of earthenware, and by the value of the gold and silver bracelets, anklets, and nose rings of his women-folk. Among the very poor of the lower castes and outcastes it is customary to share this one room with whatever cattle, goats, and chickens the family are lucky enough to own.

Important as representing one of the oldest civilizations recorded in history, India bears title to respect also as the Motherland of religion. It gave birth to the greatest ethnic religion the world has seen—Hinduism, and it is also the birthplace of one of the three great missionary religions of the world—Buddhism. These two religions, says Dr. John P. Jones, in "India, Its Life and Thought" (Macmillan) "count among their followers more than a third of the human race, and are, in some respects, as vigorous now as at any time in their history. It is the foster-mother of Mohammedanism and counts among her

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PRINTING—Mechanical equipment representing every phase of modern development with each man personally interested in the appearance of your job as it leaves his press.

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—altogether an organization of trained workers prepared at all times to meet your printing needs.

WE *print the "Literary Digest" maps. You probably have one of these samples of our work in your office or home.*

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THE ANCIENT WORKS OF THE PHARAOHS OUTDONE—THE ASSUAN DAM.

"The pyramids are not as monumental as the Suez Canal, nor are the ruins of Luxor as impressive as the realities of Assuan."

officials went on strike, flocked to hear propagandist orators, followed coffins of rioters with lamentations, and shouted "Down with the English!" Such a break with social custom regarding seclusion of women, according to Chirol, reveals a new and very potent ferment which is likely to affect social life more deeply than political life. He remarks that polygamy in Egypt is rare and that the influence of women from behind the sheltered walls of the harem is apt to be often underrated. Moreover, among the better classes many give their daughters a semi-European education, and the influence of the feminist ferment in the Constantinople revolution of 1908 tended to dispel unquestioning reverence for old traditions. Of course the fellaheen womenkind, young and old, habitually go out and share work in the fields, often trailing heavily burdened behind a husband riding at ease on a donkey. During recent more prosperous days, however, no small number of wives in villages became the lenders of money to their husbands, in considerable quantities. "The profits at least remain in the family instead of going into the pockets of Greek and Coptic usurers, and the woman's hold upon her husband is substantially strengthened—a very important consideration in a country where, according to Mohammedan custom, he can divorce her by a mere word." Illiteracy among women of Egypt is still appalling, we are told. Not one per cent. yet know how to read or write. But the movement in favor of female education has begun to spread down to the humbler classes, and the old prejudice against it is dying out.

During forty years of the British occupation the population has grown from six and a half millions to about thirteen millions, in spite of epidemics, grossly unsanitary conditions, and an infant mortality of one-third of the children born. Latest census figures, 1917, are: 11,658,148 Moslems; 854,773 Orthodox; 59,581 Jews. Christians: 47,481 Protestants; 107,687 Roman Catholics; 14,416 other Christians; 8,827 others. Thus Moslems form almost 91½ per cent. of the population; Christians a little more than 8 per cent.; Jews 4.7 per cent. Besides the two big cities, Cairo and Alexandria, and Port Said of the 90,000 class, there are only fifteen cities of over 20,000. But within the area of cultivable land the density of population is reported to reach 939 persons to the square mile, compared to 589 persons in prewar Belgium, the most densely populated country in Europe. This is the land of the fellaheen, of whom a Sultan of Egypt said: "Remember that we have three great assets, the Nile, the Egyptian sun, and above all the peasants who till our fertile soil. You will not find a race of men more accessible to progress, better tempered or harder working." These natives comprise nine-tenths of the Egyptian population, producers of Egypt's wealth almost entirely derived from agriculture. They farm small holdings as intensively and successfully as the Chinese; there are about a million and a half small proprietors of holdings under ten acres, but larger holdings of foreigners and rack-renting by a wealthy absentee land-owning class breed troubles, and it is estimated that less than one-tenth of the native population own any land whatsoever. Age-long abuses of the corvée or forced labor, cruelties and unlimited exaction by the Ottoman tax-gatherer, have been done away with under British Occupation. "The fellah has, on the whole, prospered exceedingly," says Chirol, "but prosperity has only very superficially affected his outlook on life." He remains abyssmally ignorant, with no interests outside his village, and the price of land and its produce.

Unvarnished details of present-day conditions reported by the Canadian Trade Commissioner, quoted at the beginning of this article ("Trading with Egypt," Clarke, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa) we find interesting. To brief a few:

Fellaheen houses are not of paramount importance, owing to climate—mostly four low walls formed of crude bricks and Nile mud, roof thatched with durra straw, the interior furnished chiefly with a few mats, baskets made of matting, a copper kettle, and a few earthenware and wooden dishes. The fellaheen diet is of maize, wheat or sorghum flour bread, broad beans, onion sauces with vegetable oils, herbs, milk of sheep, goats or buffaloes, fruit and vegetables, fish or meat only during the three-day yearly feast of Biram. When not working in fields, fellaheen clothes are principally an indigo dyed cotton shirt, a pair of cotton trousers, a woolen cloak, and skull-cap. Shekhs, well-to-do peasants, profiting considerably from war prices for cotton, live on a little better scale. Industrious tho he may be in season, the peasant tends to fall back on Mohammedan fatalism and trust that Allah will bring his wishes to pass. It is the upper and middle classes who furnish the present-day opportunity for export trade.

Egypt grows chiefly cotton, a distinct and superior grade. No country can equal its yield of 450 pounds of lint-cotton per acre. £30,000,000 worth have been produced in a year from less than 2,000,000 acres ("The World's Cotton Crop," by Todd, A & C Black), which incidentally produce other crops sufficient to cover all costs of production, giving a surplus of £20 an acre. Irrigation does it. But rising land prices increase tenantry. A cotton crisis follows speculation at war prices. Production is curtailed. The fellaheen are pinched and take to the Nationalist propaganda of blaming on it the Protectorate. High cost of living for various classes of people is hardly offset by realizing that Cairo was connected with the Palestine system of railways by a swing bridge over the Suez Canal at Kantara during the war. Financial and economic trouble runs all along the line from Egyptian producer to the cotton-mills of Lancashire, England, involving Government politics at both ends of the line.

Early in the war Great Britain proclaimed a protectorate in order to cut off Turkey completely from Egypt and defend the Suez Canal link of the Empire. Out of the war comes a militant revival of the "nationalist movement" crying "Egypt for the Egyptians" and "Down with the Protectorate." General Allenby, appointed High Commissioner to Egypt, handled the situation under martial law. Government negotiations with extremists and moderates deadlock over treaty proposals. To some Britishers how to continue to control Egyptians for the good of their country and the world as well appears to present a political problem more difficult than the engineering problem of controlling flood-waters of the Nile for irrigation purposes.

The Michelin Tire Man has appeared in Michelin advertising for many years, but strange to say he has no really suitable name!

$1000.00 in cash
and 65 other Prizes for naming the
MICHELIN TIRE MAN

THE Michelin Tire Co. will award $1,000 in cash and 65 other prizes for the best names suggested for the Michelin tire man, each name to be accompanied by a slogan of not more than ten words suitable for use in Michelin advertising. For example:—*"Old Rubber Ribs—Father of them all."* The first prize will be $1,000 in cash. All prizes will be paid even though none of the suggestions are considered suitable. In the event of a tie for any prize the full prize will be paid to each tieing contestant.

All suggestions must be mailed on or before March 25, 1922. Prizes will be awarded and winners notified as soon thereafter as possible.

Preference will be given to names that are short and to the point, suggesting, if possible, the products of the House of Michelin.

The Michelin Tire Man is used in a great many different attitudes of which the above are only a few.

The Following Facts Should be Considered:

1. Michelin is the oldest pneumatic tire maker, having introduced the first pneumatic automobile tire away back in 1895.
2. Many of the most important developments in the tire world are Michelin inventions. Notable examples are the first non-skid tire, the original demountable rim and the ring-shaped tube.
3. Michelin Tires enjoy the widest distribution. They are made in extensive factories in France, Italy, England and in the United States, and are recognized all over the world for their superior quality.

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A. Anyone may compete except Michelin employees here or abroad.

B. No special form is required to participate in this contest.

C. Those who call on Michelin Dealers or write to the Michelin Tire Company in any of the cities listed below will receive circulars giving many interesting facts about the Michelin tire man helpful in suggesting names and slogans.

D. The contest will close on March 25, 1922. All answers postmarked after that date will be disregarded.

All names submitted in this contest must be mailed to the Michelin Tire Company, Milltown, New Jersey, on or before March 25, 1922.

MICHELIN TIRE COMPANY, MILLTOWN, N. J.

Atlanta, Ga.
Boston, Mass.
Charlotte, N. C.
Chicago, Ill.
Cleveland, Ohio
Dallas, Texas
Denver, Colo.
Des Moines, Iowa
Detroit, Mich.
Indianapolis, Ind.
Jacksonville, Fla.
Kansas City, Mo.
Los Angeles, Cal
Louisville, Ky.
Lynchburg, Va.
Memphis, Tenn.
Minneapolis, Minn.
New Orleans, La
New York City
Oklahoma City, Okla.
Omaha, Nebr.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Pittsburgh, Pa
Portland, Ore.
Salt Lake City, Utah
San Antonio, Texas
St. Louis, Mo.
San Francisco, Cal.
Seattle, Wash.
Syracuse, N. Y.

This is the only time this advertisement will appear in this publication. Contest closes March 25th Act now!

AUSTRALIA, THE REAL LAND OF THE GOLDEN FLEECE

AUSTRALIA, THE OLDEST OF THE CONTINENTS geologically, is the newest in civilization; on January 26 this "Commonwealth and Continent in one" was 134 years old. Larger than the United States, and three-quarters as large as all Europe, Australia's population is now more than 5,000,000, according to the "Australian Year Book," or more than that of the United States when it became an independent nation. Dominating the Pacific, as B. R. Wise writes in "The Commonwealth of Australia" (Little, Brown and Co., Boston), "she is the only outlying frontier of England toward the Far East." Ninety-seven per cent. of her people are of pure British descent, and in mere wealth and productive power, Mr. Wise tells us, these 5,000,000 excel every other civilized community in proportion to population.

Once the Continent had its Himalayas, but through countless ages these mountains have suffered erosion until now the highest peak is only a little over 7,000 feet above sea level. Once entirely covered by ice, Australia has now many hot springs, some of which produce more than 40,000 gallons a day, says the New York *American*. Unlike the United States, which has only one Great Salt Lake, Australia has several, one of which is so deep that the bottom has never yet been found.

The term Australia includes the six states of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia (including the northern territory), Western Australia, Queensland, and the adjacent island of Tasmania. The Commonwealth's total area is 2,974,581 square miles. Australia has long occupied a leading position among the sheep-raising countries of the world; in 1918 she owned 16 per cent. of the world's sheep, and in the five years preceding 1919 the value of the wool exported was £145,163,230. Her average yield of wheat for ten years up to that time, according to the "Australian Year Book," was approximately 100,000,000 bushels per year; in the year 1915–16 180,000,000 bushels were raised.

THE "GOLDEN FLEECE" BEING SAMPLED

By foreign buyers in a warehouse at Sydney. Australia had in 1918 some 87,000,000 sheep, or sixteen per cent. of all the sheep in the world.

With three distinct kinds of country—the forest land of the coastal rim, the upland plains, and the central basin or desert—Australia naturally has a great variety of climate. According to Mr. Wise, the Australian climate is not severe; outdoor work can be carried on all the year round. Moreover, the Continent is less subject to extremes of weather than are regions of similar area in other parts of the globe. As we read in "The Oxford Survey of the British Empire" (Oxford University Press), one-quarter of Australia's total area receives a rainfall of at least twenty inches, which is said to be sufficient for agricultural purposes.

Seven out of every twenty-five Australian grown-ups own property, Mr. Wise tells us in "The Commonwealth of Australia." According to an estimate, the country stands second in respect to the private wealth of its citizens; only the United Kingdom ranks above her. Moreover, illiteracy among her people is almost unknown. In 1902 women were granted the right to vote, and as far back as 1895 land and income taxes were introduced. Excepting under special circumstances, children under a certain age may not be employed in factories. The minimum age in all the States is 14, with the exception of South Australia, where it is 13 years, and in Victoria where the minimum for females is 15 years. In 1918 there were in the commonwealth more than nine thousand schools, twenty-five thousand teachers, and 779,687 pupils enrolled.

Australia has been and is a laboratory of political experiments. In no country in the world, we are told, is political power more widely diffused, or more daring use made of government action as an instrument of social development. Every man and woman in Australia has a vote. The Governor-General is appointed by the King of England, and is responsible for the maintenance of the Australian Constitution and of the laws of the Australian Parliament. As Mr. Wise explains, "he acts with the advice of the Federal Executive Council—that is, he is the constitutional head of a responsible government on the English model."

The Senate consists of six Senators, directly chosen for a term of six years by the people of each state, or thirty-six in all. We read on in the "Commonwealth of Australia":

"The House of Representatives is chosen directly by the people of the Commonwealth, voting on a population basis in electorates defined by the respective State Parliaments on a uniform adult suffrage. Five members at least must be chosen from each original State, and the total number of Representatives is as nearly as practicable seventy-two, or twice the number of the Senators.

"Personal corruption is almost unknown. Such improper influencing of votes as does occur takes the form (not altogether unknown in England), of spending public money in the Member's constituency. On the whole, the standard of the Australian Parliaments is high. A man can not pose in Australian public life. Owing to the smallness of the community and the narrow circle in which he lives, he is speedily found out. A man can not get into office upon the credit of qualities which he does not possess; for his strength and weakness are known to every one."

The Government controls the postal, telegraph and telephone services in Australia, the separate State Departments having been amalgamated and taken over by the Commonwealth in 1901. In 1918, it may be remarked here, the profits of the Postal Department were £237,421; telegraph, £28,116; telephone, £121,845. The Commonwealth Parliament is unfettered in the imposition of taxation. In 1918 Australia had her income tax, her entertainments tax, her war-time profits tax, her war postage tax, and her Commonwealth land tax. All the Australian States have established systems under which financial aid is rendered to agriculturists by the Government. In Victoria what are termed agricultural high schools have been established to form a link between the rural school and the agricultural college. These colleges and experimental farms have been established in most of the states with a view to promoting agriculture. In addition each state has its University.

Like the United States and every other nation, Australia also

$10 and up

Meilicke Dictaform

Letters That Strike Fire!

If you ever talk business through the mail you need a Meilicke Dictaform. FREE TRIAL.

WHEN you dictate a letter that strikes fire you've got a real business asset. Much too valuable to be buried away and forgotten. Filed for ready *re*-dictation in the **Meilicke Dictaform** its profit-producing power may last through hundreds of separate mailings.

Dictaforms are *saving time* and *making money* every day for thousands of commercial concerns great or small — also for Engineers, Editors, Advertising Agents, Public Officials, Sales Experts, School Executives, etc. There's a **Dictaform** just the right size and style for you.

A Live File of Your Own Best Letters

The **Dictaform** is a handy elbow file loaded with *your own best letters* — your punchiest paragraphs — your strongest phrases — and all the essential data that forms the real meat of your "day-in-and-day-out" dictation. This material, classified, indexed, tabbed and filed *by subject* in the Dictaform is always ready for immediate use. You dictate by number only and your typist—*simply types.*

300 Letters a Day

The Dictaform method is so easy and rapid that you can dictate 300 letters a day with less effort than your average daily dictation now requires. *And remember*—they're not just your average letters—but the best you've ever written—proved so by actual results. You'll find that nine letters out of ten can be *re*-dictated with the Dictaform.

Compact Convenient Loose-leaf, linen-lined, hinged cards, extra-durable, arranged in ascending ranks, amber celluloid index tabs, all plainly visible. Leaves locked to substantial metal base with cushioned feet. Letters are clipped or pasted to cards.

Touch a tab and the card drops, the desired letter appearing in *perfect reading position.* Tab numbers correspond with those in index. Headings altered in a moment's time.

10 DAYS FREE Trial Offer **A Dictaform (any size you want) is yours *absolutely free* for a period of 10 days. Not a cent in advance and no obligation to buy. Study the Dictaform in your own office and decide on merits only.**

Send The Coupon Today—Clip it Now!

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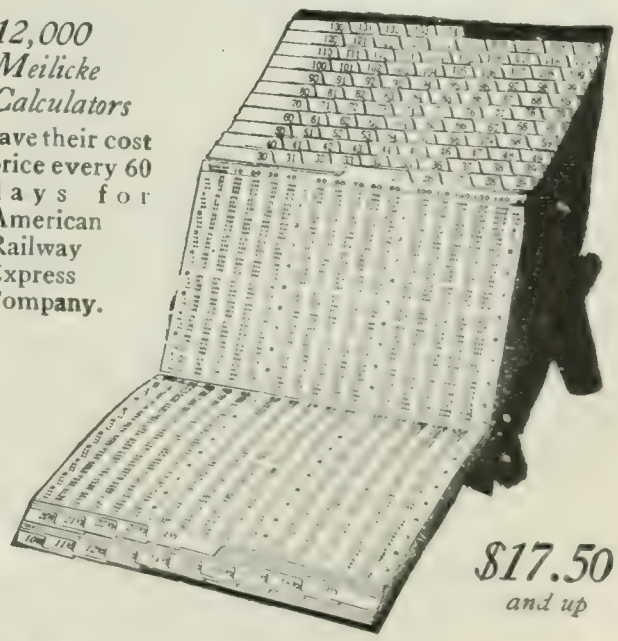
Rand McNally & Co., Mead Cycle Co., E. J. Brach & Sons. Guarantee Banking Corp., Babson Bros., La Salle Extension University, U. S. Gypsum Co., Chi. Eng. Works

Meilicke Payroll Calculator

Every payroll you'll ever have to meet—all figured out in advance. 70% time-saving over all other methods. Perfect accuracy. Western Electric test gave 350 time-cards per hour; 100 calculators installed. Western Union using 500. *Make your own test at our expense. Not a cent down for trial.*

12,000 Meilicke Calculators save their cost price every 60 days for American Railway Express Company.



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AGENTS: SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY. WRITE FULLY.

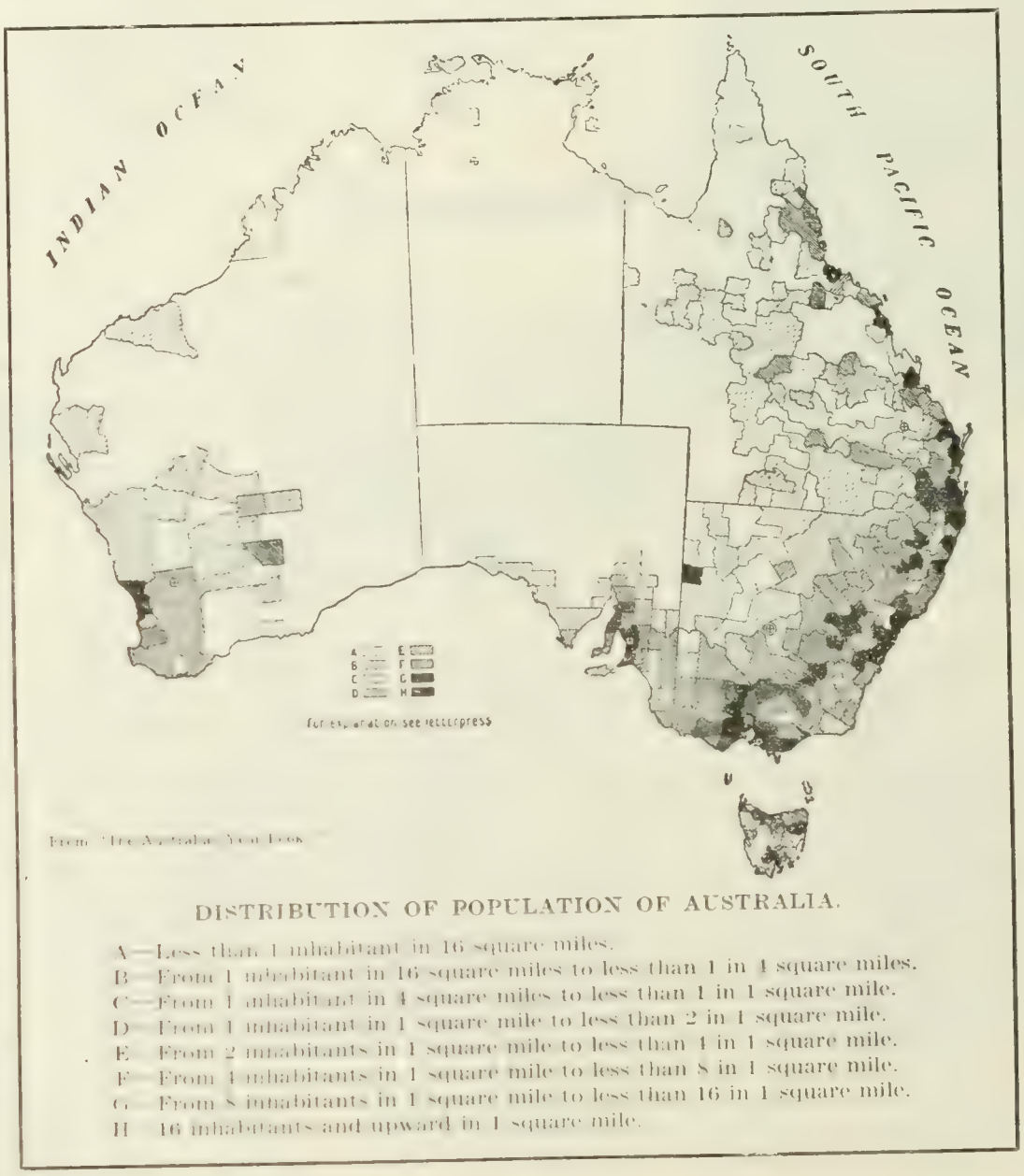
Meilicke Calculator Company

Makers of Time and Money-Saving Efficiency Devices

C-938 Wrightwood Ave., Chicago, Illinois

has her political problems. In 1878 there was passed a bill to restrict Chinese immigration. This, it is said, was the beginning of what is now Australia's policy of "Australia for the White Man." The "White Australia" policy, declares the London *Times*, "is the one unalterable ideal of Australians. It has been affirmed by their Prime Ministers, approved by their Parliaments, endorsed by their people." This policy, however, was exposed to a severe strain in 1901, when Australia prohibited the further importation of Kanaka labor for sugar plantations, and provided for the gradual deportation of those already in Australia. In the *Quarterly Review* (London) of last July, we find an attempt to clear up misconceptions of the Australian creed:

"About no national claim—not even the 'sea-power' of Britain or the 'Monroe Doctrine' of the United States—has more nonsense been written by its enemies or more vagueness displayed by its friends. And yet it is based on the simplest principles of nationhood and might be expected to appeal to the most pacific of thinkers. The mere request for leave to live according to your own ideas in your own country, and to choose your mates from your own stock would not at first sight appear particularly aggressive or obnoxious. And this, it must be remembered, is the whole purport of the 'White Australia' doctrine."



DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA.

A—Less than 1 inhabitant in 16 square miles.
B—From 1 inhabitant in 16 square miles to less than 1 in 4 square miles.
C—From 1 inhabitant in 4 square miles to less than 1 in 1 square mile.
D—From 1 inhabitant in 1 square mile to less than 2 in 1 square mile.
E—From 2 inhabitants in 1 square mile to less than 4 in 1 square mile.
F—From 4 inhabitants in 1 square mile to less than 8 in 1 square mile.
G—From 8 inhabitants in 1 square mile to less than 16 in 1 square mile.
H—16 inhabitants and upward in 1 square mile.

Immigration into Australia before the war averaged 144,000 per year; in 1919 223,736 persons were admitted to the Commonwealth. That Australia has much to offer the immigrant is generally agreed. According to Mr. Wise, "no man who has to work for his living, whatever his position in life, works anywhere under pleasanter conditions than in an Australian city." Tenement houses, he tells us, are unknown in Australia, where even the poorest family has its separate home. Besides, declares Mr. Wise, "Australia possesses to-day an area of virgin territory suitable for agriculture greater in extent than that which is claimed for the United States or the Dominion of Canada." Australia has never yet suffered from a general drought, he avers, despite the general opinion to the contrary. As we read in "The Commonwealth of Australia"—

"No area of equal dimensions contains so much wealth or in greater variety. The soil produces in abundance; all animals improve there and produce a better stock; it is the greatest gold-producing country in the world; silver, copper, tin, and other minerals are found there; its coal supply is inexhaustible, and it has considerable deposits of iron."

The wheat belt, with a width varying from 50 to 200 miles, runs irregularly through all the states of the mainland, from northern Queensland to the central coastal lands of Western Australia.

As to other products of the soil: In 1918, according to the "Year Book," Australia's average yield of Indian corn was 24.10 bushels per acre, which was higher than that of the United States. Cattle of all kinds at that time numbered 12,738,852, of which 1,902,036 were dairy cows. In 1918 Australia produced 66,171,428 pounds of bacon and ham, and 377,283,079 pounds of frozen mutton and lamb were exported from the country between 1914 and 1919. The principal kinds of fruit grown in the several states are apples, apricots, bananas, lemons, nectarines, peaches, oranges, pineapples, pears and plums. We gather more figures from the "Australian Year Book" of 1918. According to this authority, Australian production for that year was as follows:

Wheat	75,638,262 bushels	Hay	2,893,602 tons
Oats	10,441,080 "	Potatoes	260,416 "
Barley	4,763,721 "	Sugar Cane	1,780,063 "
Maize	6,912,153 "	Wine	8,692,837 gallons

Total estimate value of pastoral and dairying productions, £132,036,000. (Sheep, cattle, horses, pigs, wool and butter, cheese, bacon and ham.)

Savings banks depositors numbered 2,830,593 in 1918, and their total deposits amounted to £128,525,541. In the same year the Commonwealth produced minerals to the value of £26,155,649; in gold alone the production between 1851 and 1918 was valued at £594,532,157. In 1909 Australia produced 13.52 per cent. of the world's output of gold, but in 1918 this had dropt to 6.86 per cent. The 15,421 factories of Australia produced goods to the value of £225,753,611 during that year. In the same period the total oversea trade amounted to £216,299,135, the principal exports being wool, wheat, flour, butter, skins and hides, tallow, meats, gold, silver, lead and copper.

Australia's two chief cities are: Sydney, with a population in 1918 of 828,700, and Melbourne, the capital of the Commonwealth, with 743,000 population. Australia's third city is Adelaide, the capital of South Australia, with a population of 256,660. The death-rate of the Commonwealth according to the 1918 "Year Book" was 12.8 per 1,000, as compared with 14.4 for England and Wales.

Australia was the first English-speaking country to provide for compulsory military training. In 1911, by proclamation, compulsory military training was established. By December 31, 1914, 31,000 volunteer soldiers of all ranks had left Australia for overseas service in the World War. The splendid achievements of Australia's volunteer soldiers from that time until the Armistice was signed are too well known to require comment here.

On the one hundred and thirty-fourth anniversary of the founding of the first settlement of Australia, January 26, 1922, Sir Joseph Cook, High Commissioner for Australia, is reported in the London *Times* as having said:

"On this her birthday Australia's national barometer is set fair. During the past year many problems presenting grave difficulties have been faced, in common with the rest of the world, but the year to come is full of promise. Nature has been kind, the seasons are propitious, granaries are full. The Commonwealth looks forward with confidence to an era of peace, progress, and prosperity."

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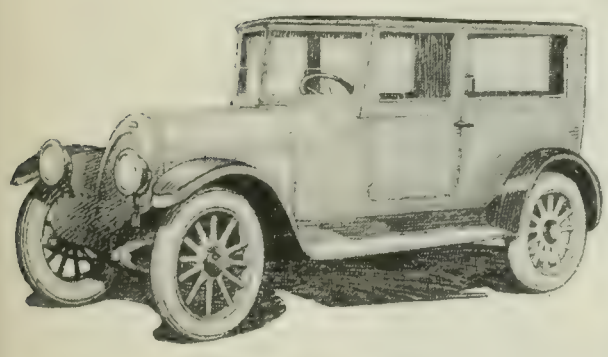
50 to 500 Miles--or More

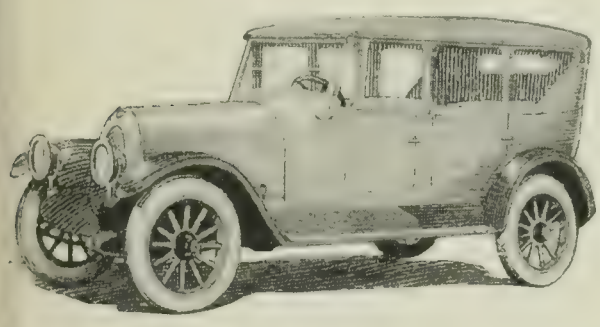
The Franklin Standard of Demonstration

There are two ways to find out about performance. Buy the car and take the risk, or get the complete facts before buying. The latter course seems the more sensible, so we have made it possible. This demonstration shows exactly how the Franklin competes as a road car and on a cost-per-mile basis. Go to any one of our 500 dealers any time. It will pay you to know this car.



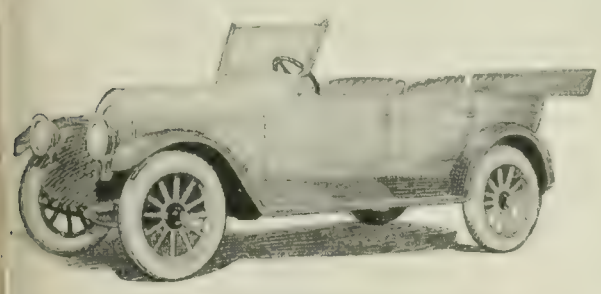
THE SEDAN

The best-selling enclosed car in America, in proportion to total production. More comfortable for touring than any open car, and a better ground-coverer than most. Clear outlook—wide windows, single doors on each side, slanting V front. $3450



THE DEMI-SEDAN

Two cars in one—a new five-passenger type, already one of the most popular Franklin models. Permanent top, 4 doors, removable, non-rattle glass panels, permitting three degrees of weather protection. $2850.



THE TOURING CAR

The easiest-riding, most economical and best road-going car of its type. Has proved its ability to out-distance all others over a day's run. Requires a minimum of attention and routine care, and stands up under the hardest usage. For 5 passengers. $2450.

Brougham $3300 Coupe $3200
Demi-Coupe $2750 Runabout $2400
Touring Limousine $3800
(All prices f. o. b. Syracuse)

Today's Franklin Again Leads With A Score of Recent Improvements

JUST as Franklin was first with the four-cylinder engine, the six-cylinder engine, valves in the head and many other contributions to automobile progress, so today it again comes to the front with a score of important improvements.

The new case-hardened crankshaft alone is the most valuable advance in years. It triples the life of bearing surfaces—they now last an entire ownership without requiring taking up!

Starting is quicker, surer, easier—in any temperature. New and powerful starter, improved electric vaporizer and closed-circuit ignition system make this possible. Perfected silent-chain starter drive and patented Long-type aluminum pistons introduce quiet engine operation.

Lengthened rear springs increase Franklin comfort. Automatic lubrication of valves and of steering yoke pins lessens routine care. Propeller shaft is larger. With the new adjustable spring pivot bolts, every important point of wear in the Franklin is now easily adjustable—a big factor in longer life which no other car possesses.

And there are a dozen other improvements, each adding similarly to Franklin worth.

The most comfortable car to ride in
The easiest and safest car to handle
The most economical car to operate
The car that is freest from trouble
And can cover most miles in a day

FRANKLIN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY, SYRACUSE, N. Y.
H. H. FRANKLIN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, MAKERS OF THE FRANKLIN CAR

PARTS PRICES REDUCED—Franklin cuts motoring upkeep costs still further. Price reductions on parts range from 10% to 40%. Effective at once.

FRANKLIN SIX

NEW ZEALAND FIRST

NEW ZEALAND—first country in all the world to make conciliation and arbitration of industrial disputes compulsory; first to establish universal penny postage, state fire insurance, government grading of butter, cheese and hemp for export, state maternity homes, non-contributory old-age pensions, government department of tourist and health resorts; first also of British countries to accord women the parliamentary franchise, adopt preferential and reciprocal trade with Great Britain, establish state coal mines, state accident insurance, government department of public health—first to enact special minimum wage laws for women and boys and girls, first to provide state-owned dwellings for workmen in private employ, with rent applicable to purchase on the instalment plan. Here are at least fourteen "firsts" claimed by New Zealand's official commissioner to the Panama-Pacific Exposition in his pamphlet, "New Zealand in a Nutshell." Figures are also given to back up the top-line claims of "death-rate the lowest on earth" and "exports per head of population the highest on earth." New Zealand policies of state stimulation and regulation of industry which put her on the map as "Newest England" and "Brighter Britain" have not lost their advertising value.

"The social system has not been built up in accordance with accepted economic principles," says Guy H. Scholefield "New Zealand in Evolution" (Scribner's), quoted as a standard authority by Bryce and others. "It is a fabric of expedients, desired by practical men rather than scholars, to meet momentary and changing needs." Mr. Bryce concludes several chapters of an illuminating study in his "Modern Democracies" (Macmillan, 1921) by declaring that "neither those who hold nor those who deny that the increase of state interference weakens individual initiative are at present entitled to cite New Zealand in support of their doctrine." Nowhere, not even in Western Canada, he observes, is the level of comfort higher; there are no millionaires and very few rich persons according to British or American standards; no class is sunk to anywhere near the margin of subsistence.

The principal articles of the faith of the bulk of the electorate Bryce sums up as follows:

"It believes in equality, social as well as political, values constitutional freedom, knows that order must go with freedom, and condemns revolutionary methods. It is firmly—more enthusiastically perhaps than any of the other Dominions—attached to Britain and the unity of the British Empire. Proud of New Zealand, it likes to feel that New Zealand has by its experiments been giving a lead to older and larger countries. It has no fear of experiments, thinking it can try them safely, and drop them if they do not succeed, so however far it may be from professing what are known as Collectivist doctrines, it would not disapprove of any measure merely because branded with that name. Its profound trust in the future makes it heedless of consequences. 'This plan promises well: let us try whether it will benefit us now. The future will take care of itself.'"

Here is the answer to those Europeans, continues Bryce, who ask, after reading of New Zealand's experiments in legislation, "Are the New Zealanders all Socialists, and if so, what has become of the Individualists?" They are in principle no more Socialists than Individualists.

"The great majority do not think in abstractions: they have no use for theories. If the most obvious way to avert some evil or obtain some good seems to lie in invoking the state's action, they invoke it. 'What is the state but ourselves? It is ours to use, why be jealous of it?' There is in this none of the German deification of the state as Power. The state is not to them a mighty organism in which national life is to center, and by which national life is to be molded and controlled, but rather an instrument ready to hand to be employed for diffusing among themselves and their neighbors comfort and prosperity, the things they really care for, and which rather than the growth of power or population occupy the New Zealand mind, leading them to tolerate that working-class resistance to immigration which surprizes Europeans and Americans."

Premier Massey, at the after-war Conference of Colonial Premiers in 1921, declared that New Zealanders sent him all the way to London to stand for unity of empire, and "if I stood by that, they would forgive all my shortcomings in other directions." New Zealand commercial journals play up these distances: To Australia 1,200 miles, to San Francisco 6,000 miles, to London 14,000 miles. Numerous Empire commercial journals published in London constantly note that New Zealand is the most distant geographically of all "England's customers and purveyors." It does give an American a new sense of the stretch of empire to get out his revolving globe map. Pin one end of a string over London and it will take practically the same length to go around the globe either way to Wellington south of the equator. Nobody yet travels such air lines, but one can understand the keen interest in first developments of wireless communication to-day between these antipodes of British domain. Of outward cable business in 1919–20 the old eastern route took less than half the amount which went by the Pacific route from Auckland via Norfolk, Fiji and Fanning Islands to Vancouver over the longest deep-sea cable ever laid. Time-saving in travel via Canadian transcontinental lines, and the Panama Canal alternative to shipping the other way round toward London, are important factors in empire-building business.

Like other Dominions, in the years of the World War New Zealand doubled her public debt. It became $978,000,000 in 1921 compared to $438,000,000 in 1914, according to the National City Bank tables. "Official Year Book" figures charge over $400,000,000 to the war. This additional burden is to be carried by a population of about 1,218,000. The average debt per head is reported as £151 5s 6d; the average taxation per head £14 2s 9d. Of the public debt, however, the Government charges nearly 20 per cent. to directly reproductive undertakings, railways, telegraph, telephone, water-power development, etc.; about 23 per cent. to government investments in advances to settlers, workers, and various industries, to purchase of native lands, and the like; another 6 per cent. is charged to indirectly productive items such as land, road, irrigation, forest and mining improvements, and immigration. All this accounts for some 42 per cent. of the total and at the same time exhibits the government's policy of state enterprise. For many years government budget figures have shown revenues well in excess of expenditures and also an accumulated surplus. Unexpectedly the estimated deficit of £1,240,699 for 1920–21 became a surplus of £6,132,230, chiefly on account of temporarily increased customs receipts from abnormal-priced imports. It may be noted that the public debt is less than 38 per cent. of the estimated private wealth, which the government estimates at £936 per person.

New Zealand sent to the World War, we are told, more men in proportion to population than any other outlying portion of the Empire. More than 100,000 crossed the seas; they served and suffered not only at Gallipoli but on nearly every front; their casualties were one in ten of the male population. Englanders were reminded of these facts at the recent unveiling of a tablet at Walton-on-Thames following the closing of military hospitals through which 27,000 New Zealanders had passed. New Zealand has been habitually strong on defense at home and in colonial conferences. All male citizens register for a certain amount of compulsory military training, as senior cadets, 14 to 25; territorials, 18 to 25; reserve, 25 to 30 years of age. A contingent served in the South African War. A few years ago a battle-ship called the *New Zealand* was built by money raised entirely by New Zealand, and handed over to the Imperial Navy. The *New Zealand* is one of the battle-ships listed for scrapping under the naval limitation treaty signed at the Washington Conference.

Four-fifths of the New Zealand exports go normally to the Mother-country, according to the "Official Year Book," and two-fifths is retained there. Of exports totaling £53,970,075 in 1919, £48,611,240 were supplied by the pastoral industry. This indicates the prevailing occupations of New Zealanders. There are but four cities in the two chief islands; Auckland, Wellington and Christchurch exceeding the 100,000 mark. From tip to tip of

The Capitol Grounds at Washington

An etching from a painting in oil by Frank Swift Chase

THE trees on the U. S. Capitol grounds are probably the most nearly priceless of any in America. Some of them have stood there since before the founding of the Republic. George Washington ate his lunch under one magnificent elm while building the original Capitol. Many were planted by famous statesmen; all are identified with the sacred past.

These trees needed care. For a dozen years Davey Tree Surgeons have been entrusted with this important work—as early as 1910 and as late as 1921, and the trees have prospered. These Master Tree Surgeons were chosen each time, after careful official investigation, on the basis of proved merit.

The results of the work done in 1910 are both gratifying and inspiring. No finer demonstration could be asked as to the skill of Davey Tree Surgeons or the success of their methods. The new bark has grown over the cement fillings, in some cases covering them completely.

But most significant of all, several of these cement fillings of 1910 were taken out for purposes of demonstration in 1921. The wood in back of these old fillings was in a perfect state of preservation. Any cavity in a tree left open and exposed will start to decay again no matter how thoroughly it has been disinfected and waterproofed. The exposed wood is bound to crack and the decay-producing disease starts again. The correct cement fillings protect the wood and preserve it while nature heals over from the outside.

Perfect cavity treatment is only one of the things done by Davey Tree Surgeons to save trees.

Davey Tree Surgeons are near you—if you live between Boston and Kansas City. They are easily available and handle operations of any size, large or small. *A letter or wire to Kent, Ohio, will bring our local representative promptly.*

THE DAVEY TREE EXPERT CO., Inc., 2553 Elm St., Kent, Ohio.

Branch offices with telephone connections: New York, Astor Trust Building, Fifth Ave., and 42nd Street; Philadelphia, Land Title Building; Boston, 407 Massachusetts Trust Building; Baltimore, American Building, Chicago, [illegible] Building; St. Louis, Central National Bank Building.

Permanent representatives available in districts surrounding Boston, Springfield, Lenox, Newport, Hartford, Stamford, Albany, Poughkeepsie, White Plains, Jamaica, L. I., Montclair, Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Buffalo, Toronto, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Detroit, Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, Chicago, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City. Canadian address, 252 Laugauchitere West, Montreal.

Among the many places served by Davey Tree Surgeons for the U. S. Government and State Governments are the following:

WHITE HOUSE GROUNDS
FORT MYER, VA.
U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY
U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY
OHIO STATE CAPITOL
GOVERNOR'S MANSION, ILLINOIS
PENNSYLVANIA STATE CAPITOL
NORTH CAROLINA STATE CAPITOL

JOHN DAVEY
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NEW ZEALAND FIRST

Continued

North and South Island, 1,000 miles, no spot is more than 75 miles from the sea. The census of 1921 records 622,708 males and 595,562 females, excluding some 50,000 native Maoris. Roughly the population averages 10 to the square mile; only 5 per cent. are unable to read and write, and while no state aid is given to any form of religion, published lists account for more than 1,000,000 religious adherents.

War prices realized for New Zealand's produce brought about a period of unprecedented prosperity, extravagances and trading operations. Soaring prices for dairying and sheep land have been followed by government extension of a moratorium on mortgages to meet the financial strain since Imperial purchase of produce ceased. Moratorium on money at call deposited with local concerns other than banks was also declared. "The farmer—and this is primarily a farming country—has had to sell or mortgage his car and drag out the old buggy," reports the New Zealand correspondent to the *Manchester Guardian Commercial Annual Review*. "In the case of some sheep farmers the receipts from the season's wool clip have not been sufficient to pay their land tax. The high cost of freezing and freighting meat to the home market actually resulted sometimes in a debit note after realization of the produce." Some cuts in wages and freights have been made, but this correspondent says that economics are not remedies: "New Zealand looks, therefore, to the Washington Conference and to the rehabilitation of European credits for her future prosperity." The British Overseas Trade Commissioner at Wellington suggests that in a country so resourceful and agriculturally favored, the difficulties are likely to be met by better, and, therefore, more economic methods of production. At a conference of meat packers and dealers in January of this year Premier Massey presiding, it is reported that a resolution was adopted supporting the principle of compulsory pooling of meat sales, and an operating committee was appointed.

Among labor laws for which New Zealand is famous, the initiative in establishing the compulsory Arbitration Court and Conciliation Councils for industrial disputes has world-wide interest. The number of employees in manufactories, by the way, is only about 67,000. The majority of the unions register under the act which makes strikes unlawful where an award exists. A separate Investigations Act postpones a strike in certain trades until the result of an investigation is announced, but few have elected to come under it; of four disputes so heard in 1920, three were settled. Councils of Conciliation settled 171 (or 93 per cent.) out of 184 disputes. The total Court and Council awards and agreements in force in 1920 numbered 530. The workers as a whole desire to retain the acts and employees do not demand the abolition of the system, to quote Mr. Bryce again. And further, we read:

"Rising above these two classes, there is such a thing as the opinion of the country as a whole. This opinion seemed to me to be in favor of maintaining the acts. It is not so proud of them as in the first few years of their working. It admits that they have not solved the industrial problem as a whole, that they are used by the Labor leaders to gain something by way of compromise, and soon after to reopen the dispute, and that a still longer experience than twenty-five years have supplied is needed to test them, but it conceives that, by invoking a trusted authority, they have enabled the public to hold the balance fairly between the parties, and have brought its judgment to bear on each dispute. Thus the Acts have made for peace, one of the highest interests both employers and employed can have. Things would be worse without them, because no means at all of settlement would be left; and the disposition to uphold them is all the stronger because they are denounced by the revolutionary Communist party. I saw no likelihood of their being repealed in the near future."

New Zealand is out after the immigrants—but white ones, the world has been repeatedly notified. She got 14,500 last year from the United Kingdom and other parts of the Empire, reports *Current History*, "the largest annual total of new arrivals in forty years." The British Government assisted 5,286, and the New Zealand Government about 5,000. "A curious feature of the immigration laws," we read, "is that those Britons expecting to receive assistance in the form of a steamer passage at a reduced fare are required to be nominated by some person already in the Dominion." Government supervision of immigrants after arrival is exceptional. One clause of a Restriction Act excludes persons not of British birth and parentage who are unable to write out and sign a prescribed form of application "in any European language," which in practise is said to be chosen at the discretion of officials.

Maoris gave a grand scale pageant of native festivities when the Prince of Wales visited New Zealand in 1920. As survivals of the strongest aboriginal warriors among the brown Polynesians of the South Seas, they attract the attention of students and romancers. Under the reservation system some five million acres of land still belong to unmixed members of this "dying" race. They elect four members of Parliament. Under mandate, New Zealand now adds to her race problems the handling of Samoans in former German possessions. This rounds out the line of her Cook and other outlying islands facing the Americas and comports with the Australasian conception of the Southern Pacific as an English lake. The Washington Conference agreements, according to the Hon. J. G. Jenkins in *United Empire* magazine, carry out to a great extent the idea of "an English lake with the privilege of allowing other nations to participate in its use, especially so far as Japan is concerned."

BRITISH POWER IN THE WEST INDIES

JAMAICA is nearer the Panama Canal than Cuba, Haiti, Porto Rico, or our Virgin Islands. "Ironsides" Cromwell took the island from Spain by conquest in the seventeenth century. Some hold that it is still key to the lock of the Caribbean Sea, for it lies on the main trade route in and out to the Atlantic via the Windward Passage between Cuba and Haiti, thence through Turks Island Passage at the eastern end of British-possest Bahama Islands that string along to our Florida coast. We lately purchased three Danish islands of the Virgin group farthest east beyond Porto Rico. But from St. Thomas down the line of Leeward and Windward Islands to Trinidad off the Venezuelan coast of South America most of this eastern closing string belongs to Great Britain. French and Dutch possessions break the line as marks left from the great naval wars for the Spanish Main, but our naval strategists have been more concerned with pointing out that British Honduras flanks the canal on the west. Senator McCormick's Chicago *Tribune* is one of the papers which suggests that certain European war debts might advantageously be paid to the United States in islands of the Caribbean.

American sightseers whose numbers increase every year sometimes find it difficult to realize that there was a time when even the British Government considered the West Indies more important than her colonies then on our mainland. Statistics of trade in the eighteenth century justified such an opinion, according to "The Oxford Survey of the British Empire" (Oxford University Press). "From the point of view of the mercantile system, indeed, these islands were ideal colonies; their products being of such a character as did not involve competition with the English producer. In spite of the warmth of their climate the West Indies were not mere plantations for production, they were also settlements of men. The system of slavery in time put an end to white labor, except in the form of overseers; but, at first, especially in Barbados, there was a considerable population of the lower classes. Moreover, the system of government introduced was the same as that of the American colonies." British government of her Caribbean islands now varies from the typical Governor, nominated council, and representative assembly, to Governor-and-Commander-in-chief alone. Latterly the question of preferential arrangements for West Indian trade with the Empire has come to the front in these British possessions. In the era of sailing vessels the multitude of islands in the West Indies favored pirates and buccaneers. During the World War the United States woke up to the ideal natural facilities this archipelago affords enemy operations of submarines, airplanes and wireless.

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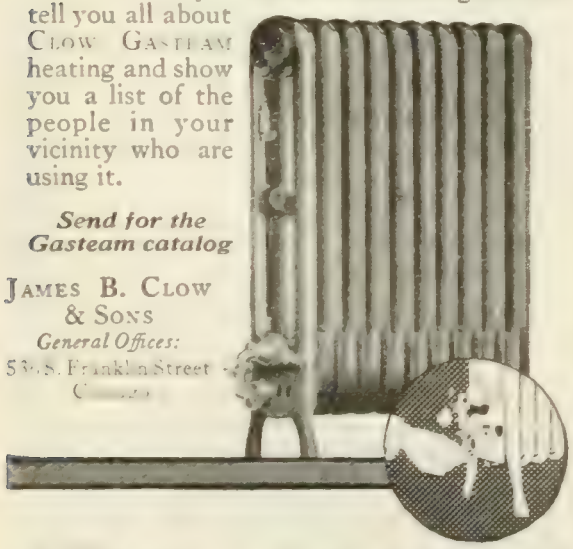

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BRITISH POWER IN THE WEST INDIES

Continued

constitute an important and strongly fortified British naval base, on the route from Europe to the West Indies, and also midway of the route from British North America to the West Indies. Cables connect with Halifax and Nova Scotia to the north and Turks Island and Jamaica in the Caribbean. Except for government stores for the naval station the bulk of trade, especially in food supplies, is done with the United States. The Bahama group is southeast from New York about 675 miles and out 600 miles from Cape Hatteras, North Carolina. The British garrison is said to number 2,500 men and the civil population 2,627 in Hamilton, the chief town. In the small number of habitable islands the colored population is double that of the whites; American visitors each year outnumber the total population of 21,840.

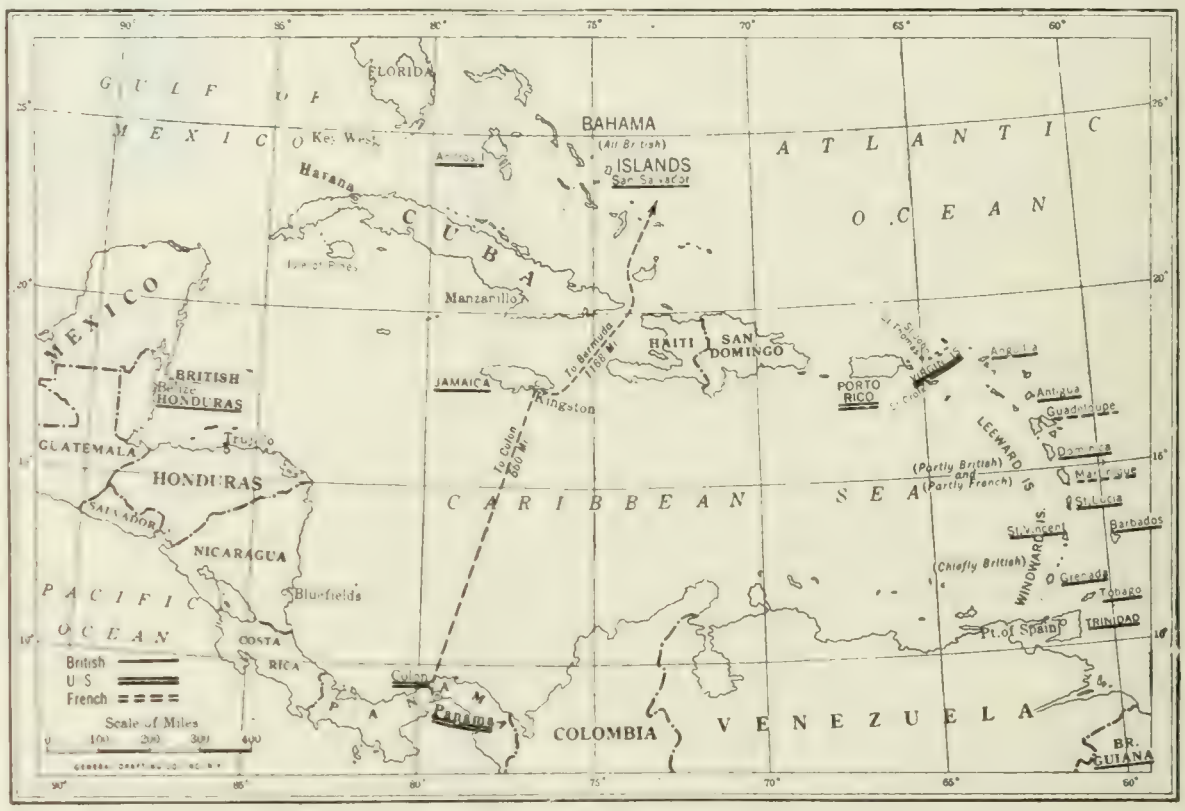
British authorities list the West Indian possessions in six groups, (1) The Bahamas, (2) Jamaica with its dependencies, the Turks and Caicos islands and the Caymans, (3) The Leeward Islands, (4) Barbados, (5) The Windward Islands, and (6) Trinidad and Tobago. Then upon the mainland are (7) British Guiana, and (8) British Honduras.

Every school boy and girl is supposed to know that Columbus discovered America that is, the Bahamas in 1492, and called the island on which he landed San Salvador. Thus the West Indies became the base of Spanish conquests in the Americas, followed by struggles for power between English, French and Dutch still marked by islands on the West Indian map. Spain's mark on Cuba and Porto Rico was erased by the United States as late as 1898.

Britain's formal settlement of the Bahamas dates from 1670. Sponge and sisal are the mainstay of the Colony. Nassau, the capital, contains about one-fourth of all the 56,000 people who inhabit a score out of perhaps 3,000 "islands" in the group.

Nassau profited amazingly as the chief station in the blockade-running trade to our Southern States during the Civil War. Nowadays the seaplane jumps from Miami, Florida, to Nassau is a popular alternative to steamer transit.

Except the low-lying coral Bahamas, most of the West Indian islands are mountainous, some with active or inactive volcanoes. An even-tempered tropical climate brings the dry season in winter, and the natural products are tropical sugar, tobacco, coffee, fruits, etc. It has been estimated that approximately 2,000,000 people live in the scattered British island possessions of the Caribbean to-day. Some authorities record that two-thirds of the inhabitants are negroes or of African blood; more than that proportion is shown in various local censuses. A considerable element of Chinese coolies and East Indian laborers is reported. The excess of female over male population is notable.



BRITISH POSSESSIONS SURROUNDING THE CARIBBEAN.

Among the smaller British islands, outstanding industries include salt raking in the Turks and Caicos, lime-juice and arrowroot in the Leeward group, and in the Windward group, Sea Island cotton, "the best in the British Empire, if not in the world." Cocoa is a leading product in many places. Trinidad is famous for its lake of asphalt, and oil fields are developing. Barbados, farthest east on the Atlantic fringe, is predominantly an English peopled colony of advanced agricultural and educational development. On the South American coast British Guiana has many East Indian laborers on sugar estates with large production, and the colony exports considerable quantities of gold and diamonds. British Honduras lies on the Caribbean coast of Central America below Yucatan. Hardwoods and chicle are chief

products. There is wireless communication with Jamaica and New Orleans.

Jamaica is the largest of the British West Indies, 144 miles long and 50 miles wide, and lies 90 miles south of Cuba and 100 miles west of Haiti. Many coast harbors, several streams utilized for irrigation, mountain summits of 7,000 feet are among its attractions. Pastoral industries flourish in the highlands and plantations in the lowlands. Recently cultivation of sugar has decreased and fruit, especially the crop of bananas, has enormously increased. Proportionately exports of rum have decreased. Small land holdings of five acres or less at one time are said to have reached 60,000 out of 80,000 all told, but since the resumption of East Indian immigration in 1891 the large estates have been increasing. British fortifications, militia, and a West Indian naval station are maintained. Former preponderance of the Colony's trade with the United Kingdom has given way to the United States, with Canada third. The same trend appears in the trade statistics of most of the British West Indies. The Jamaica correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian Annual Review* reports an after-war collapse of markets for produce in 1921, the Government finding it necessary to guarantee repayment of local bank loans to merchants and planters of some £400,000, and provide further loans to rice planters from public funds. The Government has also signified intention of giving the United Kingdom and Canada preference of 25 per cent. in import duty. Kingston's importance increases as the West Indian port of call on the main British shipping routes via the Panama Canal between the Atlantic and the Pacific. "The white residents of Kingston seem to live in fear of the black multitude that make up the bulk of the population," writes Harry A. Franck, "Roaming Through the West Indies" (Century Company), in an unflattering chapter entitled "African Jamaica." We read, "Even more than in the other British islands the masses of Jamaica have been 'spoiled' by the war." By her last census, nearly ten years old, a population of 831,383 consisted of 15,605 white, 163,201 colored, 630,181 black, 17,380 East Indian, 2,111 Chinese, 2,905 not stated. Kingston displays all varieties. Yet tour promoters remind us that Old Kingston, or Port Royal, some of whose buildings may be seen at the entrance to Kingston harbor, bequeathed cosmopolitanism. "Old Kingston was for nearly a century the headquarters of the buccaneers of the West Indies and the resort of every blood-stained pirate who ever scuttled a ship or flew the Jolly Roger. Here the enormous booty of the Spanish Main was gathered and squandered in riotous orgies that spread the fame of Port Royal to the ends of the Seven Seas and gave it the reputation of being the richest (and the wickedest) spot on earth. In 1692 the whole

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BRITISH POWER IN THE WEST INDIES

Continued

city was whelmed in the sea by an earthquake."

In view of a projected visit to the West Indies by the British Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies this winter the subject of possible federation is discust by E. C. Stembridge in the *United Empire* magazine, the journal of the Royal Colonial Institute. He points out that the islands are not to be thought of as a compact group. Jamaica is a thousand miles from Barbados, where once a governor under "instructions attempted to federate a few neighboring islands, only to result in riots and his recall." It is said, however, that the Governor of Jamaica is inquiring the views of other Caribbean Colonies and of Canada concerning an Imperial basis of federation. Mr. Stembridge thinks that while political union is not immediately in prospect, "the most conspicuous feature of the recent history of the islands has been the marked development of the spirit of cooperation." We read further:

"By means of intercolonial conferences a common policy is becoming possible, and in several instances has been framed, with regard to every question of importance confronting the West Indies as a whole. One may point to the linking up of the various Chambers of Commerce, and to the establishment of a West Indian Court of Appeal. The Trade Agreement concluded with Canada last year secured the adhesion of every one of the colonies, and now awaits only the ratification of Bermuda. The advance in this direction is indicated by the fact that Jamaica, the Bahamas, and British Honduras were not signatories to the earlier agreement of 1910. Agriculture, customs tariffs, quarantine, education—in regard to all these matters, a common aim is being steadily pursued."

There would be certain advantages to the United States in acquiring control over these islands, Harry A. Franck observes in "Roaming Through the West Indies" (Century). But, he adds,

"There is little doubt that they are outweighed by the disadvantages, at least all those of a material nature. Sentimentally it would be pleasant to see our flag flying over all the Caribbean; it would be still more so to feel that no European nation has a foothold on the Western hemisphere. That day is in all probability coming, tho it is still perhaps far off.

"As a merely financial proposition, Holland, France, even England, could afford to pay us for taking their possessions in tropical America off their hands. But with the Virgin Islands as an example, we would be paying dearly long after we had parted with any acceptable price which would bring the European West Indies under our flag. Merely to raise them to the American standard in sanitation would be a colossal task, to say nothing of adding materially to our already troublesome 'color question.' As some joker has put it, 'We could well afford to buy all the West Indies on the basis of the price paid to Denmark, if the sellers would agree to remove all the population'; any other arrangement would probably prove a poor bargain."

WHAT THE MANDATES MEAN TO THE EMPIRE

GREAT BRITAIN has taken up the white man's burden in a new guise by accepting the care of alien peoples under mandates assigned by the Treaty of Versailles. It will be remembered that most of Germany's colonial empire and much of the old Turkish Empire was parceled out to certain of the Allies, not as conquered territory to be held in fee simple, but under mandates, making the respective mandatory Powers trustees responsible to the League of Nations. To a large extent this was done in order to provide for the interests of native populations. In certain cases it was to enable a people to prepare for ultimate independence under proper tutelage. Altogether Britain now controls as mandates, territories totaling about one-third the size of Australia in area and containing a population a little larger than that of Canada. Or if we wish to look at it in another way, we might say that mandate territories are roughly one-fourteenth of the entire British Empire, and their peoples are one forty-fifth of the population of the Empire.

PALESTINE

Britain holds Palestine under a peculiar form of mandate. As the New York *Times* once explained it succinctly:

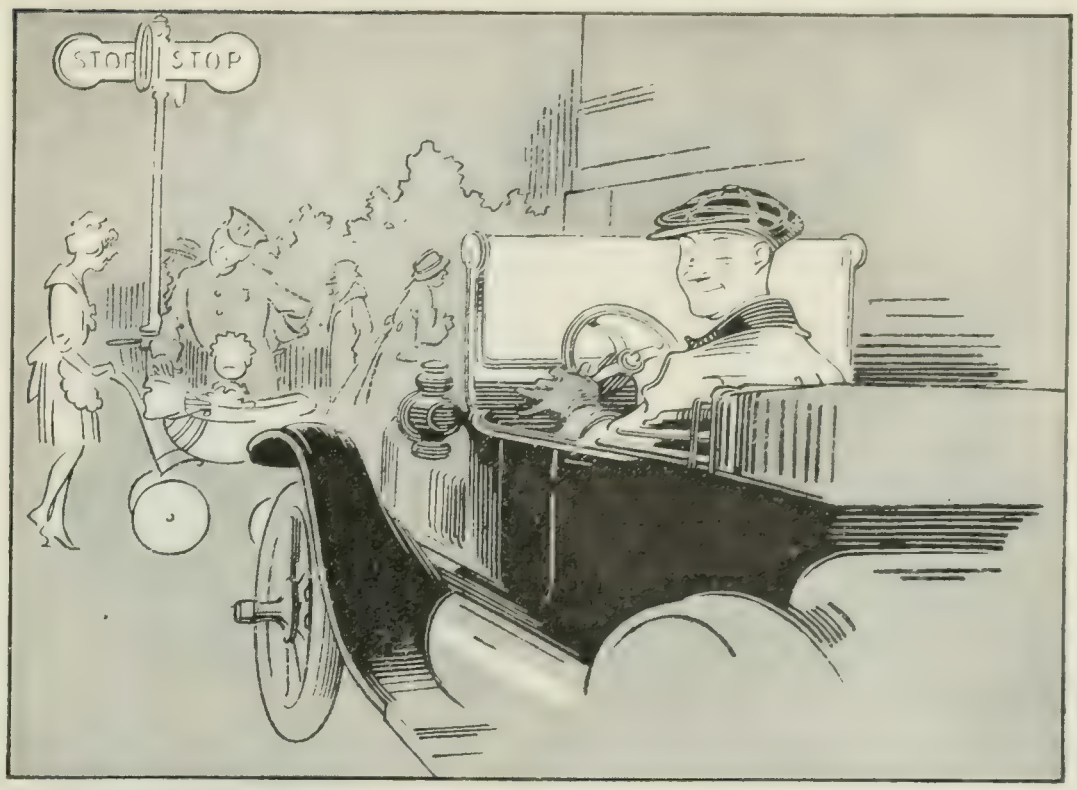
The mandatary will control the foreign relations of Palestine and protect diplomatically Palestinians abroad. The mandatary also will impose taxes and customs and will report annually to the League of Nations. The phrase 'a national home for the Jewish people' is frequently employed. The League, it is evident, has not set up a Jewish state or nation in Palestine. The effect of the mandate is to create a national home or refuge for Jews who, because of oppression or persecution in any other land, may desire to seek shelter there.

There have been unfortunate clashes between the Jews, who are returning to Jerusalem as part of the Zionist movement, and the Arabs now living there. In a recent address in Jerusalem, Mr. Winston Churchill reflected the British Government's attitude toward these rivalries and contentions, as follows:

"Examine Mr. Balfour's careful words: Palestine to be 'a national home,' not 'the national home,' a great difference in meaning. The establishment of a national home does not mean a Jewish Government to dominate the Arabs. Great Britain is the greatest Moslem state in the world, and is well disposed to the Arabs, and cherishes their friendship. I found since my arrival that the ministrations of the officials make no distinction between Jew and Arab.

"Above all, there will be respect for the different religions. Tho the Arabs are in a large majority in Palestine, tho the British Empire has accepted the mandate in the wider sense, Palestine belongs to the whole world, and this city of Jerusalem is almost equally sacred to Moslems, Christians and Jews, and not only to the dwellers in Palestine, but everywhere. Instead of sharing miseries through quarreling, the Palestinians should share blessings through cooperation."

At present, Palestine, which once sup-



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WHAT THE MANDATES MEAN TO THE EMPIRE

Continued

ported a population of several millions, contains about 675,000, according to "The Statesman's Year Book," about 10 per cent. of whom are Jews. Jerusalem now has a population of 60,000. It was probably three or four times as large in the time of Solomon. Once called "a land flowing with milk and honey," Palestine is essentially agricultural, but at present it is in a condition which we commonly speak of as "run down," and much food is now being imported. The returning Zionists hope, by use of modern agricultural methods and irrigation, to see the land again blossom like the rose. The new government is carrying out an extensive reforesting program. Palestine is said to have considerable mineral wealth. There is plenty of salt and sulfur. There are said to be oil possibilities. The chief industries at present are wine-making, soap-boiling and olive-oil manufacture. The most remarkable topographical phenomenon is the Dead Sea valley, 1,292 feet below the level of the Mediterranean. A plan is on foot to utilize this remarkable drop to furnish both water-power and irrigation. The territory east of Palestine, known as Trans-Jordania, is not part of the mandate, but is at present looked after by the High Commissioner of Palestine.

MESOPOTAMIA

The land between the rivers, as the word Mesopotamia may be translated, presents a complicated problem to Great Britain which now governs it under a mandate and through a king, Feisul, son of the King of the Hedjaz, who was placed on the throne last August. The precise relations between the King of Irak (Mesopotamia) and the mandatory Power are being worked out by negotiation. It is understood that Great Britain will control foreign relations and finances as far as may be necessary. There has been considerable dissatisfaction in Mesopotamia, and some armed resistance on the part of tribal forces. At present, however, the work of pacification seems to be accomplished, and the military forces occupying the country are gradually being reduced. Mesopotamia is vitally important, first because of its geographical location, second because of its potential wealth. The country flanks the land route to India; it is also on the great air route to India. Joseph T. Parfit, Canon of St. George's, Jerusalem, in one of his books on Mesopotamia, declares it to be "highly probable that the largest railway centers and the most important airdromes will, within a quarter of a century, be found in Mesopotamia, and then its value will be obvious to all." Another writer declares that it was their location on this "geographical bridge between the continents" that made Babylon and Bagdad great capitals. To the north lies Kurdistan, to the west, Arabia, to the east, Persia. British claim to the

development of this region may be challenged by rival Powers. Dr. Isaiah Bowman thinks that "at least until affairs become orderly again the peace of the world demands that the regent be held, if not by England, at least by some other strong Power." Mesopotamia's riches are twofold. As Dr. Bowman writes further in "The New World" (World Book Company), a study of political geography:

While irrigation may furnish the basis for the chief riches of Mesopotamia, the immediate wealth of the country lies principally in trade and in the development of the oil resources. The production of the Persian and Mesopotamian fields is small at the present time, but the reserve is great, and this is a matter of prime importance to Great Britain, whose Navy depends chiefly upon oil for fuel, and whose commercial carriers are being turned into oil burners at a rapid rate. Large refineries have been established at Abadan on the Shatt el Arab (at the head of the Persian Gulf). The control of the world's oil supply is a matter of great concern, and it will form the basis of one of the keenest commercial rivalries of the next fifty years. Thus Mesopotamia means not only problems of land, frontiers, native, railroads, and river steamers; it is also vitally related to one of the many life streams that support the British commercial fleet. . . .

The enduring wealth of Mesopotamia is the extraordinary fertility of the soil. It is competently estimated that the average combined discharge of the Tigris-Euphrates rivers would irrigate 7,000,000 acres in winter and 3,000,000 acres of varied crops in summer. Half of this area could be immediately reclaimed if the ancient system of canals and drains were restored, and the Euphrates water turned into the west land of the Tigris, while the Tigris and its tributaries were made to irrigate the land east of the Tigris. It is even suggested that for the better utilization of their waters for irrigation purposes, the rivers should not be used for navigation, but should be superseded by railways for the transport of cereals and cotton.

AFRICAN MANDATES

Just at the right of the narrow buoyed channel that leads past the swaying palm groves to the harbor of Dar-es-Salaam lies the wreck of the German East African liner *Koenig*. Before the Custom House lies another sunken German liner. "The twisted rusty iron of the wrecks" is a fit symbol of the passing of German domination in Africa, writes F. S. Joelson in "The Tanganyika Territory" (Appleton); "once for all that era of iron has yielded to a kindly British administration." Three-fourths of British mandate territory and two-thirds of the mandated peoples are in Africa. By far the most important is Tanganyika, formerly German East Africa. Here is a land with five million inhabitants, about as large as the combined area of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. It is a land of great lakes and mountains and forests. Near the coast are forests of mangrove, cocoa-palm, baobab and tamarind. In the higher regions are found the acacia, cotton-tree,

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WHAT THE MANDATES MEAN TO THE EMPIRE
Continued

sycamore and banyan. Sugar, coffee, cotton and rubber are successfully cultivated, as are also various fabric plants. There are such useful minerals as coal, iron, lead, copper, niter and salt, and such precious stones as agates, topaz, moonstones, tourmaline and garnets. In 1919-20 sisal was the most valuable export. Other characteristics of Tanganyika are akin to those of adjacent Britain territories, discust elsewhere.

Nearly as large as Tanganyika, but far more sparsely populated, is Southwest Africa, held by Britain through a mandate given to the Union of South Africa. This country stretches for nine hundred miles along the west coast of Africa between Cape Colony and Portuguese territory. It is shaped something like a deep saucepan with a handle running inland at the north as far as the cataracts of the Zambezi River. This country is much like the adjacent South African states, being largely desert and mostly devoted to stock-raising. Along the sea-coast are valuable diamond mines. Here dwell such native races as the Hereros, Ovambos, Bastards, Bergdemaras, Hottentots and Bushmen. Many of these natives own herds of cattle and many are employed in agricultural labor. Toward the many German settlers left in this country the new administrators are most liberal. In the early years of the colony, we read in an English dispatch to the New York *Evening Post*, the official policy toward the natives was one of "ruthless and brutal extermination which was stopt only when too late the folly of the destruction of native labor was realized. The policy then was changed from one of extermination to one of forced labor, the ruthlessness and brutality remaining." The South African Government has introduced reforms. White farmers are made to treat the natives decently. As a result the natives are again accumulating property and their birth-rate, which had been falling under German rule, is now increasing. As this writer sums it up:

The mandate has so far fulfilled its function for the natives admirably. Their condition is even now immeasurably superior to what it was under German rule, and it is steadily improving. But the gravest problems of native policy lie, after all, still ahead. To undo the injustices and abolish the cruel sufferings of the past is one thing. To lift the native gradually to a higher level of civilization is another. The first task has been easily and promptly accomplished. The second may well take centuries."

The two small British mandates, Togoland and Cameroons, in the Niger region, possess resources and physical characteristics like those of Nigeria and Ashanti, which have already been described. There is a possibility, according to some writers, that these two narrow strips on the edge of French territory may be the subjects of future negotiations modifying their present status and boundaries.

PACIFIC MANDATES

The German Islands in the Pacific south of the equator are now mandates of Australia, except Samoa and the island of Nauru. Australia also holds the formerly German northeastern part of the island of New Guiana, adjacent to her previously acquired territory of Papua. New Zealand holds the mandate for German Samoa The Island of Nauru, just south of the equator, is held under a British Empire mandate, but is to be administered by Australia or New Zealand. This island is extremely valuable because of its great deposits of phosphates. Mr. Edward A. Filene, writing in the New York *Times*, calls this the richest deposit of phosphate in the world, and reminds us that "our farmers are becoming more and more dependent on this phosphate supply for their fertilizer." We are reminded by *Asia* that the United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand, are now operating the phosphate mines jointly.

The phosphate is divided in fixt proportions among the three owners, the United Kingdom and Australia each receiving forty-two per cent. and New Zealand sixteen per cent., and each government is bound by agreement not to export it to any other country or to sell it for export without the consent of all parties concerned. The mines that enrich the fields of England and her colonies bring wealth to the Gilbertese, who inhabit the island. Through selling fish and food to the Japanese coolies who do the hard work of Nauru, the natives soon become wealthy beyond the dreams of South Sea avarice; for in the Pacific, wants still remain comparatively simple.

New Zealand has a labor problem in her Pacific possessions, Isaiah Bowman, Director of the American Geographical Society of New York, points out in his recent volume, "The New World" (World Book Co.), "that bids fair to be of international concern." By the terms of the Labor Convention included in the peace treaties of Paris (1919-1920), the conditions of labor and the treatment of natives are made matters of international interest within the scope of the League of Nations.

Like many of the local groups elsewhere, the people of the Fiji Islands (a Crown Colony) have talked of the equality of races until they have worked themselves into a belligerent mood that has resulted in serious disorder, and even in loss of life. The trouble arose because of a strike of East Indians, and almost all the people of this race in Fiji (about 60,000 in number) estimated at 37 per cent. of the population, were concerned. The Indians demanded equal rights with the whites, declaring themselves to be as good as the whites. Matters reached a climax in February, 1920, when it was necessary to put down the disturbance by the use of military forces. The men were chiefly employed in the sugar-fields of the Rewa River. At one time there were 30,000 striking coolies outside the capital, Suva.

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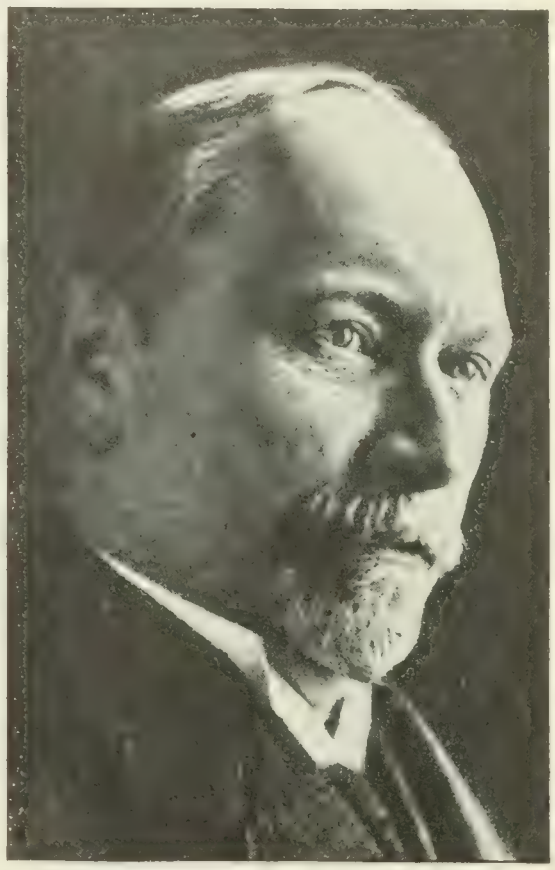
CHANGING TIDES IN SOUTH AFRICA

BOER AND BRITON FIGHTING TOGETHER under the same flag in the same cause after they had but lately fought each other over the African veldt forms one of the most dramatic chapters in the modern history of the British Empire, and is in itself, we are told, a sufficient brief for the colonial policy inaugurated by Great Britain since the loss of the American colonies. It might have gladdened the heart of Cecil Rhodes, lying in his lonely bed at "World's View" in Rhodesia, says a writer, could the empire-builder have known that Lieutenant Smuts, who in 1902 received from D. Haig, Colonel in the British forces, a safe-conduct pass to the peace conference at Vereeniging, was standing shoulder to shoulder with Field Marshal Earl Haig in opposing the German onslaught. To-day "the destiny of Smuts is interwoven with the destiny of the whole British Empire." A chief reliance of Premier Lloyd George in the late War Cabinet; a signer, tho an unwilling one, of the Versailles Peace Treaty, and the bearer of an olive branch from the British Premier to Ireland at one of the crucial moments in the Irish negotiations, none to-day stands more firmly than the erstwhile Boer leader for the continuance of the Union of South Africa as one of the self-governing nations within the British Commonwealth. For here again a secessionist movement is under way, tho its weapon is the ballot instead of the bullet, and it is General Smuts who is manning the breach. "He is a dominating factor in a drama that not only affects the destiny of the whole British Empire, but has significance for every civilized nation," writes Isaac Marcosson in "An African Adventure" (John Lane Company). "The quality of striking contrast has always been his. The one-time Boer General, who fought Roberts and Kitchener twenty years ago, is battling with equal tenacity for the integrity of the Imperial Union born of that war. Not in all history, perhaps, is revealed a more picturesque situation than obtains in South Africa to-day. You have the whole Nationalist movement crystallized into a single compelling episode. In a word, it is contemporary Ireland duplicated without violence and extremism."

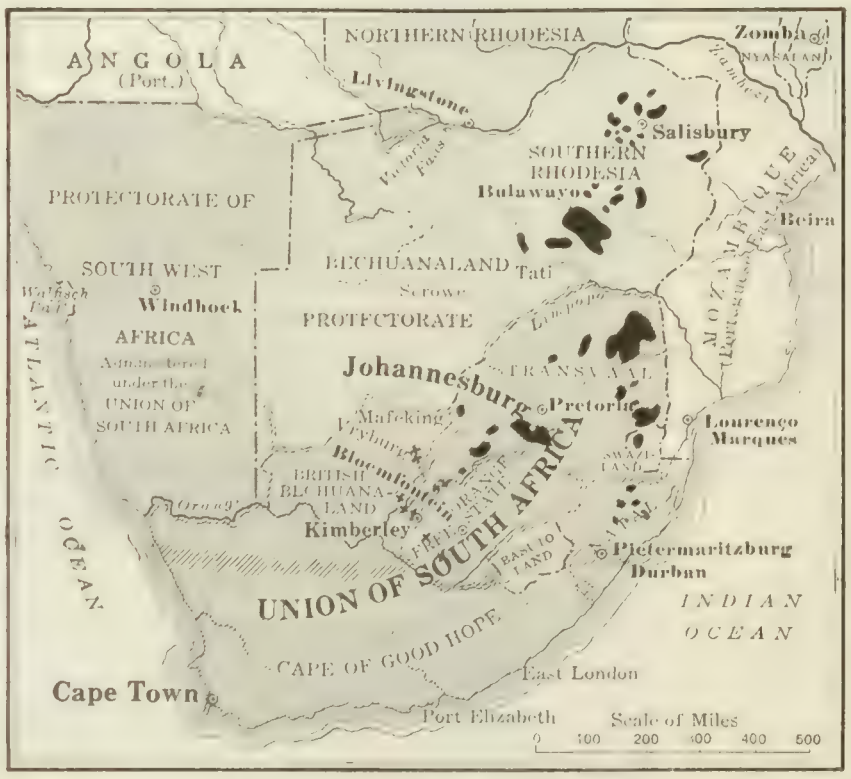


A BOER BUILDER OF EMPIRE.

General Jan Christian Smuts, former enemy of British Empire, now one of its strongest supporters.

That is the case to-day, but when the Great War crashed into civilization the extreme Nationalists in South Africa rebelled, and it was General Louis Botha, aided by General Smuts, who crusht them. Beyers, the ringleader, was drowned while trying to escape across the Vaal River; DeWet, who recently died, was defeated in the field; De la Rey was accidentally shot; and Maritz became a fugitive. Botha then conquered the Germans in German Southwest Africa, and Smuts subsequently took over the command of the Allied Forces in German East Africa, the former of which territories is now under the Union's mandate, while the latter is under British mandate. When General Botha died in 1919, General Smuts not only took over the premiership of the Union, but also inherited the bitter enmity of General J. B. M. Hertzog, leader of the extreme Nationalists. In assuming the toga of leadership, then, the soldier-statesman also took on his shoulders, we are told, a burden which will require all the resources of "Slim Jannie," as he is familiarly known, to carry. The Dutch word "slim" is not a descriptive of physique. It means tricky and evasive, and the story of this application, we are told, is the story of the prophet and his country.

Downing Street, histories tell us, might have averted two wars with the Boers and avoided the present secessionist movement had it gained a more intimate knowledge of South African affairs than can be obtained within its immediate environs, and had it listened to men on the spot. But in attempting to govern from a distance of 6,000 miles a people who were living under entirely different conditions, the British authorities succeeded only in irritating the Boers. Friction between the two came to a head over the agitation against slavery, largely caused by David Livingstone, the great missionary explorer, and the encroachment of British immigrants into their solitary domain. It led finally to the Great Trek of 1836-40 into the Transvaal, where the Boers hoped to be forever beyond the reach of the British arm. The sources of irritation flowed well-nigh constantly, but the Transvaal was recognized in the Sand River Convention of January, 1852, and two years later the British Government, not then so strongly empire bound, abandoned the Orange River Sovereignty, which became the Orange Free State, while Natal was constituted a separate colony in 1856. Further disputes over the treatment of the natives led to the annexation of the Transvaal on April 12, 1877, but the hardy Boers regained their independence, subject to British suzerainty and control of foreign relations, and for a time there was peace. Then some one in the early eighties kicked up a nugget of gold on the Rand (Dutch for ridge or reef), and the history of the dash to the mine fields of Kimberley repeated itself in the rush to the Rand. The Boers were soon outnumbered three to one by the Uitlanders, as the British and American newcomers were called,

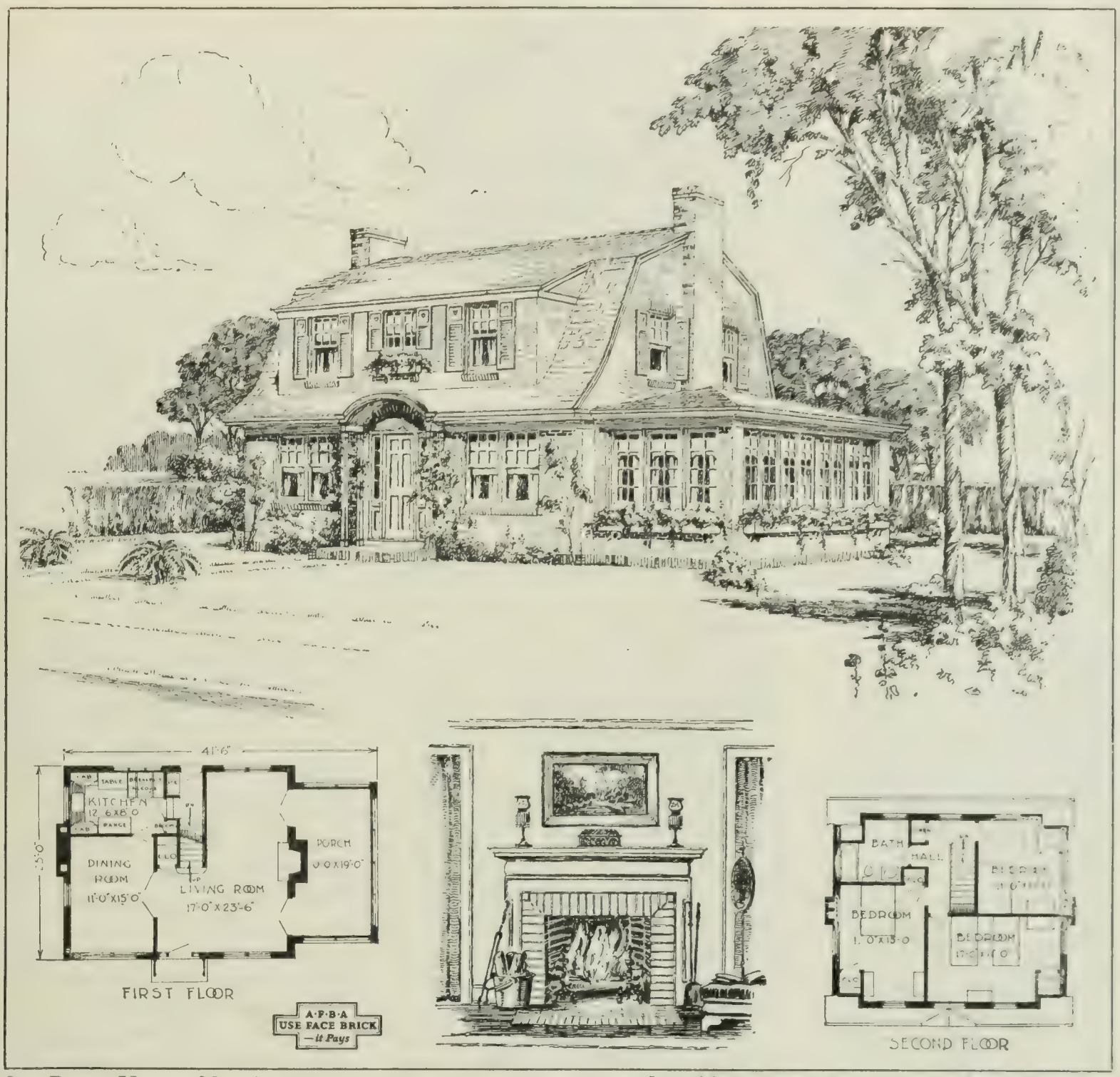


UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Gold Fields thus: Diamond Fields thus:

Territory belonging directly to the Union of South Africa:

Mandated Territory: Other British Territory:



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CHANGING TIDES IN SOUTH AFRICA

Continued

and tho the latter were taxed, we are told, for nine-tenths of the revenue, the rights of citizenship were practically denied them. Relief was sought at the hands of Oom Paul Kruger, President of the Transvaal, but Oom Paul was deaf to all entreaties, and the restlessness of the Uitlanders waxed with oppression. They looked to the outside for help, meanwhile organizing themselves to effect reform. They had not far to look nor long to wait. Cecil Rhodes, empire-builder, was waiting for just such a call, and he found a ready assistant in his friend, Dr. L. S. Jameson, who belonged to the same building trade. Jameson "rode in" with a small band of troopers, but plans went awry, and the raid as a military expedition turned out to be a miserable fiasco, tho whether its ultimate results were not just as planned is a secret buried, some writers tell us, with Cecil Rhodes at "World's View." Sentence of death was pronounced on the leaders of the raid; but the Boers relented and later all were liberated. John Hays Hammond, one of several American engineers who participated in the raid, escaped the death penalty by payment of a fine of $125,000.

The situation of the Uitlanders went from bad to worse, we are told, and finally, in March, 1899, they handed a petition for intervention to Lord Milner, the British High Commissioner in South Africa. The cause for intervention was said to be overwhelming, and Lord Milner attempted to treat with Oom Paul around a conference table. The effort failed, and on October 9, 1899, President Kruger handed an ultimatum to the British Government. For more than two and a half years all the available resources of the British Empire were required to defeat the Boers, all of whom were trained in arms and all of whom were as intimate with every kopje on the veldt as they were with their own firesides. Peace was signed on May 31, 1902, at Pretoria, since when, save for the Portuguese and German possessions on the east and west coasts respectively, there has been but one flag and one allegiance throughout South Africa. Lord Milner undertook and succeeded in the work of reconstruction, and four years later the British Liberals, under the Premiership of Sir H. Campbell Bannerman, decided that self-government should be given at once, the policy of complete trust in the Boers, we are told, being justified by its complete success. General Louis Botha was made Prime Minister of the Transvaal, and Mr. Smuts, as he then was, was made Colonial Secretary. In the subsequent elections the Dutch Afrikanders attained political supremacy in three out of the four self-governing colonies. Attempts at union were started, and, after much negotiation the Union of South Africa was accomplished and proclaimed on May 31, 1910, the eighth anniversary of the signing of peace between the Boers and the British. General Botha was its first Prime Minister.

There may be conflicting opinions, which history can not reconcile, concerning the causes and the justice of Great Britain's war of conquest against the Boers, writes Herbert Adams Gibbons in "The New Map of Africa" (The Century Company), but "there can be no doubt about the benefit that has resulted from it for the Boers themselves, for the British Empire and for the whole world." But, continues Mr. Gibbons:

"If the British Government, after the Boer War, had tried to exterminate the Boers, or to assimilate them violently and summarily, if they had denied to the Boers either the economic or political liberty they had enjoyed before, or that which they had a right to expect as British subjects, the Boer War would rightly be considered as a war of aggressive conquest, harmful to the interest of South Africans of all races, and would have resulted in a decade or more of terrorism. But, from the very day peace was signed, Great Britain began to work constructively for the happiness and well-being of all South Africans, irrespective of race. Local passions and prejudices tried to frustrate this typically Anglo-Saxon ideal. But generations of experience and of training, inbred with excellent tradition, had made the British Government uncannily wise in judging and dealing rightly with colonial problems."

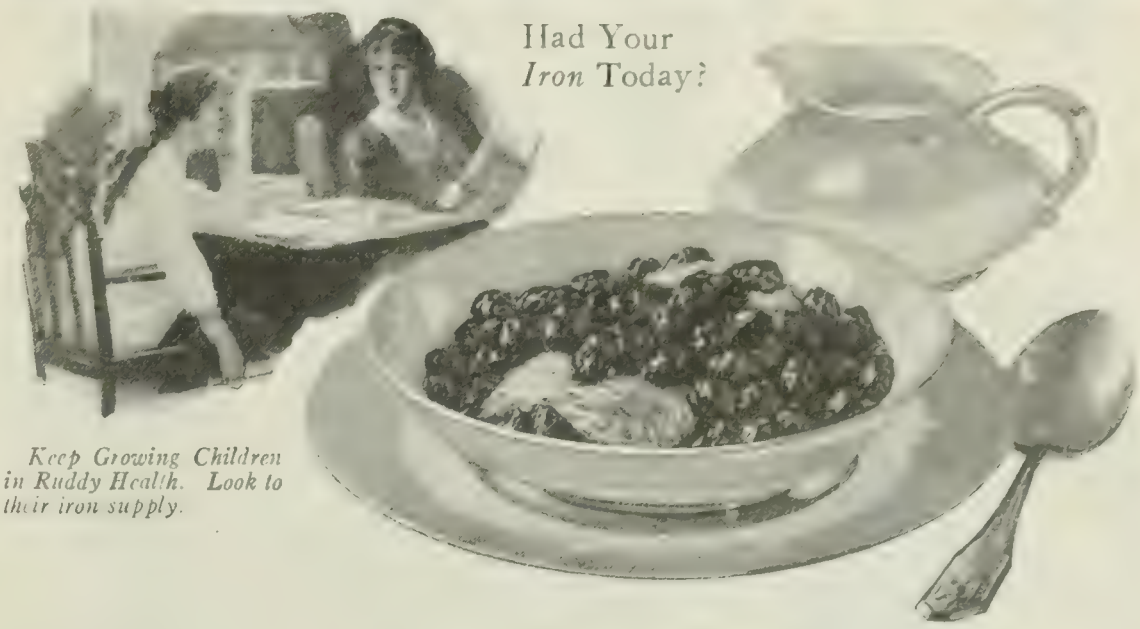
From the moment the Union was established in 1910, says the same writer, South Africa became a self-governing Dominion of the British Empire, like Canada, Australia and New Zealand, and seven years after the close of the Boer War, Boer and Briton were united in a common effort, with common privileges and responsibilities, to work out the destiny of European civilization in South Africa. "The Union is the most remarkable achievement of British statesmanship in the history of the Empire. It was possible only because the Home Government had the courage to grant responsible government to the former Boer republics, and the wisdom to refuse to override the decisions of the colonies in regard to their particular interests and their common interests. It proves the peculiar genius of Anglo-Saxondom for creating and fostering democratic institutions. The British are very far from being democrats from the social point of view. Politically, they have established the only real democracy that exists in the world to-day."

The Union Parliament consists of a Senate having forty members, eight of whom are appointed by the Governor-General, the other thirty-two being elected, eight by each province, and a House of Assembly with 121 members chosen as follows: Cape of Good Hope, 51; Natal, 17; Transvaal, 36; and Orange Free State, 17. No voter is disqualified by race or color, but the members of Parliament must be British subjects of European descent who have lived in the colony for at least

five years. The men who planned and brought the Union into being, writes E. Alexander Powell in "The Last Frontier" (Scribner's), have had to pick their steps with care, and more than once their ingenuity has been taxed to the utmost to avoid the outcropping of racial jealousies and enmities. The white population consists of three classes, we are told: the Boers, the name applied by the South African Dutch to themselves; the Colonials, or British immigrants; and the Afrikanders, men whose fathers were British immigrants, but who were themselves born and bred in South Africa and whose ancestry is so mingled that it is almost impossible to draw the line between the races. "Given these three factions, therefore, with their different customs, ideals, and aspirations, and it needs no saying that the task confronting those who are responsible for the smooth working of the governmental machinery is no easy one."

But if the racial problem is the most pressing, the color problem is by far, we are told, the most serious question before the people of South Africa, for the blacks not only outnumber the whites four to one, but "there is the ever-present danger that rebellion may spring up among them without the slightest warning. Apart from all other considerations, the very numbers of the natives in South Africa form a dangerous element in the problem, for there are close on five million blacks south of the Limpopo as against a million and a quarter Europeans." Other writers agree that the color problem in South Africa is of tremendous seriousness, and that the white man's burden is growing heavier. It was in South Africa that M. K. Gandhi, the Hindu agitator in India, ran up against the hard fact of economic rivalry between the races, and where he conceived the program of "passive resistance" against the British régime which is agitating all India to-day. The root of the trouble, writes R. F. Alfred Hoernle in the New York *Evening Post*, "is that the white civilization in its treatment of the native has two contradictory minds. Its economic mind wants the native as permanent hewer of wood and drawer of water, and justifies this policy by the plea of the black man's inherent inferiority. Its Christian mind regards the native as a brother and wants to make him a white man in everything but the color of his skin. A house thus divided against itself can not stand, and in South Africa, no more than anywhere else, there is no convincing sign that the reconciliation of these contradictory purposes is about to be achieved."

Everything considered, South Africa, we are told, is a country of big things—big pay, big prices, big opportunities, big obstacles, big resources, big rewards. Fortune, it has been said, knocks at a man's door but once in most countries, but in South Africa she knocks twice. In its farther reaches the country is still a pioneer land. Tho agriculture is, and probably always will be, the least important of the country's



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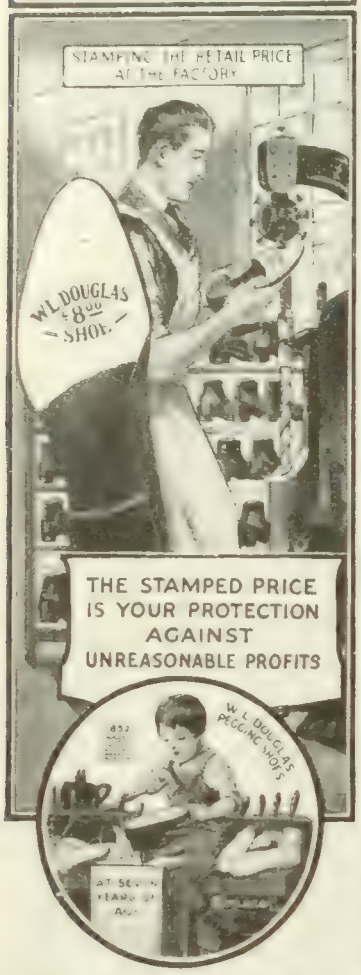

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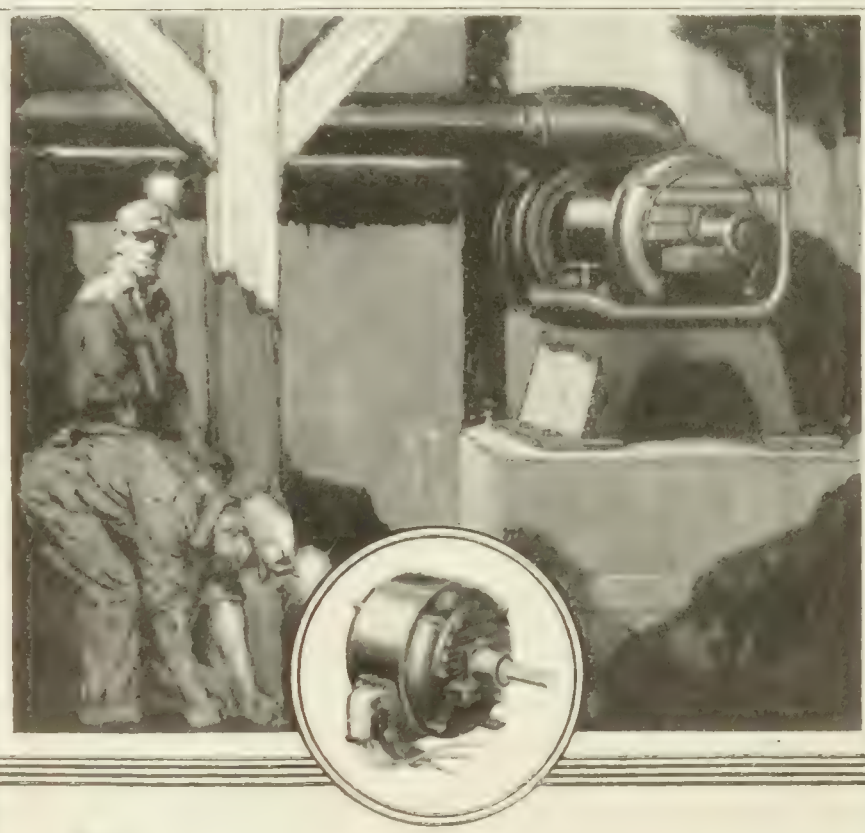

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CHANGING TIDES IN SOUTH AFRICA

Continued

great natural sources of wealth, says Mr. Powell, whom we have already quoted, the development of rural industries is, thanks to governmental assistance, steadily progressing. Roads and bridges are being built, experimental farms organized on a large scale, the services of scientific experts engaged, blooded live stock imported, agricultural banks established, and literature dealing with agricultural problems is being distributed. Exports of fruits are steadily increasing; sugar is grown in the hot lands of Natal, and might be grown, we are told, all the way to the Zambezi; tea has lately been introduced into the coastal regions, and "the tobacco of the Transvaal is as good a pipe tobacco as any grown." With the exception of the olive, which does not thrive, and of the vine, which succeeds only in a limited area around Cape Town, nearly all of the products of the temperate zone and subtropical regions can be grown. But South Africa's chief source of wealth, and, it might be added, one of its chief sources of trouble, is its minerals, for the country so long used only as a way station on the road to India, is a veritable world's storehouse of treasury. It was in 1867 that a Boer hunter, his eye caught by a sparkle among the pebbles on the Orange River, picked up the first diamond. And, writes Mr. Powell:

The diamonds found in that region since then have amounted in value to nearly a billion dollars. Fifteen years after the great diamond finds which sent the adventurers and fortune-seekers of the world thronging to South Africa, came the still greater gold discoveries on the Witwatersrand, or "The Rand," as the reef of gold-bearing quartz in the Transvaal is commonly called. The total value of the gold production of the Rand for the twenty-five years ending in June, 1920, was nearly one and a half billion dollars. But tho the Rand produces more gold than America and Australia put together; tho Kimberley has a virtual monopoly of the world's supply of diamonds; tho seams of silver, iron, coal, copper, and tin are only waiting for capital and skill to unlock their treasures, South Africa is, in the midst of this stupendous wealth, poor, for she is as dependent on foreign sources for her food supply as England. In other words, a region as large as all the States west of the Rocky Mountains, in which flourish all the products of every zone from the Equator to the Pole, is unable to supply the wants of a white population which is less than that of Connecticut. In California, on the other hand, which is strikingly similar to South Africa in many respects, the cultivation of the land kept pace with the production of gold and eventually outstript it. Until the mining industry of South Africa is likewise put upon a solid agricultural foundation, the country can never hope to be self supporting."

Of all the thrilling and picturesque chapters in the history of England's colonial expansion, none is more thrilling, we are told, than the story of the taking and making of Rhodesia. About the time the nineteenth century was nearing its end, a

strange tale, passing by word of mouth from kraal to kraal, came at last, says Mr. Powell, to the ears of a Scotch worker in the mission field of Bechuanaland:

It was a tale of a waterfall somewhere in the jungles of the distant north; a waterfall so mighty, declared the natives, that the spray from it looked like a storm-cloud on the horizon and the thunder of its waters could be heard four days' trek away. So the missionary, wearied with the tedium of proselyting amid a peaceful people and restless with the curiosity of the born explorer, set out on a long and lonely march to the northward, through a country which no white man's eyes had ever seen. It took him three years to reach the falls for which he started, but when at last he stood upon the brink of the canyon and looked down upon the waters of the Zambezi as they hurtled over 400 feet of sheerest cliff, he was so awed by their majesty and their beauty that he named them after Victoria, the young English Queen. Before he left, the missionary-explorer carved his name on the trunk of a near-by tree, where it can be seen to-day; the name is David Livingstone.

Years later Henry M. Stanley traveled through the same country in his search for the lost missionary, and then, in the middle eighties, a young English prospector, who was even then dreaming dreams of an all-red Africa, trekked through the country with a single wagon, and found that for which he was seeking—gold. Likewise he saw the possibilities of the country for crops and cattle, that it was, in short, a white man's country. Unarmed and unaccompanied, he penetrated to the kraal of Lobenguela, the chief of the warlike Matabele, who occupied the region, and induced him to sign a treaty placing his country under British protection. The price paid, we are told, was $500 a month and a thousand antiquated rifles; cheap enough surely, says the writer, for a territory three times the size of Texas and as rich in natural resources as California. A year later the British South Africa Company, a corporation capitalized at $30,000,000, under a charter granted by the Imperial Government, began the work of exploiting the concession, naming it properly enough after Cecil John Rhodes the lone prospector who had first explored its possibilities. Cecil Rhodes, who had added Zululand, Bechuanaland, Matabeleland, Mashonoland, Barotseland, and Nyasaland to the British Empire and thus earned for himself the title of empire-builder, felt that the Empire owed him something in return. That something was money with which to build the Cape-to-Cairo railroad. The British Government turned a cold shoulder to the project because of the vast expenditure involved; but the man who had tempted fate in most of her forms was not to be halted in consummating his dream. He turned to Alfred Beit, who, with his partner Wernher, raised half a million pounds. The next day London brought the amount up to a million and a half, and within little more than a fortnight the entire four and a half mil-

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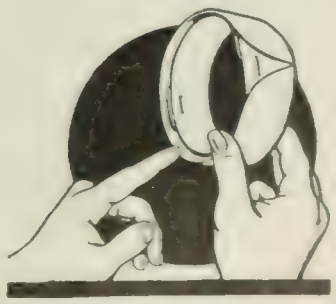

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CHANGING TIDES IN SOUTH AFRICA
Continued

lions were subscribed. The road is all but completed now. When the traveler finishes the 6,000-mile journey from Cairo to the Cape, says Mr. Powell, he will, if he has any imagination at all, "make a little pilgrimage to that spot on the slopes of Table Mountain known as 'World's View,' where another statue of that same bulky, thickset, shabbily clad man, this time guarded by many British lions, stares northward over Africa. He will take his stand in front of that mighty memorial,

CAPE TO CAIRO RAILROAD

Railroad finished: —— Railroad proposed: - - - -
British Possessions: British Mandated Territory:

and, lifting his hat, will say: 'You, sir, were a great man, the greatest this benighted continent has ever known, and if one day it is transformed into a land of civilization, of peace, and of prosperity, it will be due, more than anything else, to the great iron highway, from the Nile's mouth to the continent's end, which is the fulfilment of your dream.' "

The Rhodesia Protectorate is the result of the consolidation of four great native kingdoms: Mashonaland in the southeast, Matabeleland in the southwest, Barotseland in the northwest, and in the northeast a portion of the now separately administered protectorate of Nyasaland. It is now negotiating for self-government either by entry into the Union of South Africa, or as a separate self-governing colony. According to Mr. Powell's description,

Practically the whole country is an elevated veldt, or plateau, ranging from 3,500 feet to 5,000 feet above sea-level; studded with granite kopjes, which in the south attain to the dignity of a mountain-chain; well watered by tributaries of the Kongo, the Zambezi, and the Limpopo; and covered with a luxuriant vegetation. Like California, Southern Rhodesia has a unique and hospitable climate, free from the dangerous heats of an African summer and from cold winds in winter. Tho the climate of nearly all of Southern Rhodesia is suitable for Europeans, much of the trans-Zambezi provinces, especially along the river valleys and in the low-lying, swampy regions near the great equatorial lakes, reeks with malaria, while in certain other areas, now carefully delimited and guarded by governmental regulation, the tsetse-fly commits terrible ravages among cattle and horses and leaves the sleeping-sickness among men. The climate as a whole, however, is characterized by a rather remarkable equability of temperature, especially when it is remembered that Rhodesia extends from the borders of the temperate zone to within a few degrees of the equator. . . .

In mines of gold, of silver, and of diamonds Rhodesia is very rich; agriculturally it is very fertile, for in addition to the native crops of rice, tobacco, cotton, and india-rubber, the fruits, vegetables, and cereals of Europe and America are profitably grown. The great fields of maize, or "mealies," as all South Africans call it, through which my train frequently passed, constantly reminded me of scenes in our own "corn belt"; but in the watch-towers which rise from every corn-field, atop of which an armed Kaffir sits day and night to protect the crops from the raids of wild pigs and baboons, Rhodesia has a feature which she is welcome to consider exclusively her own.

Highways of steel bisect Rhodesia in both directions. From Plumtree, on the borders of Bechuanaland, the Rhodesian section of the great Cape-to-Cairo system stretches straight across the country to Bwana M'kubwa, on the Kongo frontier, while another line, the Rhodesia, Mashonaland, and Beira, links up, as its name indicates, the transcontinental system with the East Coast. Tho the much-advertised Zambezi Express is scarcely the "veritable train de luxe" which the railway folders call it, it is a comfortable enough train, nevertheless, with electric-lighted dining- and sleeping-cars, the latter being fitted, as befits a dusty country, with baths. The dining-car tariff is on a sliding scale; the farther up-country you travel the higher the prices ascend. Between Cape Town and Mafeking the charges for meals seemed to me exceedingly reasonable (fifty cents for breakfast, sixty cents for luncheon, and seventy-five cents for dinner); between Mafeking and Bulawayo they are only moderate; between Bulawayo and the Zambezi they are high, and north of the Zambezi—when you can get any food at all—the charges for it are exorbitant. When the section to Lake Tanganyika is completed only a millionaire can afford to enter the dining-car. It speaks volumes for the development of British South Africa, however, that one can get into a sleeping-car in Cape Town and get out of it again, six days later, on the navigable headwaters of the Kongo, covering the distance of nearly two thousand five hundred miles, at a cost of eighty dollars—and much of it through a country which has been opened to the white man scarcely a dozen years.

Just as every visitor to the United States heads straight for Niagara, so every visitor to South Africa purchases forthwith

Deep Stuff

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Says A: "To impress the man to whom you're writing. To make him think you're as good, and your goods are as good, as the paper you write on."

But says B: "Not so. People who buy Old Hampshire Bond aren't that sort of folks. They don't consciously care a hang about impressions—they just naturally want the best. They aren't always thinking about knocking somebody's eye out. They buy fine things because the things *are* fine."

A: "All wrong, old man. Scenery counts like the dickens in getting business. Act the part and you'll land the orders."

B: "*Some* orders, perhaps—but you'll never sell my crowd anything by telling them they ought to wear good clothes, or shave every day, or use Old Hampshire Bond just because it *pays*."

Now, this is getting pretty deep. We lean toward B's point of view, we confess—but perhaps that's because B flatters our vanity.

What do you think?

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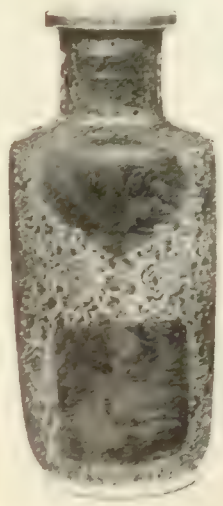
It is fresh from the press and is a work of exceptional magnificence, embracing a complete and interesting survey of the gradual development of porcelain making and decorating from the earliest Chinese productions 200 years before the Christian era down to the present day. The work is in two sumptuous volumes, illumined with 32 exquisitely colored illustrations and 80 fine photographic reproductions of the most famous porcelain art specimens in museum collections of China, Korea, Japan, Persia, and the several countries of Europe. The text of the book also embraces reproductions, in facsimile, of work connected with various periods and porcelain factories.



Mr. Burton, author of this standard work, has written other books on porcelain and is well acquainted with porcelain factories and porcelain makers of Europe. He has devoted years to the study of porcelain and is perhaps the greatest living authority on the subject. This book will be a valuable and artistic addition to the library of every porcelain connoisseur, and will prove to be a standard work of reference for facts relating to porcelain and illustrations of the world's choicest collections of it.

Royal 8 vo. size, 459 pages, splendidly bound in light blue cloth with gilt lettering and decorations.

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CHANGING TIDES IN SOUTH AFRICA

Continued

a ticket to the Victoria Falls of the Zambezi, the mighty cataract in the heart of Rhodesia which is the greatest natural wonder in the Dark Continent and, perhaps, in the world. The natives call the falls *Mosi-oa-tunya*, which means 'Thundering Smoke,' and you appreciate the name's significance when your train halts at daybreak at a wayside station, sixty miles away, and you see above the treetops a cloud of smoky vapor and hear a low humming like a million sewing machines. It is so utterly impossible for the eye, the mind, and the imagination to grasp the size, grandeur, and the beauty of the Victoria Falls that it is futile to attempt to describe them. If you can picture an unbroken sheet of water forty city blocks in width, or as long as from Grand Central Station, in New York, to Washington Square, hurtling over a precipice twice as high as the Flatiron Building, you will have the best idea that I can give you of what the Victoria Falls are like. They are unique in that the level of the land above the falls is the same as that below, the entire breadth of the second greatest river in Africa falling precipitately into a deep and narrow chasm, from which the only outlet is an opening in the rock less than one hundred yards wide. From the Boiling Pot, as this seething caldron of waters is called, the contents of the Zambezi rush with unbridled fury through a deep and narrow gorge of basaltic cliffs, which, nowhere inferior to the rapids at Niagara, extends with many zigzag windings for more than forty miles. My first glimpse of the falls was in the early morning, and the lovely, reeking splendor of the scene, as the great placid river, all unconscious of its fate, rolls out of the mysterious depths of Africa, comes suddenly to the precipice's brink, and plunges in one mighty torrent into the obscurity of the cavern below, the rolling clouds of spray, the trembling earth, the somber rain-forest on the opposite bank, and a rainbow stealing over all, made a picture which will remain sharp and clear in my memory as long as I live.

Rhodesia is the last of the great new countries open to colonization under Anglo-Saxon ideals of government, and climatically suitable for the propagation of the Anglo-Saxon race. Tho the handful of hardy settlers who have already made it their home speak with the burr of the shires instead of the drawl of the plains; tho they wear corded riding-breeches instead of leather "chaps"; and stuff Cavendish into their pipes instead of rolling their cigarets from Bull Durham, they and the passing plainsmen of our own West are, when all is said and done, brothers under their skins.

With the completion of the Cape-to-Cairo trunk line, and its subsidiary systems to either coast, with the exploitation of the mineral deposits which constitute so much of Rhodesia's wealth, and with the harnessing of the great falls and the utilization of the limitless power which will be obtainable from them, this virgin territory in the heart of Africa bids fair to be to the home and fortune seekers of to-morrow what the American West was to those of yesterday, and what northwestern Canada is to those of to-day. A few years more and it will be a developed and prosperous nation. To-day it is the last of the world's frontiers, where the hardy and adventurous of our race are still fighting the battles and solving the problems of "civilization."

THE OUTPOSTS OF BRITISH POWER

AN IMAGINARY VOYAGE

THE expensive and bothersome details of ticket-buying and passport-getting being eliminated, and the terrors of *mal de mer* being avoided by the selection of the armchair route and a supply of informative literature, let us make a globe-encircling voyage to visit those scattered islands rocks and cities which form the outposts of Britain's far-flung Empire. For the most part insignificant individually, they form a mighty chain linking together the mother land and the Dominions and completing the circle of British domain upon which the sun never sets. Some one has said that the coastlines of the world are the frontiers of Britain. After a swift voyage across the Atlantic from an American port let us imagine ourselves in London, and then again at sea, equipped with guide books and standard reference works to satisfy our appetites for facts, en route for the Mediterranean and the Far East.

Heading south after calling at Southampton, we learn that the haze off our port bow covers the coast of Normandy and the Channel Islands. A fellow passenger reminds us that these islands, whose separate names are most familiar in connection with dairying, are all there is left of the Norman heritage of the Kings of England. While commercial motives have controlled in their retention by the British Crown, the people are said to prefer the local self-government under British rule to incorporation with the closely knit fabric of the French Republic, altho the islands are geologically a part of France. After passing the Bay of Biscay, Cape Finisterre, and the coast of Portugal and rounding St. Vincent and Trafalgar we sail through the Straits to anchor under great rock of limestone, rising precipitously a thousand feet above the Mediterranean. The fortress of Gibraltar, long a synonym for impregnability, has been a British possession since Admiral Sir George Rooke hoisted the British flag in 1704. Gibraltar is a naval base, a coaling-station and a military post, the present Governor being General Sir Horace L. Smith-Dorrien.

Our next stop is the island of Malta of which was annexed in 1814 and is the base of the British Mediterranean fleet. Hither came the Knights of St. John from Rhodes, in 1530, and here they withstood the Turk in the four months' siege of the summer of 1565, less than ten thousand Knights beating off an army of 30,000. They held the island until Napoleon took it, only to yield it up in turn to the British a few years later. At the other end of the Mediterranean we touch at Cyprus, with its memories of the apostle Barnabas and Richard Coeur de Lion. It passed into British hands in 1878.

We turn southward to Port Said and enter the Suez Canal, the construction of which by De Lesseps was, curiously enough, opposed by the British Government at the time as a menace to the Empire. The fading

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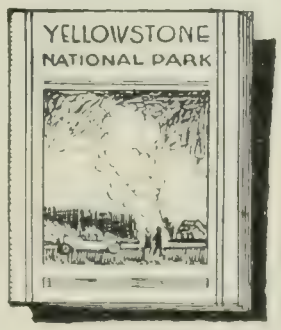

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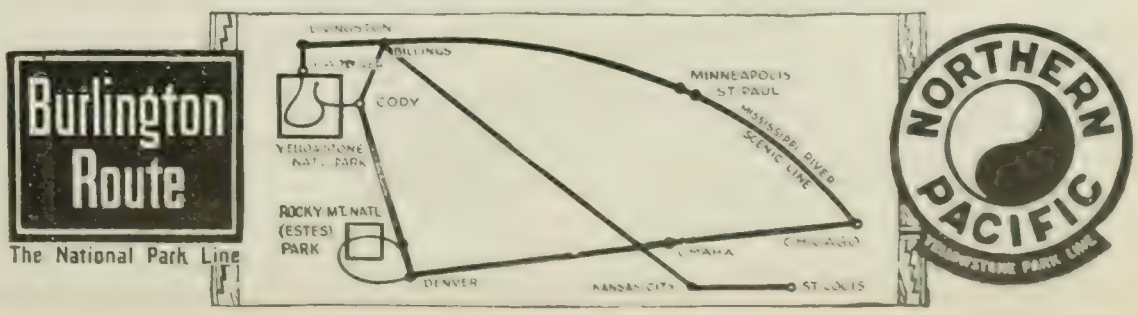

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THE OUTPOSTS OF BRITISH POWER
Continued

at the chief ports of New Zealand and Australia, and then across the Indian Ocean, where again there are memories of Conrad's ships and sea-captains. Here are a number of islands and groups belonging to Great Britain, the most important of which is Mauritius, the scene of the romance of "Paul and Virginia."

We now touch at the coast of East Africa. Landing at the island port of Zanzibar we travelers from dry America acquire the interesting information that this island with adjacent Pemba yields nine-tenths of the world's supply of cloves. Adjacent to Zanzibar are two important British possessions. To the north is Kenya, with the cities of Nairobi and Mombasa; and with Uganda, adjacent inland, it forms one of the most famous hunting-grounds in the world. North of Uganda is the Sudan, also British controlled, containing the head-waters of the Nile. To the south of Kenya and separated from Uganda by Victoria Nyanza (the largest lake in Africa) is Tanganyika Territory, formerly German East Africa, now held by British mandate. South of Tanganyika is Nyassaland, a protectorate. All this country is rich in undeveloped natural resources, both vegetable and mineral. It contains the highest mountains on the continent, two names, Kenia and Kilima-njaro, being familiar to every schoolboy. On the west boundary of Tanganyika, are the second and third largest lakes of Africa, Tanganyika and Nyassa. Such information we glean from guide-books and reference works aboard. Some one produces a clipping from the National Bank of Commerce's *Commerce Monthly*, which reads:

This entire group of countries is in a highly strategic position from the standpoint of the commerce of Central Africa. Uganda drains the trade of the upper Sudan. Through the great network of inland lakes a large share of commerce of the Belgian Congo, which is probably the richest portion of Africa, reaches the coast by way of this British territory.

Great Britain now, we note, holds a solid strip of territory stretching north and south across Africa, from the Mediterranean to the Cape of Good Hope. And through this will some day run the limited express trains of the Cape to Cairo railway.

We leave Zanzibar and Dar-es-Salaam to cruise around the Cape. After calling at Cape Town we proceed north past the former German South West Africa, now administered under a mandate by the government of the Union of South Africa. As we proceed northward some one reminds us that to the west in the Atlantic are several isolated British Islands, the most celebrated being St. Helena, where Napoleon died in exile. Across the Gulf of Guinea, we reach Nigeria on its north shore, the most populous single British possession in Africa, there being 17,500,000

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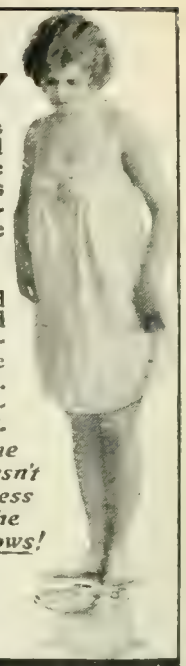

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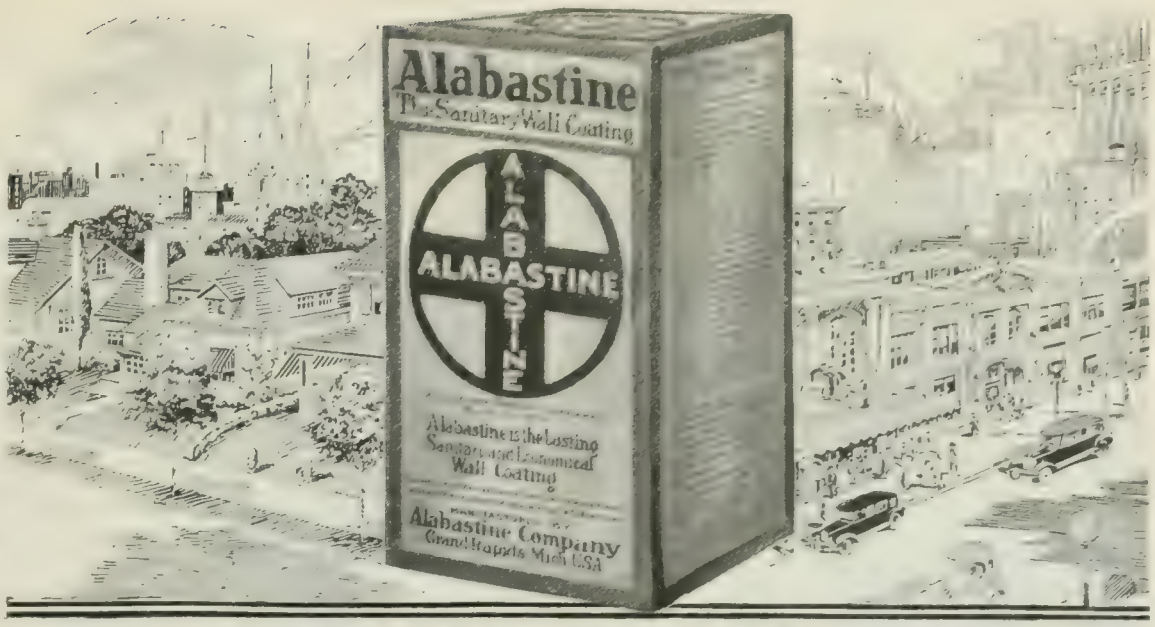
people in colony and protectorate. This presumably was the home of the celebrated young lady who went to ride on a tiger. At any rate it contains the delta of the great Niger River. The chief products here are palm-oil, rubber, ivory and ostrich feathers. There is considerable metal underground and a number of mines have been started. Adjacent on the east is the British mandatory strip of the Cameroons. West of Nigeria is Togoland: the first strip running north and south is French; the second, formerly German territory, is now a British mandate. British Togoland, a sort of African Babel, where the natives are said to speak thirty different languages, is bounded on the west and cut off from the sea by Ashanti. This British protectorate, including the Gold Coast colony, is an important source of gold as well as the usual African forest products. Proceeding westward out of the Gulf around Cape Palmas, and passing Liberia, we touch at Free Town, port for the province and adjacent protectorate of Sierra Leone. Further north along the same coast is the small crown colony and protectorate of Gambia.

From here we might return straight north to London, but there are a few stray outposts we have still to see, so we turn about and head south. We are now in the seas once haunted by the "*Flying Dutchman*," and as we go still farther south we are in the Antarctic regions where the "Ancient Mariner" shot the albatross and began to expiate his sins. By virtue of exploration and discovery the whole rim of the Antarctic continent, all the way round, is claimed by Great Britain. Turning toward the west we reach the Falkland Islands, with the near-by groups also belonging to Great Britain. The chief port is Stanley, East Falkland. It is Britain's only outpost in this part of the world, and is a center for whaling and sealing. It is interesting to be told that from Cape Horn north is the longest stretch of seacoast in the world which contains no British possessions. For, from Drake Strait sixty degrees south of the Equator, to Vancouver Island 49 degrees north, more than one-fourth the way round the globe, not a single island or trading-post flies the Union Jack.

On the northeast coast of South America is, of course, the British portion of Guiana, a valuable source of gold, diamonds and aluminum ore. To the north are the British West Indian possessions and to the west across the Caribbean, British Honduras, on the coast of Central America. After a cruise through the West Indies we come to the isolated coral group, known as Bermuda. In this picturesque land of onions, lilies, and whitewashed houses we are only forty-eight hours from New York, and but little farther from Halifax in British North America. Thus we have made the circuit of Britain's scattered possessions in the four quarters of the globe.



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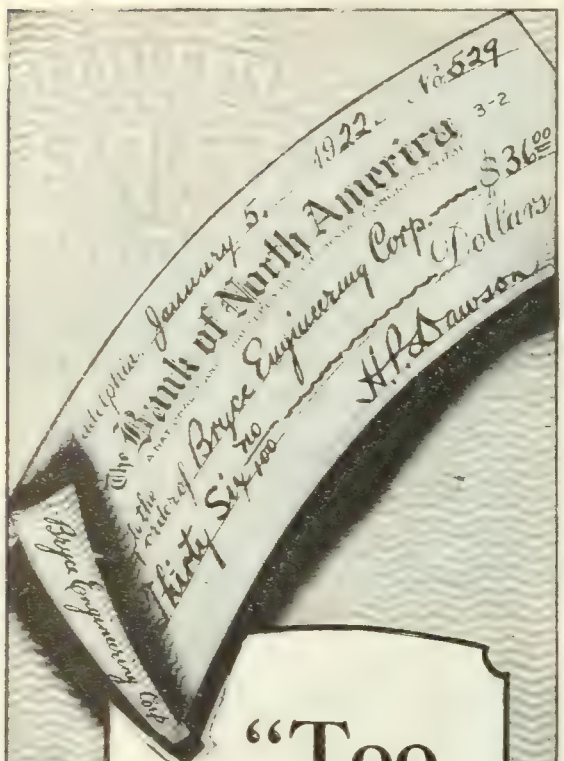

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

THE FALLING COST OF LIVING IN ENGLAND

ELSEWHERE in this issue, in an article discussing conditions in the British Empire, it is stated that the people in England were, in spite of political troubles, happier in December than they have been since 1914. This statement is made by Mr. Herbert M. Casson, a correspondent of several of our financial journals. The reason for the more pleasant frame of mind of the English populace, we are informed, is an economic one. The necessities of life are cheaper, and the direct result is an increase of the general happiness. Writing to *Barron's Magazine*, Mr. Casson thus vividly describes what really happens when one of those crooked black lines marked "retail prices" on a financial expert's chart suddenly shoots down toward the bottom of a page:

Suddenly, retail prices fell. Excursion rates were restored on the railroads. Cheaper fares were announced on street-cars and buses. And in practically all retail stores there was a fall of from 10 to 20 per cent.

December 1st was christened "Penny Day" in London. Two-cent fares were restored on the buses, street-cars and underground trains.

A Londoner can now ride half a mile on a bus for two cents, or he can go 8 miles for 12 cents.

The railroads, too, which compete with the buses and street-cars in their suburban service, have surprized and pleased Londoners by a sudden lowering of fares on all suburban trains after 10:30 a.m.

In the stores there has been a reduction of fully 20% from November prices. This makes the cost of living only 68 per cent. above the pre-war level.

In the best grocery stores, for example, bacon is now 50 cents a pound. Bread is 10 cents for a two-pound loaf. Sugar is 13 cents. Margarine is 15 cents. Lard is 20 cents. Cheese is 25 cents. Matches are two cents a box. And a small turkey can be bought for $2.00.

Coal has dropt, too. A ton of "Hard Cobbles" now costs $10.80. As for clothing, a first-class overcoat, by a Bond Street tailor, can be bought for $40: and as for theatres, front seats at the Coliseum, in the first balcony, are now less than a dollar apiece.

Building costs are still high, and there has been no fall in rents. In general, the cost of building materials is 125 per cent. above the pre-war level.

The postage and telephone rates, too, are as high as ever. Letters, either to the next street or to California, require four-cent stamps. The rate on parcels has recently been raised, because of a higher cost of handling in foreign countries.

The sudden fall in prices, in time for the Christmas buying, has given great satisfaction to every one. Even the Communists are less rabid and even the Reds are less Red.

Underneath, there is a more lively confidence that business conditions will improve and that the reduced prices mean a gradual return to the gold standard and a sovereign at par

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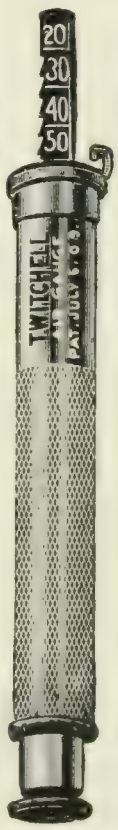

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THE WORLD'S WATER-POWER

FRANCE hopes to pay off part of its war debt by riches gained by development of latent water-power. Switzerland has been borrowing millions to harness the cataracts of the Alps. What Henry Ford expects to do with the power generated at Muscle Shoals, Tenn., is a matter of common knowledge. These three examples are sufficient to indicate a very general trend toward increased use of this source of power. It is interesting to note that the United States has 40 per cent. of the developed water-power of the world, and only 6 per cent. of the total potential water-power. According to the United States Geological Survey, the water-wheels of this country have a present capacity of 9,243,000 horse-power. Further interesting facts are set down as follows:

The leading States in developed water-power are New York, with 1,300,000 horse-power, and California, with 1,111,000. These State totals compare favorably with those for some of the most progressive countries in water-power development in Europe, where France leads with 1,400,000 horse-power. Norway has 1,350,000 horse-power, Sweden 1,200,000 horse-power, and Switzerland 1,070,000 horse-power. The largest percentage of power has been developed in the New England States, where the capacity of the water-wheels installed is 1,381,000 horse-power and the estimated potential power at low water without storage is 868,000 horse-power. In the Pacific Coast States—Washington, Oregon, and California—the capacity of water-wheels installed is 1,893,000 horse-power and the potential power at low water without storage is 11,500,000 horse-power. The largest water-power development in the world is at Niagara Falls, where the plants in operation have capacity of 870,000 horse-power, of which 385,500 horse-power is on the United States side. The capacity of the plants at Niagara is being increased by 114,500 horse-power in the United States and 300,000 horse-power in Canada.

Europe has one-third of the developed water-power in the world. Two plants at Rjukan, in Norway, have a total capacity of 239,000 horse-power, and at Trollhattan Falls the Swedish Government has installed a plant of 155,000 horse-power. At Lake Fully, in Switzerland, the remarkably high head of 5,413 feet is utilized. France, Italy, Germany, Norway, Sweden, and Switzerland have each developed more than 1,000,000 horse-power.

In Asia, Japan, with 1,000,000 horse-power, and India, with only 150,000 horse-power, are the foremost countries in water-power development.

New Zealand has developed only 45,000 horse-power but is rapidly increasing this amount. Australia has practically no developed water-power. The island of Java has 56,000 horse-power developed or to be developed by plants under construction. Africa possesses only 11,000 horse-power of developed water-power.

The total potential water-power of the world is estimated at 439 million horse-power at low water, of which 62 million horse-power is in North America and 28 million in the United States. Africa is richest in undeveloped water-power, with 190 million horse-power; Asia has 71 million horse-power, South America, 54 million horse-power, and Europe 45 million horse-power.

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Establish and operate a New System Specialty Candy Business in your community. We furnish everything. Money making opportunity unlimited. Either men or women. Experience Unnecessary. Write for catalog. Dept. [illegible]
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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

FIRST YEAR OF THE ENGINEER'S BANK

THE cooperative bank which the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers started in Cleveland, Ohio, has now been in operation for a year, and most successfully, according to facts noted by *The Nation*. As we read:

It has paid-up stock of $1,000,000 of which 51 per cent. was subscribed officially by the Brotherhood and 49 per cent. by various individual members. Profits on stock are limited to a maximum of 10 per cent. Net earnings over this amount are paid as an extra dividend to depositors in its savings fund account in addition to the regular 4 per cent. interest on savings. In its first year the bank acquired resources of $10,000,000. Besides increasing its surplus, it was able to pay a special depositors' dividend of one per cent. The bank is growing in popularity as a depository for trade-union funds as well as for the savings of individuals. It has tended to keep up the rate of interest paid to depositors by other Cleveland savings banks and has introduced the pleasant innovation of computing interest from the date of deposit to the date of withdrawal instead of from fixt dates arbitrarily set by the bank.

BURNING UP THREE HUNDRED MILLIONS A YEAR

DURING the five years 1916 to 1920 we have been burning up property at the rate of $334,544,535 a year, so the National Board of Fire Underwriters informs us after a study based upon more than three million reports of fires. The total loss for the first year period, $1,672,722,677, would, according to the insurance authorities, be sufficient to build 334,000 dwellings at $5,000 each, or enough to house 1,700,000 persons; in other words, the entire population of three States, Nevada, Wyoming and Connecticut. Further facts in the report are thus summarized in a brief article on the editorial page of *Bradstreet's*:

Classifying the fires according to causes, the actuarial bureau's report shows that matches and smoking hazards were considered responsible for $90,000,000 of that loss; electricity caused fire damage placed at $86,000,000; stoves, furnaces, boilers and pipes were responsible for a loss of $63,000,000, and defective chimneys and flues for one of $61,000,000, while exposure, that is, communicated fire, destroyed property valued at $223,000,000. It is particularly interesting to note that, in the board's opinion, no less than 67 per cent., or $856,000,000, of the aggregate loss was strictly or partly preventable. A comparison of the figures by States indicates that New York suffered the heaviest loss, namely, $162,000,000, in that period; Pennsylvania was second with $97,000,000; and Illinois third with $88,000,000. Other States reporting exceptionally large totals were New Jersey with $70,000,000; Ohio, $63,000,000; Texas, $59,000,000; Massachusetts, $58,000,000; and California, $54,000,000.

Chase Pain Away with Musterole

When the winds blow raw and chill and rheumatism starts to tingle in your joints and muscles, get out your good friend Musterole.

Rub this soothing white ointment gently over the sore spot. As Musterole penetrates the skin and goes down to the seat of trouble you feel a gentle, healing warmth; then comes cooling, welcome relief from old man Pain.

Better by far than the old-fashioned mustard plaster, Musterole does the work without the burn and blister Grandma knew so well.

For colds, aching muscles, sore joints and minor ills, just rub on Musterole.

Don't wait for trouble, keep a jar or tube on the bathroom shelf.

Recommended often by nurses and doctors, it comes in 35c and 65c jars and tubes; hospital size, $3.

The Musterole Co., Cleveland, Ohio
BETTER THAN A MUSTARD PLASTER

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CURRENT • EVENTS

FOREIGN

February 22.—The Sinn Fein National Convention, meeting in Dublin, adopts a resolution providing that three months from date the Anglo-Irish Peace Treaty question shall be voted on by the Irish people at the polls, and that they shall choose between the Free State and a republic.

February 23.—Demonstrations in favor of extension of suffrage, now being discust by the Japanese Diet, end in serious disorders in Tokyo, and fifty people are arrested.

February 25.—After a four-hour conference, Premiers Lloyd George and Poincaré agree to postpone the Genoa Conference to April 10, and are reported to have completed arrangements for an Anglo-French alliance for twenty years.

Leon Trotzky, Soviet Minister of War, declares, according to a report from Moscow, that if the Genoa conference should not result satisfactorily for Russia, the Reds must resort to arms.

The British Government announces that it will proceed with the evacuation of troops from Ireland.

February 26.—Eamon de Valera begins his campaign against the Anglo-Irish peace treaty in an address at Limerick, urging the people to strive for a republic.

February 27.—Mexico City police battle with 3,000 striking chauffeurs, and four men are killed and at least twenty are wounded, the casualties being equally divided between the police and the strikers.

February 28.—The British protectorate over Egypt is to be abolished and the country recognized as an independent sovereign state, Premier Lloyd George announces in the House of Commons. The status quo, however, will be maintained in regard to British communications and the defense of Egypt against foreign aggression, and all foreign interests will be protected until the final settlement.

Princess Mary, only daughter of King George and Queen Mary, is married to Viscount Lascelles at Westminster Abbey.

A provisional agreement reached between the Allied Reparations Commission and the German Government provides for the annual payment by Germany of 720,000,000 gold marks in cash and 1,450,000,000 gold marks in kind, it is announced.

DOMESTIC

February 21.—The semi-rigid dirigible *Roma*, purchased a few months ago from Italy, crashes to earth and explodes at the Hampton Roads Army base when the rudder fails to work, and thirty-four out of forty-five of its crew are killed, while only three of the survivors are unhurt.

The Senate passes the Bursum bill giving disabled emergency officers of the Army retirement privilege equal to those of disabled regular Army officers.

One man is killed, three are critically wounded, and more than a score are injured when police and armed guards fire on a crowd of 800 striking textile operators at Pawtucket, Rhode Island.

February 22.—A tentative association of railroad workers and miners to secure better pay and better working conditions for their 2,500,000 union members is formed in Chicago by representatives of the sixteen railroad brotherhoods and the United Mine Workers of America. The agreement forming the association requires ratification by the union organizations on both sides.

A board of Army investigators begins an inquiry into the *Roma* disaster.

More than 175 railroads, including every big transportation line in the country except the Pennsylvania railroad, had filed petitions for wage reductions for all classes of employees when the wage docket was closed to-day by the United States Railroad Labor Board.

The Senate ratifies the extradition treaty between the United States and Costa Rica.

February 23.—President John L. Lewis, of the United Mine Workers, issues an order calling for a referendum strike vote, which it is expected will be completed by March 10.

February 24.—Executive heads of the International Organization of Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers, which has a membership of more than 100,000, sign a consent to the entry of a court decree which provides that there shall be no limit to the productive capacity of any individual workman, no limit to the right of the employer to purchase his materials wherever he chooses, and no discrimination against the independent employer.

The subcommittee of the House Ways and Means Committee decides to send the bonus bill to the full committee without recommending any method of raising money, seven of the nine members refusing to consider the sales tax in any form.

February 25.—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee reports favorably on the four-Power treaty, after attaching to it a reservation declaring that there is no commitment under its terms to armed force, to an alliance, or to an obligation to join in any defense. The supplementary treaty to the four-Power treaty, the submarine and noxious gas treaty, and the naval agreement, are also favorably reported.

February 26.—The executive council of the American Federation of Labor recommends modification of the Volstead Act so as to permit the manufacture and sale of light wines and beer.

February 27.—The constitutionality of the woman suffrage, or nineteenth Amendment, is sustained by the United States Supreme Court in a unanimous decision on an appeal from Maryland, where an effort was made to prevent the registration of two women as qualified voters.

February 28.—President Harding recommends to Congress a subsidy for American ships through the establishment of a $125,000,000 fund from which loans are to be made at 2 per cent., and Senator Jones and Representative Greene introduce a bill to that effect.

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SPICE OF LIFE—BRITISH BRAND

Mistaken Identity.—THE PLUMBER—"I've called ter see ther old geyser."

JEAMS—"'Er Ladyship's not at 'ome." *The Sketch.*

Improving.—It looks as if Russia will be the next country to settle down. Certainly Trotzky isn't being assassinated nearly so often as he used to be.—*Punch.*

Poor Fish.—THE REGULAR CUSTOMER—"I think I'll have some fish."

THE FRENCH WAITRESS—"Pardon, Monsieur, the fish—he is not well to-day."—*London Opinion.*

Missing.—HABITUÉ—(introducing his wife to favorite hotel)—"Here, waiter, where's my honey?"

WAITER—"I'm sorry, sir, but she doesn't work here now."—*Punch.*

Stimulating the Interest.—It is said that a big business is going on in the States in golf balls made to carry intoxicating liquor. This is a good way of training the player to keep his eye on the ball.—*Eve.*

Where the "I's" Have It.—An American advertisement spells the word "inside" as "insyde." This must have been an accident, because the ennination of the "I" is not really an American tendency.—*Eve.*

Rocky.—With reference to the depression at the collieries, a mining expert declares that bedrock was reached some time ago. We had guessed as much from the kind of stuff we are constantly finding in our coal-scuttle.—*Punch.*

A Minus Quantity.—KIND FRIEND—"I did what I could, Tony—I told her you had more money than sense."

THE VICTIM—"And what did she say?"

KIND FRIEND—"She asked if you had any money."—*The Bystander.*

Something Wrong.—"You heard me say my prayers last night, didn't you, nurse?"

"Yes, dear!"

"And you heard me ask God to make me a good girl?"

"Yes!"

"Well, he ain't done it."—*The Snark's (Starr Wood's) Annual.*

Looking Ahead.—OUTRAGED PROPRIETOR—"What do you mean by comin' into my place and orderin' a dozen oysters with only threepence in your pocket?"

CHEERFUL OPTIMIST—"Well, gov'nor, you see, there is always a chance of findin' a pearl in one of them—perhaps two."—*The Winning Post Winter Annual*

At Reduced Rates.—Sploshkins wanted to sell his horse, so he prevailed on the local dealer to come and see the animal.

"That's a good horse, Mr. Taylor," Sploshkins said to the dealer. "It cost me five hundred pounds, but you shall have it for fifty pounds."

The dealer gasped.

"That's rather a big reduction, Mr. Sploshkins, isn't it?" he asked.

"Well," the vender admitted, "the fact is it bolted one day and killed my poor wife, and now I've got no further use for it!"—*The Winning Post Winter Annual.*

Same Symptoms.—MANAGER—"Stop that, please! You can't dance here, sir!"

GUEST—"We're not dancing! My wife has fainted!"—*The Passing Show.*

Horse-Play.—A South American doctor says he knows a horse that dearly loves a joke. We think this horse must be something like the ones we have been backing recently.—*Punch.*

The Itching Palm.—A retired waiter writes to a weekly paper saying, "I never received more than three pounds a day in my palmiest days." "Palmiest" seems to be the *mot juste.*—*Punch.*

One Among Many.—The throwing of rice at weddings is denounced as a dangerous custom. But surely one additional danger at a wedding is hardly worth considering.—*London Opinion.*

Styles that Return.—This year women are said to be wearing the same kind of hats they wore sixty years ago. In some cases, a lady friend tells me, they seem to be actually the same hats.—*Eve.*

Efficient Remedy.—HISTORY LECTURER—"Can any of you tell me what makes the Tower of Pisa lean?"

CORPULENT IDA—"I don't know, or I would take some myself."—*London Opinion.*

Sure Remedy.—A woman last week asked the Tottenham police court magistrate how she could stop her husband from continually laughing. We know the very tax-collector who could do the trick.—*Punch.*

Grave Doubt.—A Washington statistical expert estimates that the average human being of seventy years of age has spent sixteen years of his life at work. This raises the old question of whether a plumber is a human being or not.—*Punch.*

Careless of Her.—MAGISTRATE—"So you broke an umbrella over your husband's head. What have you to say?"

DEFENDANT—"It was a haccident, sir."

MAGISTRATE—"How could it be an accident?"

DEFENDANT—"Well, I 'ad no intention of breaking the umbrella!"—*The Passing Show.*

Forestalling Curiosity.—THE VISITOR—"My good woman, do you live in this village?"

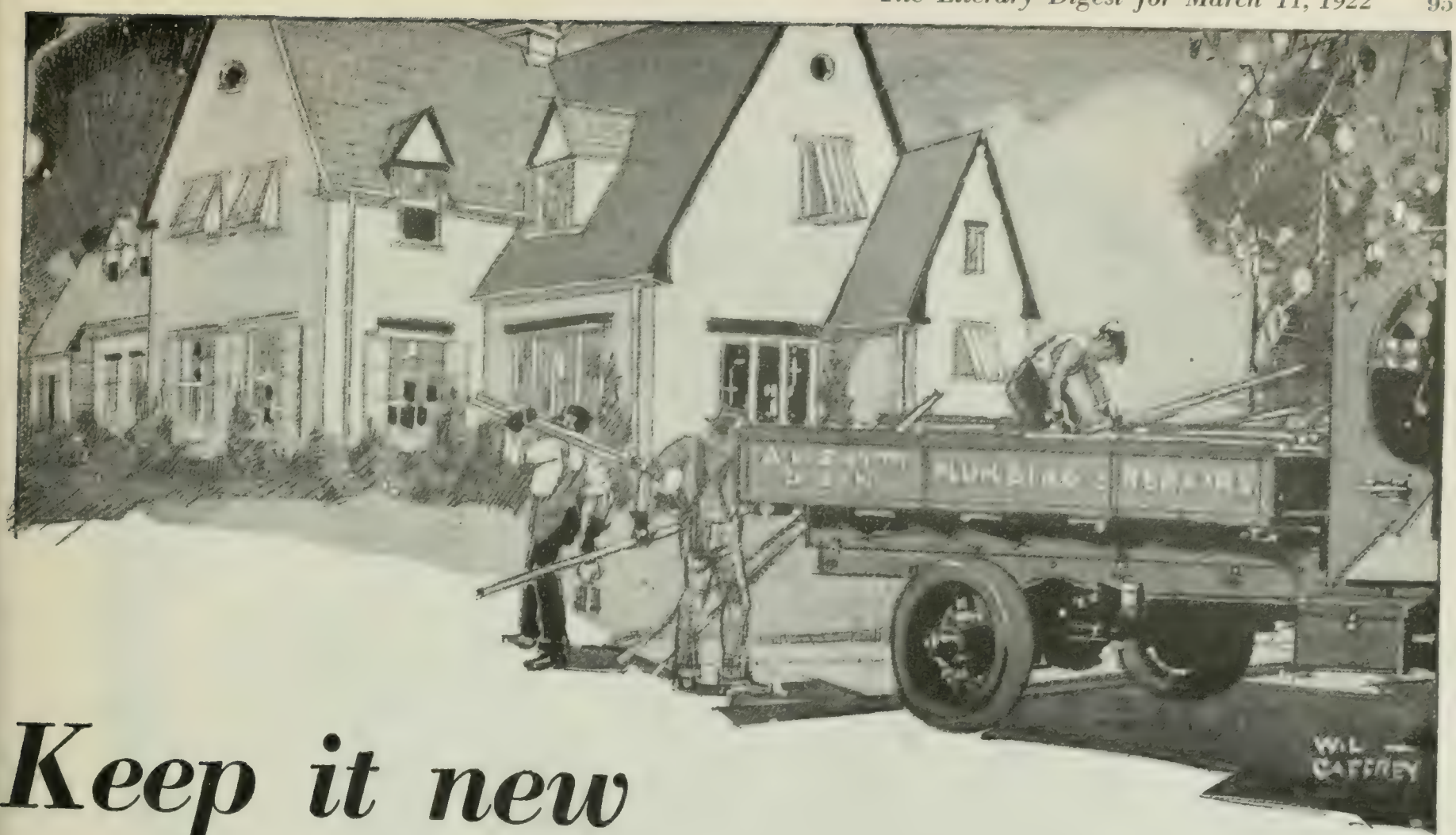
RESIDENT—"Ay, sir."

VISITOR—"And I suppose you know everyone here?"

RESIDENT—"Ay, indeed."

VISITOR—"Well, you can just tell them my name is Frederick Smith, and that I come from London, where I am a solicitor. That lady there is my wife, and those are my two children, Thomas and Elizabeth. We are having a holiday and intend staying here a week. We have hired the caravan. Last week we stayed at Invercauldy."

RESIDENT—"Ay, sir, I kent a' that from ma daughter who lives in Invercauldy, but she was sairly disappointed because she couldna tell me whit yer wife's name was afore she was marrit."—*Punch.*



Keep it new

TRY to picture the condition of *your* house—five, ten, fifteen years hence. You delight in its beauty, in its cozy comfort; and you want to keep the newness from wearing off. But unless in your plumbing and hardware you *use Brass*, real brass—

Bathroom pipes rust, stain the tub, perhaps leak so badly as to mar the decoration downstairs;

The paint has to be renewed before its time because it is streaked with rust from hardware and fittings;

The door knobs, window handles, locks, electrical fixtures, once spic and span and new, are stained;

Pretty soon the old enemy, RUST, takes a firm hold all over the house —and repair bills begin to come in.

Yet, it is all unnecessary The thrifty, far-sighted way is to use Brass —not the imitation that is merely dipped in brass and lasts only until the protective coating has worn off—but *real* Brass. *Brass does not rust.* It will wear, wear, wear, and will help keep your house new.

Brass is cheaper because you pay for it only ONCE.

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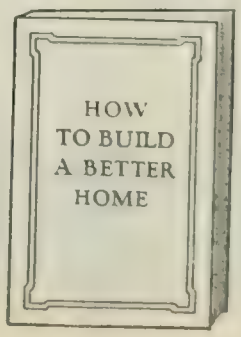

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FIRESTONE CORDS

The plus values in Firestone Cords are winning public favor everywhere. With their scientifically designed, massive non-skid tread and exceptionally sturdy carcass, they are setting new records for mileage. 62 high grade car manufacturers have adopted Firestone Cords as original equipment for 1922.

30 x 3½,	$17.50
32 x 4,	32.40
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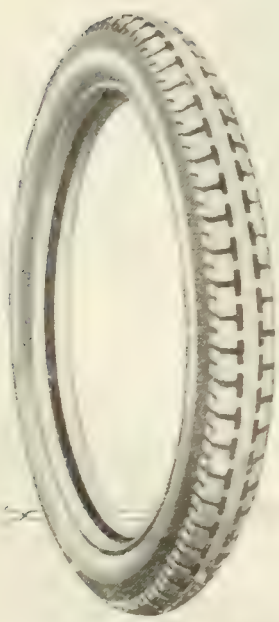
Multiplied Economies



THE TIRE values now obtainable from Firestone dealers are outstanding examples of today's low cost of dependable mileage.

Minute economies—so small as to seem negligible to the layman's eye—become great in the aggregate. In the Firestone plants, scientific organization and equipment have reduced waste to the minimum and effected every possible saving.

It is a matter of organization pride that Firestone Tires shall deliver their great mileage at the lowest cost per mile. The multiplied economies of large-scale production have made it possible at this time to give car-owners tires of the finest quality at prices never equalled in the past.

Most Miles per Dollar

$11.65

30x3½ extra size non-skid, scientifically balanced and designed. Made of best materials obtainable. Built in Plant No. 2, devoted exclusively to 30x3½ tires with a capacity of 16,000 a day. In 30x3 size at $9.85.

Firestone

$9.9

Oldfield "999" 30 x 3½ non-skid size tire. Built wi ply long staple fab In 30x3 size at $8 At these prices tire gives a rem ably high value quality and dep able service. Sold Firestone dealers

Dramatized Facts out of The Day's Work

No. 13

The next day they stood in the engine room of the great South Works of the J. I. Case Company.

"The temperature outside is 29 degrees," said the Plant Engineer, "and you see—" pointing to the control board, "my outgoing hot water is 140 degrees. After traveling through over a mile of welded mains, through thirty miles of heating coils, and through 75,000 square feet of cast iron radiation, the water comes back to me at 123 degrees."

And competitors thought they were losing money

"Nine hundred automobile dealers are expecting a night letter from me saying the price of our car has been cut 10%," said the President, fixing the Consulting Engineer with his steel-gray eyes.

"We've shown you a 7% saving without counting increased labor efficiency," came back the Production Manager.

"So far, so good; the only other idea you propose is to remodel the old heating system," snapped the President. "I'll grant you half the coal saving you claim, but what does it amount to per car?"

"I'm talking increased labor output, not coal savings — "

"Output, fiddlesticks; it's only on a few zero days that the plant is really uncomfortable."

"That's where so many manufacturers miss a bet," replied the Consulting Engineer. "They think workmen are only affected when their fingers are numb with cold."

Like a flash the Production Manager cut in with: "There's just one right temperature at which labor unconsciously and without effort works at top speed."

"Oh, I know all that," said the President testily, "but an automobile plant isn't a hospital. Keeping acres of plant space always at the right temperature is a pipe dream!"

Consulting Engineer: "Come up to Racine with me tonight and I'll show you a heating system that's a *dream* of piping."

* * * *

The next day they stood in the engine room of the great South Works of the J. I. Case Company, illustrated above.

"The temperature outside is 29 degrees," said the Plant Engineer, "and you see —" pointing to the control board, "my outgoing hot water is 140 degrees. After traveling through over a mile of welded mains, through thirty miles of heating coils, and through 75,000 square feet of cast iron radiation, the water comes back to me at 123 degrees."

Buzz! Buzz! Buzz! An impolite telephone interrupted him. He answered, then paused to turn a valve slightly.

"Somebody kicking for more heat, eh?" quizzed the visiting President with a sly wink at the others.

"Oh no," was the quiet reply. "That was just our regular half-hour report from the Weather Bureau. It's three degrees colder outside than it was at ten o'clock. I just turned in enough exhaust steam to meet that drop—"

"Exhaust steam!" exclaimed the President. "That means heat for nothing. Had I known our proposed system would utilize exhaust steam, I would have granted the enormous coal saving claimed.

"One question more, about the control and the workman's efficiency: Isn't there something peculiar to this plant that makes so remarkable a showing?"

"No," replied the Consulting Engineer. "The working of the system is due to the exactness of the engineering, the excellence of the construction work, and the intelligence of the operating engineer. Take *my* word on the calculations and the Grinnell Company's guaranty of performance."

* * *

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When the fire starts the water starts

GRINNELL
INDUSTRIAL PIPING

Your kind, their kind, every kind of Piping

If it's
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Volume 72
No. 11

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1922

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Entered as second-class matter at the Post-office Department, Ottawa, Canada.

An Architect, A Painter and A Sculptress Joined in Designing This Exquisite Lamp

The lines, proportions and coloring of most of the lamps you see in these days of commercialism are the work of designing departments of large factories. They are the fruits of a deep knowledge of what makes a "popular seller." But some people, the **Decorative Arts League** committee felt sure, would like a lamp designed purely with an eye to good taste, a lamp of artistic proportions and harmonious tones, a lamp embodying grace, symmetry and beauty rather than the long experience of the "salesman-designer" of what seems most in demand in retail stores.

Hence this exquisite little lamp you see pictured "Aurora," as it has been named by an artist, because of the purity of its Greek lines and tones.

"AURORA"
$3.50

A Labor of Love

For the delicate work of designing a lamp that should be a real work of art instead of a mere unit in a factory's production, and yet should be a practical and useful article of home-furnishing, the League enlisted the enthusiastic coöperation of a group of talented artists—one a famous architect skilled in the practical requirements of interior decorating, one a painter and genius in color-effects, and one a brilliant sculptress, a student of the great Rodin in Paris.

They caught the spirit of the League's idea and the designing of a lamp that would raise the artistic standards of home-lighting became to them a true labor of love. Model after model was made, studied and abandoned, until at last a design emerged with which not one of the three could find a fault.

Every Detail Perfect

One style of ornamentation after another was tried out, only to yield in the end to the perfect simplicity of the classic Greek line. Even such a small detail as the exact contour of the base was worked over and over again until it should blend in one continuous "stream" with the lines of the slender shaft. The graceful curves of the shaft itself, simple as they seem in the finished model, were the results of dozens of trials. The shape, the exact size, and the soft coloring of the shade were the product of many experiments.

The result is a masterpiece of Greek simplicity and balance. Not a thing could be added or taken away without marring the general effect—not the sixty-fourth of an inch difference in any moulding or curve but would be harmful. And yet with all the attention to artistic effect the practical knowledge of an experienced interior decorator has kept "Aurora" in perfect harmony with the actual requirements of the home. It blends with any style of furnishing, it adapts itself to boudoir or foyer-hall, to library or living room. And wherever you place it "Aurora" will add taste and refinement besides furnishing, with its tiltable shade, a thoroughly practical and mellow light wherever required.

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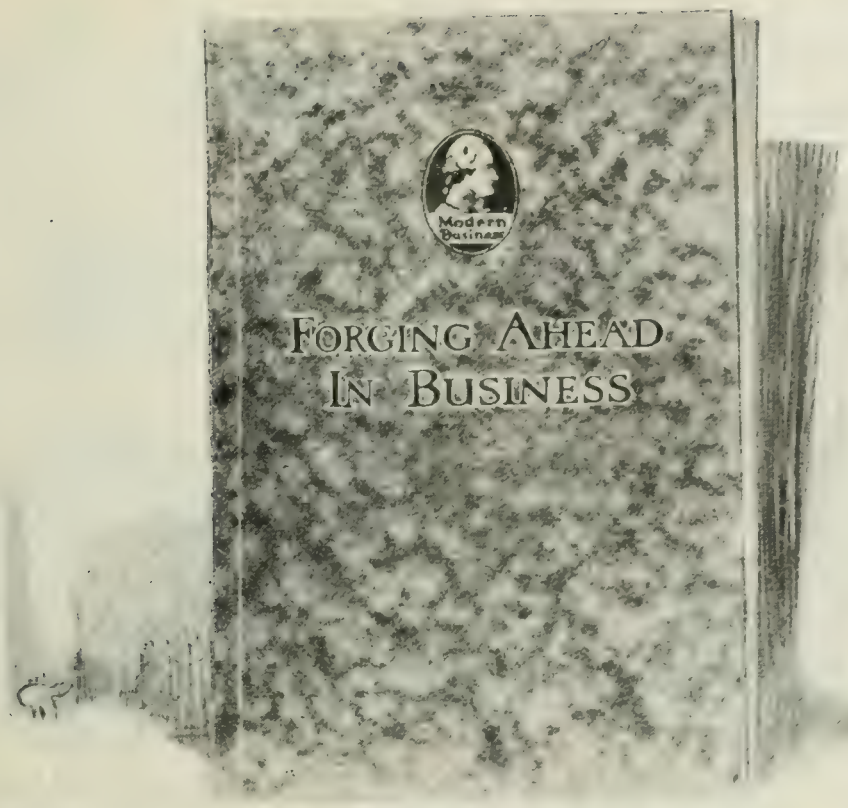

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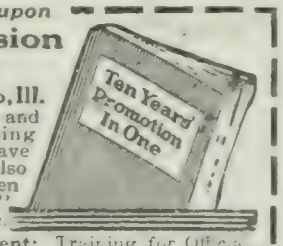

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Vol. LXXII, No. 11 New York, March 18, 1922 Whole Number 1665

TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

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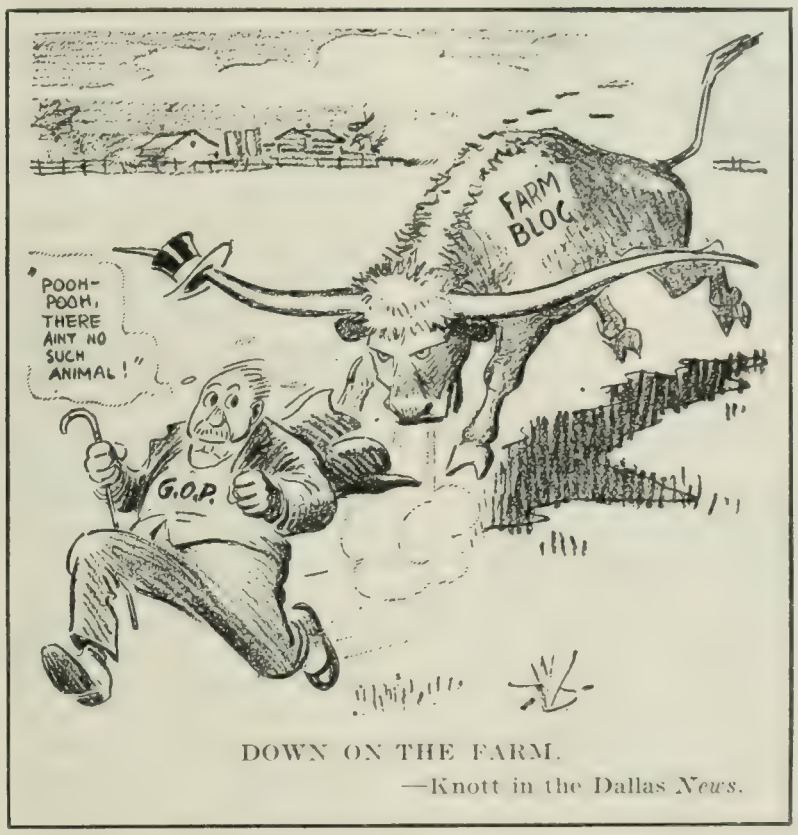
ONE YEAR OF REPUBLICAN RULE

WHEN A "ROCK-RIBBED" REPUBLICAN organ, reviewing the record of the first year since its party returned to power in all branches of the Government, avers that "this Congress is the worst we have had for twenty years," and asks despairingly "of what avail is a wise President and a strong Cabinet if it is their misfortune to be blocked in many directions by a recalcitrant Congress?" its criticism arrests attention. "Congress," the Boston *Transcript* continues, "is the liability of the Republican party to-day, the President and his Cabinet its great asset." The Congressional elections of November are now less than eight months distant and the preliminary skirmishings of the campaign are on. Yet despite the fact that a state of political war may be said to exist, we find other Republican papers beside *The Transcript* sending admonitory shots in the direction of the wearers of their own uniform in Congress. Thus the Independent Republican *Rocky Mountain News* of Denver states that the West, while believing in President Harding's sincerity and his anxiety to fulfil his promises, "is in doubt regarding the ability and intent of Congress, and is suspicious of some of its would-be leaders." The farmer, it declares, "is already in revolt" against the party in power.



DOWN ON THE FARM.
—Knott in the Dallas *News*.

"It is daily becoming more apparent," says the Republican Manchester *Union*, "that President Harding, much as he may dislike it, must take down from the wall the Big Stick which, since the Fourth of March, one year ago, has been accumulating dust, and begin to brandish it over the head of Congress, if so palpably headless a body may be said to have a head." Congress, with its overwhelming Republican majorities in both Houses, this New Hampshire paper goes on to say, "gummed up the tax revision program," "man-handled the whole tariff revision question," and made a "nauseating spectacle" of itself in its handling of the bonus problem. Its record, we read further, "must surely give every thoughtful Republican cause for alarm," for "unless some order soon comes out of the chaos that reigns on Capitol Hill, the party will lose control of the lower House in the fall elections and the country will again have to face divided councils such as obtained and made all progress difficult, if not impossible, during the last two years of the Wilson régime."

In balancing the books of President Harding's first year, agrees the Independent Republican Chicago *Evening Post*, "the average expert of political accountancy will rank it as eminently successful from an administrative standpoint, but fairly unsatisfactory in a legislative way." This member of the influential Shaffer chain of newspapers goes on to say:

"Its greatest achievement is undoubtedly the Washington Conference; its second greatest, the passage of the Budget Bill, the retaining of General Dawes, and the dawning of some sort of efficiency in the administration of government. But it is yet to be seen to what extent the Congress will ratify or negative these achievements.

"The President's lieutenants in the administrative government are for the most part men of high character and ability, in whom the country has conceived great confidence. His lieutenants in Congress have neither organized well nor led well. Unfortunately, Mr. Harding is pledged to a policy of non-interference with the legislative branch, and therefore has not applied to them, and for them, those measures of congressional discipline which successful Presidents before him have found necessary. Herein lie the germs of disintegration for his government, which may multiply and grow dangerous if he is not careful. Should the fact that he was once a Senator, that as a candidate he proclaimed in favor of executive aloofness from legislation, be allowed to hinder him from carrying out a program for which the people are holding him responsible?"

In another Independent pro-Harding paper, the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, we find the same distinction made between the achievements of the Executive and Legislative Departments under the Republican régime. And in many Independent and Democratic papers the same line is drawn. "Careful consideration of public opinion, as exprest in the newspapers of the United States, would disclose no falling off in Mr. Harding's personal popularity," says the *Christian Science Monitor*. This Boston paper, after complimenting the Administration on its progress toward a budget system and toward the refunding of the war debt, and on the success of the Washington Conference for the Limitation of Armaments, points out that the consummation of this success rests with the Senate, by which the Conference treaties must be ratified. And it continues:

"This fact leads to the consideration of the weakness of the Harding Administration—a weakness through which may

possibly enter the disintegrating factors that will lead to the summary ending of the new era of good feeling. For it has come to be the general feeling of the American people that a President is largely responsible for the acts of a Congress which is by partisan alignment nominally in sympathy with him. The Constitution may prescribe the distinct separation of the executive and the legislative departments. Nevertheless there has been no administration, in the last quarter-century at least, during which the President was not applauded if he compelled Congress to do his will by the lavish use of 'the big stick,' or harshly criticized if he withheld his influence and power and permitted Congress to legislate or to procrastinate according to its own will."

"The better qualities of the Republican administration of affairs are revealed in the executive branch of the Government;

HARDING ARRIVES AT THE FIRST MILESTONE OF HIS ADMINISTRATION, AND SEE WHO IS WITH HIM!

—Walker in the New York *Call*.

the worse qualities appear in the legislative branch," agrees the Democratic Brooklyn *Eagle*."

On March 4, speaking as a guest of the National Press Club, President Harding made the following statement:

"Some of you perhaps wonder how it feels to be President and what my recollections are. It seems to me that I have been President for twenty years. Life since I came to the White House has been so full there is scarcely an impression left of the life before. There is only one distinct one. I recall my previous conception of the Senate as compared with the one I have to-day, but no unkindliness is meant by that.

"There have been disappointments and dreams which have not come true. But I don't believe that any of you have fully understood the problems the Administration took up. And when I say that I am not critical nor unmindful of the fact that my distinguished predecessor was ill, and that the nation was adrift in war's aftermath. The problem of readjustment was infinitely more difficult than any of you imagined.

"If we accomplish nothing but the long step in getting back in the normal ways of government we will have at least accomplished something."

The general tendency of the press to blame Congress rather than the President for any disappointment that the year has brought moves Edward G. Lowry to remind us that "the first year is always the happiest for any President." Writing in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, Mr. Lowry says:

"It is the honeymoon year. Everybody wants to think well of the new Executive, whoever he may be. He starts with a great reservoir of public good-will.

"But this state of mind and popular attitude do not last forever. After a time the President must look out for himself. The path of his daily walk becomes increasingly more thorny. His qualities, his substance, his fiber, his endurance are tested. He must be willing to fight for his beliefs and his policies. He must be not only willing, but he must be able to fight.

"A year in the White House has had a visible effect on Mr. Harding. His outstanding qualities of kindliness, courtesy and simplicity have stood him in good stead. His mind moves at precisely the right rate of speed with the times. His emollient equality is a great asset and makes easy what without it would be impossible. Being President has increased his stature, but left him still a kindly, simple, friendly human being, who above all things dreads a row. He has not yet met the ordeal by battle."

A curious contrast is afforded by two summaries of the outstanding achievements of the Republican Administration during the past year, one reflecting a favorable and one an unfavorable view-point. The first, in the Washington *Herald*, an Independent journal which has supported Mr. Harding, reads:

"Among the solid accomplishments for the country's benefit may be listed the following:

"Outstanding Liberty bonds and Victory notes have been increased in value $2,000,000,000, the latter going above par.

"Retail prices have shown a horizontal reduction of 25 per cent.

"The public debt has been decreased $3,700,000,000 and the annual taxation has been reduced $750,000,000.

"Energetic efforts to relieve the depression of the farming situation, through authorization of loans for development and for exporting products and the passage of emergency tariff schedules, have been rewarded by real results. Agricultural products totaling 20,000,000 tons were sold abroad during 1921, a record for all time.

"Abnormally high wages of war-time were readjusted downward some 17 per cent., a change causing little real monetary loss because of reduction of living costs.

"The establishment of the budget system has brought government economy in expenditures and promises more for the future. The outlook is for a $3,500,000,000 budget for the coming fiscal year.

"The Department of Justice and other Federal agencies have waged a vigorous campaign against certain insidious combines, notably those in the structural supply and building industries, this activity being in no small measure responsible for a long-awaited building boom."

The second and contrasting summary is from the Newark *Evening News*, an Independent paper which supported President Wilson and the League of Nations:

"Call the roll of achievement of the Party of Efficiency.

"Budget? No assurance yet that Congress will keep within limits.

"Tax reform? A bogus, makeshift measure that utterly repudiates party promises.

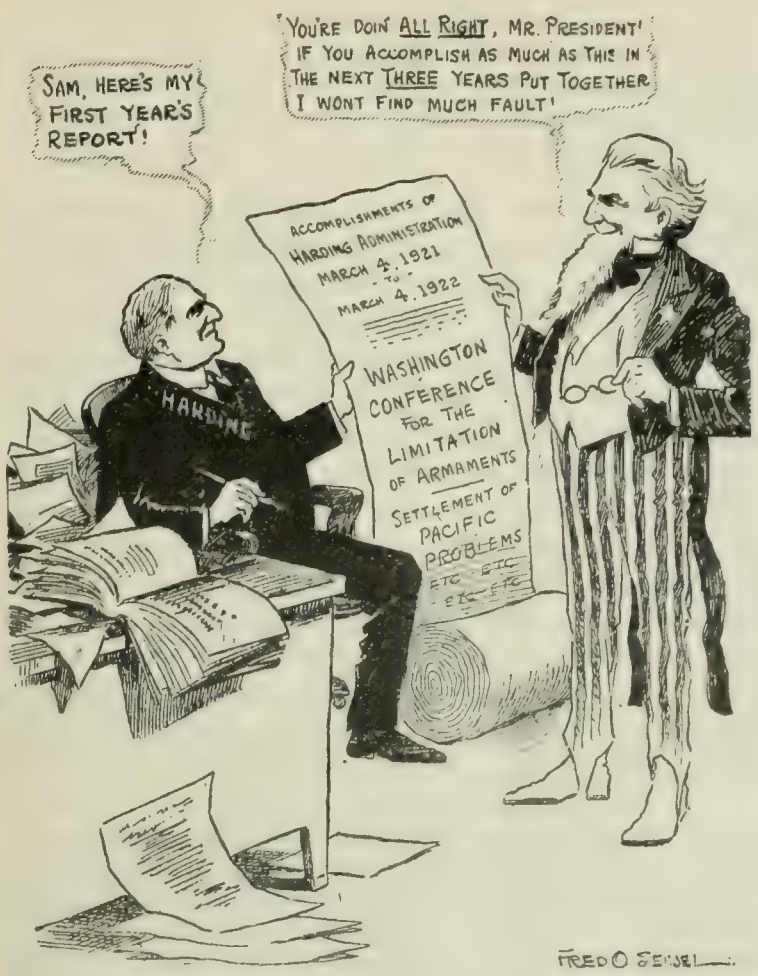
"Tariff? An 'emergency' measure that failed, because it could not put up the prices of what the farmer raised in excess of American consumption. A general tariff fifteen months in the making, on which there is not yet even an agreement as to the basic principle on which duties shall be levied.

"Allied debt funding? A commission named, but subjected to such arbitrary restrictions as to terms to be imposed upon debtor countries as in some instances absolutely to estop progress.

"Economy? Genuine armament reduction assured, but a Congressional largess to able-bodied service men in prospect, which will disburse more than saved in cutting armament costs and by the appropriation shaving of the budget director.

"Foreign relations? A brood of treaties inaugurated because 'Wilsonism' has to be repudiated and this country kept out of the League; treaties of th most solemn and binding character, but of which our spokesmen pretend, before the ink on them is dry, that they do not surrender a vestige of sovereignty, but are only ropes of sand; an official attitude that has driven stricken Europe to realize we will not help her where we can; an unwillingness to participate in the Economic Conference at Genoa, for fear of committal to something less than selfish; an attitude of aloofness that is driving Britain squarely into the arms of France in a potentially menacing twenty-year alliance."

What may be regarded as an official defense of the Repub-



TURNING THE FIRST CORNER.

—Seibel in the Albany *Knickerbocker Press*.

HOORAY! THE FIRST EGG!!

—Alley in the Memphis *Commercial Appeal*.

THE FIRST REPUBLICAN YEAR—THROUGH OPPOSITE ENDS OF THE TELESCOPE.

lican record was delivered in the House by Representative Fess, of Ohio, Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee. As quoted by the Associated Press, he said in part:

"One year ago President Harding found the nation with her relations with many foreign countries strained almost to the breaking point, her fundamental principles under discussion, her historic significance in question, her population surfeited with the profits of war and wild extravagance, her industries inflated and problems of reconstruction complicated and imminent.

"To-day she sees peace again established with all countries, foreign relations resumed with honor to ourselves and complete justice to others, the finest attitude of the world toward our moral leadership as evinced in the Arms Conference, a policy of proper reward for the defenders of the nation's rights, and an administration operating on the soundest principles of economy, with a reduction in our public debt of $3,700,000,000, and a three-quarter-billion-dollar reduction in annual taxation."

The Democratic characterization of the present Congress as "a do-nothing Congress" was answered by Senator Lodge with the statement that: "I know I am speaking within bounds when I say that no Congress in time of peace has ever shown such an amount of important, effective and remedial legislation as has been enacted by the present Congress since it has been in session." And on the subject of the Arms Conference the Massachusetts Senator said:

"More was done by the Conference for the world's peace in twelve weeks than has been done anywhere else in twice as many years. There are questions which arise above the region of politics, but the fact remains that it was under a Republican President that steps have been taken under which a thoroughly American policy has been carried out in the conference at Washington by a delegation representing both political parties with a success recognized by the entire world."

On the other hand there are many Democratic papers that agree with the New York *World* (Dem.) when it declares that "at the end of its first year the Harding Administration finds itself politically bankrupt." The dominating thought of the voter in November, predicts *The World*, will be "to punish the Republicans for their perfidy, their duplicity and their broken faith." The record of the Sixty-seventh Congress moves the New York *Times* (Dem.) to fear lest "representative government itself be brought under reproach." "There is dissatisfaction everywhere," declares Governor Cox's Dayton *News* (Dem.). "The most persistent question at the time of the inauguration was: What will President Harding do to bring about an association of nations?" says the Pittsburgh *Post* (Dem.), which adds: "After a year the question is as far as ever from being answered." "The party of prosperity has brought no prosperity," notes the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* (Dem.). Republicans "are united on nothing," avers the Columbia *Record* (Dem.). The past twelve months have been "a year wasted," in the opinion of the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* (Dem.). And in the Richmond *News Leader* (Dem.), which looks to the future, we read:

"For the immediate future the Harding Administration, of course, will attempt to capitalize the Arms Conference and will ask for the reelection of a Republican Congress as recognition of that achievement by the executive. The game will be played in this way not merely because the Conference is the best card in the Republican hand, but also because it is virtually the only trump they have. The record of Congress certainly is not one of which any Republican who wishes to preserve a reputation for accuracy can speak with admiration. Meantime, of course, the Republicans will attempt to mend their hold in Congress and to pass some at least of the laws for which the country is clamoring. From the Democratic view-point, as already intimated, it probably should be hoped that the country will not repudiate the Republican Congress this autumn, as it deserves. A decline there will be, inevitably, in the majority; a reversal is not to be desired immediately by Democrats. Far better it is to let the Republicans struggle on for two years in futile efforts at injudicious compromise. Then, by 1924, the country will be ready to throw them out both from Congress and from the White House."

OUR DISAPPEARING ARMY

THE BUSINESS OF CUTTING DOWN the American Army, which has been going on more or less briskly ever since the Armistice of 1918, has received a set-back. At least that is the interpretation commonly put upon the chorus of protests, led by President Harding, which arose throughout the land when Congress attempted to make an additional cut in the 137,000 men who now constitute the total armed land forces of the United States. It was a small matter that started the present protest, a matter of only some 15,000 men. When the Army dropt from 4,000,000 to 175,000, those who had tears to shed or protests to make, shed or made them in comparative seclusion. When additional blows from Congress reduced the 175,000 to approximately 137,000, only professional military men took very much notice. But when, in the early part of the present month, Congress recommended a further reduction to 115,000 men, authoritative voices raised a warning that, even in the matter of cutting armies, we might have too much of a good thing. General Pershing, who previously had plead for economy and a small army, went to see President Harding. President Harding called aloud on Congress, as the newspaper headlines announced, to "HALT DRASTIC ARMY CUT," and nearly all the country that has been heard from since then agrees that the President is right.

Economy is the impulse actuating Congress in this attempted cut of our military establishment. At least $50,000,000, and possibly $60,000,000, reports the New York *Times*, may be slashed from the budget estimate prepared by the War Department. This saving entails the reduction of the enlisted strength of the Army 15,000 men below the 130,000 which the War Department considered the absolute minimum. The Congressional plan also provides that the number of officers be limited to 11,000 as compared with the present strength of 12,900. Both Secretary Weeks and General Pershing, the report continues, urged that provision be made for an Army of 150,000 men, and—

"The subcommittee, in deciding upon 11,000 as the maximum number of officers, has disregarded the recommendation of General Pershing, who outlined plans for 'weeding out' inefficient officers to bring the force down to 12,000 in the expectation of then increasing the officer personnel to 14,000 by commissioning officers in the junior grades.

"A reduction of the Army to 115,000 enlisted strength, it was pointed out by department officials, would mean an actual effective force of little more than 105,000 men, as the regular turnover, due to expiring enlistments, keeps about 10,000 men on the average continuously out of active ranks."

The reduction of the Army as planned by Congress, says Secretary of War Weeks, will mean "a decrease of at least one-third in the number of Army forts, posts, flying-fields and training-camps of this country," since with a force of 100,000 men it would be impossible to man these forts, camps and fields even with a sufficient number of men "to drill a squad." We must retain a sufficient regular Army to be "an expansible nucleus," concludes the New York *Times*, opposing the projected cut. The New York *Tribune* believes that the 130,000 men asked for by the President "is the minimum of sound military economy and of national requirements." The New York *Globe*, protesting that it has been "a consistent and an ardent advocate of a reduction in naval as well as in military expenditures," objects that "Congress has gone beyond all reason." In this newspaper's view:

"The proposed wholesale reduction in the Army and Navy personnel shows Congress in its least intelligent mood. It is attempting to do a good thing badly. Its ineptitude injures the cause it would further and defeats its own ends.

"The purpose of military legislation should be to preserve the minimum organization requisite to perform national police work and, in the case of an important war, to defend the country until new armies could be raised and trained. The essential of such a program is the retention of a skeleton organization. An Army which lacked the men to train new levies in any one of the important divisions would be fatally defective. It would, for example, be absurd not to make provision for an adequate skeleton artillery or air division. General Pershing and the President have argued that a total force of 130,000 is the least which can bear the burdens. Their counsel should be heeded."

"In proceeding on the theory that the American people are demanding great and unscientifically made reductions in provision for the maintenance for the national defense," agrees the Washington *Post*, "Congress is endeavoring to respond to a sentiment which does not exist. The President has more accurately sensed the spirit of public opinion. . . . The Army and Navy must be studied and visualized as an entity and not hacked here and there in a scheme of piecemeal retrenchment." The Pittsburgh *Chronicle-Telegraph* calls for more training camps, with a regular Army able to take care of this training and serve as an "expansible nucleus." The San Antonio *Light* fears that Congress may "disrupt the plans of the nation's military experts, and by cutting down appropriations make it impossible to train the young men of the country for future emergencies"; and the Omaha *Bee* presents this defense of the American officers whom Congress proposes to reduce:

"No army in all the world is more efficiently officered than that of the United States. The suggestion that Congress penalize the young men in the Army by reducing their pay below the level for the grade will, it is estimated, effect a saving of $4,000,000, but how will the American people stand, after employing one of these young men, inducing him to give over his other prospects in life, then to cut his pay, because he is not a veteran in the Service? Cheese-paring can be carried too far."

Both the *Army and the Navy Journal* and the *Army and Navy Register* oppose the proposed swing of the Congressional ax in page editorials wherein Congress is accused of thinking more of its political fences than of the needs of the country. The *Army and Navy Journal* mentions, among the leading newspapers opposed to a further reduction in the size of the Army, the Boston *Transcript*, the Chicago *Tribune*, the Chicago *Daily News*, the Kansas City *Star*, The New York *Times*, The New York *Tribune*, the Hearst newspapers, the Washington *Post* and the Washington *Herald*. Protesting that any proposals for reducing the Army must consider the requirements of the organized reserve, the San Francisco *Chronicle* gives this résumé of the plan our country is now following:

"The country has adopted the policy of a small regular Army, a National Guard and an organized reserve. The plan of the National Guard calls for close correlation with and guidance by the regular Army. That of the reserve calls for training of officers, non-commissioned officers and specialists so that the nation will always have available for time of danger all the expert elements of an adequate army. It is a plan to assure the framework of a force sufficient for any emergency, without the expense of maintaining an immense military establishment.

"A recent study of the ultimate requirements of the authorized establishment assigns 2,521 officers as the number necessary to duties essential to an effective mobilization of regular Army, National Guard and the organized reserve. To the educational system for the professional development of officers and enlisted specialists 2,260 officers is the number calculated. To duty with the National Guard, organized reserves, reserve officers' training camps and training centers the allocation is 3,344 officers.

"This is practically one-half the total estimated ultimate requirement of 16,652 officers. The remainder of the total is required for that part of the Army in the United States available for emergency, for the coast defenses and for the Philippines, Hawaii, Panama canal and Porto Rico. It should be stated that these figures are in excess of the present estimated requirement, which calls for only 13,000 officers for the coming year.

"It was on this basis that the regular Army was cut to its present numbers. Perhaps it is possible to reduce it still farther. But it is certain that it must not be cut too far or we have no foundation left for that framework of a reserve."

PLANNING A "PAINLESS" BONUS

THERE WAS ONCE A MOSES who could strike a rock in the desert and the waters would gush forth to cool the parched throats of thirsting thousands; there were once oracles which would answer the most puzzling questions propounded by perplexed statesmen. A careful reading of the dispatches of the able Washington correspondents describing from day to day the worries over the bonus issue suggests that our leaders in Congress would welcome a financial Moses to conjure streams of revenue into being at the touch of his magic rod or a Delphic oracle that would tell how money can be raised without making anybody pay it. For the whole trouble over the bonus, which, the dispatches report, is making more strife in Congress than any issue that has arisen for several sessions, is summed up by the editor of a farm weekly, who observes: "When some one thinks of a way to take a few billions of dollars from the pockets of the taxpayers without raising any objection from them, the bonus question will have been settled." "The job is not an easy one," comments another writer, who notes the long sessions and laborious plannings of the House Ways and Means Committee. Scheme after scheme for raising revenue has been abandoned, as it met popular or Congressional disfavor. Congressman Fordney has evolved a scheme which practically eliminates cash payments for the present, which means no new taxes, no large drafts on the Treasury for three years, a "painless" bonus, so to speak. But this has called down upon itself a perfect storm of protest, particularly from banking authorities and the press, as will be noted further on.

Newspaper readers will remember that various proposals for borrowing the money for "adjusted compensation" or raising it by new taxes went by the board when President Harding told Mr. Fordney last month that the only plan that commended itself to him was a sales tax, and that if Congress didn't care for a sales tax, "it would be wise to let the legislation go over." But a sales tax, as a Boston editor puts it, is a thing "from which the Congressional stalwarts have shied in trepidation," and it soon became evident that the House leaders would have none of it. Opposition to the bonus developed in both Houses, the New York papers listing from eleven to twenty-four Senators as definitely "anti-bonus." Attention became focused on some means of eliminating or reducing the cash cost of the bonus. The plan for "adjusted service certificates"—really bonds with an insurance provision—was devised as a substitute for the cash payment section of the original measure, and was included in the bill reported to the House of Representatives on March 7.

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A TROUBLESOME BREW.

—Williams in the Chicago *Tribune*.

When this plan was announced, writes a correspondent of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "the attitude in Congress was one of prayerful thankfulness for being pulled out of a bad political bog." Correspondents generally agree that the bill thus framed can be passed in the House, but, we read in a New York *World* dispatch, "there is no chance of the bill passing the Senate in its present form." President Harding's attitude toward the Fordney plan was set forth in a White House statement of March 7, which said:

"The Executive has exprest the opinion that a sales tax or postponement of the legislation was the only thing he could suggest regarding the bonus. He is still of the same mind."

To some correspondents this statement foretokens an executive veto, in case the House bill should be adopted by the Senate.

The new certificate plan seems to the Boston *Post* (Dem.) "the most feasible yet devised." In the opinion of the New York *Daily News* (Ind.) it meets the anti-bonus argument that the Treasury can not stand any new considerable outlay at present. The plan is thus summed up with an approving word by the Kansas City *Journal* (Rep.):

"It materially increases the ultimate amount to be paid to the service men by the taxpayers, but it also postpones the actual payment by the Government for three years, which period includes the two years during which $6,500,000,000 of short-date Government indebtedness matures. "The plan in brief is:

"Outright payments to men drawing $50 or less. The face value of the adjusted service certificate to be issued for the remainder would be equal to the adjusted service pay ($1.00 a day for domestic service and $1.25 a day for foreign service, less the $60 bonus paid at the time of discharge), increased by 25 per cent. plus compound interest thereon for twenty years at the rate of 4½ per cent. a year. The total face value [which would go to the surviving beneficiary in case of death] thus would be approximately three times the amount of cash that a veteran would receive under the cash feature. Immediately after the certificate

THEN AND NOW.

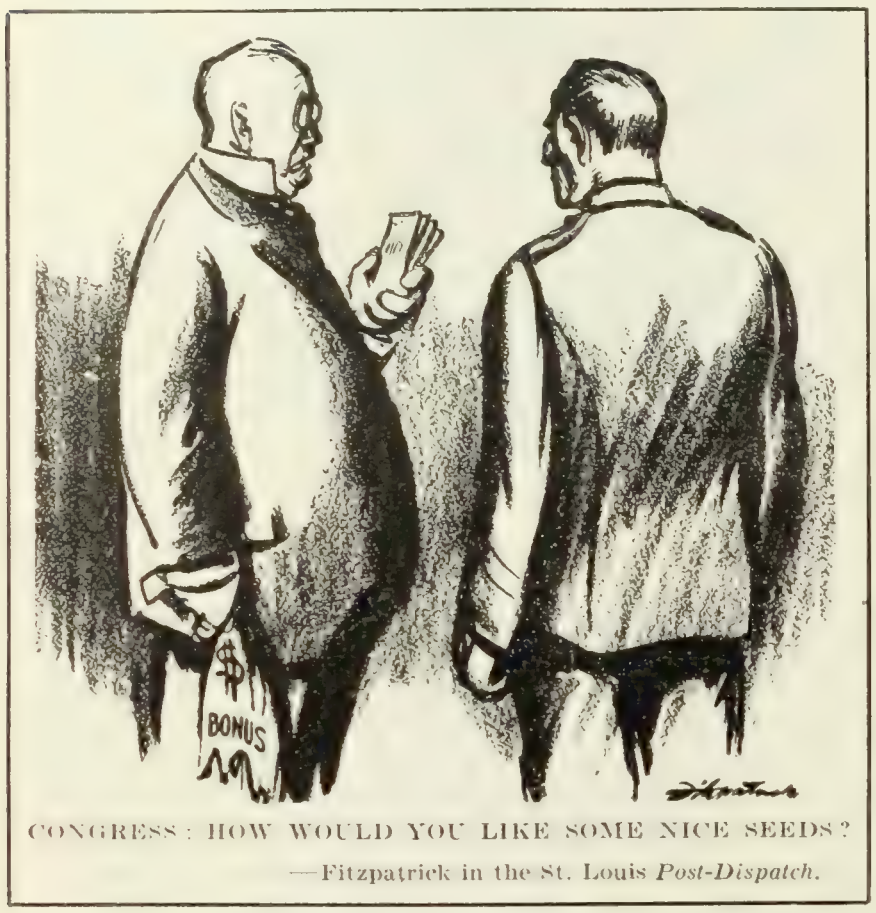
—Moynahan in the New York *Daily News*.

was received the service man could obtain from a bank an amount equal to 50 per cent. of the total of the adjusted service pay, or nearly twice the sum provided in direct cash payments. If, at the expiration of three years, the sum thus obtained, plus interest, had not been paid by the service man, the bank could make demand on the Federal Treasury for the amount due.

"Provisions respecting loans to be made by the Government on the certificates after three years would be retained in the bill.

"It is not contemplated to make any change in the four alternative features of the adjusted compensation plan—vocational training, land grants, insurance and aid in home building."

But this "pawn-broker's bill," as its critics call it, has aroused what seems to the New York *Herald* "a storm of protests unparalleled in national legislation." It has been condemned by Secretary Mellon, and by bankers not only in New York but throughout the country. Senator Glass, who framed the Federal Reserve Act, considers the certificate plan "the most vicious proposal yet made." The service men, he explains, would apply to the banks for loans. Then either the banks would have to refuse in self-defense to make the loans or else they would "make the loans and become so choked up with unmarketable frozen assets that an impossible business situation would be created." Congressman McFadden fears enactment of the plan would mean the crippling of our financial system, would hurt business and would lay the ground "for exploitation of the soldier by the banks."



CONGRESS: HOW WOULD YOU LIKE SOME NICE SEEDS?

—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*.

But such criticisms are mild, modest and moderate when compared with press denunciation of the Fordney plan. "Seldom has a queerer maggot pullulated in the cerebral chambers of men still outside of Bedlam," we read in the usually calm New York *Times*. It appears "too childish for consideration even by Congressmen" to the New Orleans *Times-Picayune*. Other editorial views are summed up in such words as "monstrosity," "economic idiocy," "travesty," "bogus," "buncombe," "subterfuge," "grotesque," "a bargain-counter bonus," which appear in papers representing communities like New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Louisville, Cleveland and Chicago. It is "a bonus for loan sharks," explains the Republican New York *Tribune*, because "it means putting a very large part of the bonus into the hands of loan sharks, who will discount the certificates when the men receiving them need the money, and become the creditors of the Government for the principal." It is a "counterfeit bonus," concludes the Democratic Chicago *Journal*, because "the Republican party is trying to buy the soldier vote with counterfeit money, and 'shinplasters' at that."

TO CALM THE JARRING RADIO WAVES

THE OLD EXPRESSION, "FREE AS AIR," appears to be rapidly losing its significance, for, remarks the New York *Evening Mail*, "with the coming of radiotelephony, the air is no longer as free as it used to be." For the rapid growth of this new science has developed so many intricate problems, affecting so many hundreds of thousands throughout the country, that Secretary of Commerce Hoover recently held what was called a Radio Conference in Washington. Radio engineers, radio amateurs, representatives of radio corporations, the Senate, the House, technical schools, and the War, Navy, Agricultural, and Post-office Departments were present to give their sides of the case. The unanimity of the Conference in agreeing to radio control so surprized Mr. Hoover, notes the Cincinnati *Times-Star*, that he spoke of it as being "one of the few instances on record in which the people of the United States were united in their desire for more regulation." "If the Secretary can divide and subdivide the wave lengths among all classes of radio users, he may be known in history as the great wave-splitter," facetiously remarks the Chicago *Daily News*.

Editors, careful to admit that they are novices in this new science, generally agree that there is need for regulation in order to obtain by way of the ether the maximum amount of entertainment, news service, weather reports, and commercial messages. "But how to formulate regulations that will suit all classes is a poser," says the New York *Times*. What Secretary Hoover did early in the Conference was to appoint from experts in attendance at Washington a legal committee, a technical committee, and a committee to study the problems of broadcasting stations and amateurs alike. The Birmingham *News* hopes that Mr. Hoover, "as a sort of super-air traffic policeman, may be able to solve the difficult proposition."

It was twenty-one years ago, recalls the Denver *Rocky Mountain News*, "that the world awoke one morning, rubbed its eyes, and learned that the Atlantic Ocean had been bridged without wires." So wireless telegraphy, as a science, is comparatively old. Wireless telephony, however, has been perfected since the World War. Already, says a Department of Commerce official, there are at least 700,000 radio receiving outfits in the United States, of which 40,000 are within a hundred miles of New York City; nine months ago there were less than 50,000 such outfits. There are thirty-five broadcasting stations in eighteen different States, and one in the District of Columbia. As A. Leonard Smith, Jr., writes in the New York *Times*, "the layman can only stand and gasp at the progress of the wireless; it is just as easy to purchase a radiotelephone to-day as it is to buy a toothbrush, and it is an equally simple matter to use one." The growth of broadcasting, in particular, and the resultant necessity for regulations, are explained by W. W. Jermane in the Seattle *Times:*

"The State Agricultural College of Wisconsin was the first institution of its kind to begin broadcasting crop information and prices to farmers. It began last fall with three subscribers; to-day 127 sets of receiving instruments are eagerly taking everything it sends out. The agricultural colleges of New York and Ohio were the next to take up this new work, and their experience has been as successful as that of Wisconsin. The theory is that before long the farmer will have a wireless receiving set just as he now has a telephone, and that it will take the place of the telephone for everything but communications between individuals.

"The business possibilities of the new system are great. Already a limited number of farmers are receiving crop and market information just as reliable and as prompt as that which a stock broker gets in his office from his ticker. The number of farmers desiring this information is perhaps one hundred times greater than the companies manufacturing the apparatus can supply, and the orders are increasing almost in a geometrical ratio. Not only may the farmer, and the city dweller as well, get business information, but he is put in touch with public speeches, concerts, and entertainments of all kinds.

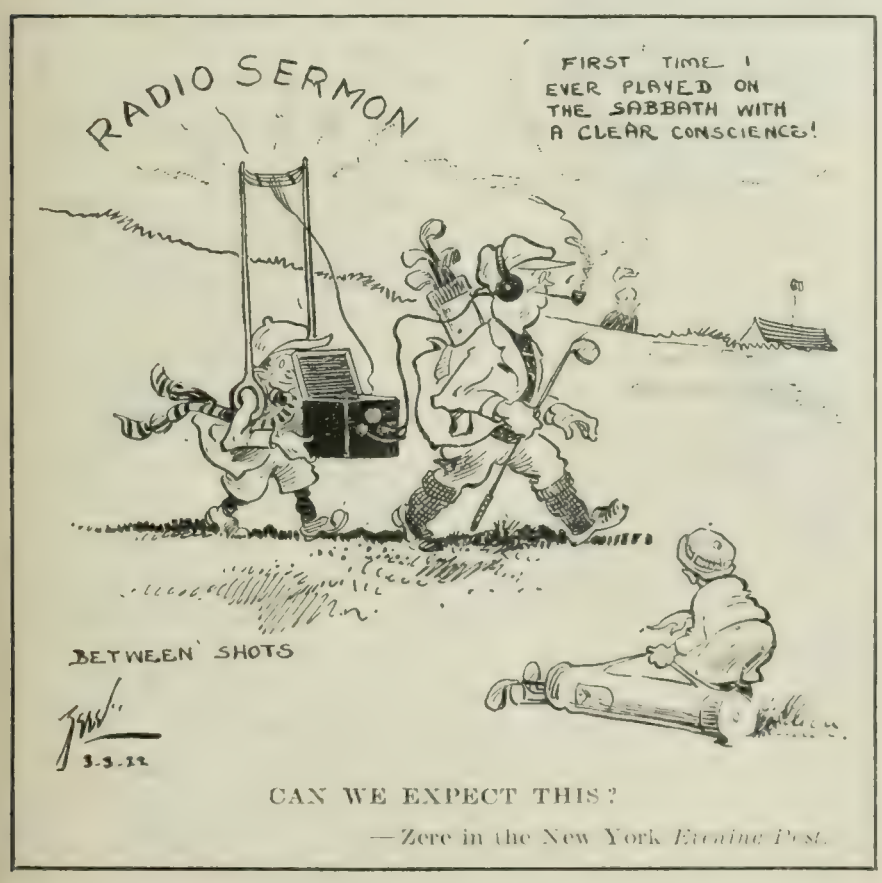
"The Government's interest in the wireless telephone began during the World War, when there was a shortage of radio opera-

tors. It encouraged amateurs in every way, and recruited its war force from their ranks. Now, however, instead of having to urge amateurs to take up his new business the Government is flooded with applications from people in all parts of the country who want licenses for sending stations.

"It was out of this condition that the Radio Conference developed. The craze has become so wide-spread that it is highly necessary that something be done to coordinate all wireless processes, so that radio operators will not drown each other out."

"The most gratifying result of the Conference," as the New York *Evening Mail* sees it, "is Mr. Hoover's determination that the inventive genius of the American small boy shall not be restrained." "Other and greater interests never get anywhere with the Secretary when they 'pick on' the American small boy," reports Frank J. Taylor, in the New York *Globe*, which now publishes a weekly "Radio" section of 32 small pages. "Mr. Hoover has two small boys of his own, and one of them has a wireless telephone set in the attic," explains this writer. Besides, points out another writer in the New York *World*, "these amateurs have invested several millions of dollars in their apparatus, and therefore have certain property rights which should be protected." "That some form of regulation is becoming necessary, no one denies," declares the Terre Haute *Tribune*, "but amateurs, who are performing a useful service to the public, should not be harassed." However, notes the Indianapolis *News*, "it is important that whatever is done be done quickly, because the (broadcasting) service is expanding at an astonishing rate." Says the Los Angeles *Times* which, like the Detroit *News* and many other newspapers, has established a broadcasting station:

"Radiotelephony has come to stay and in no sense will it handicap or interfere with other established methods of communication. The commercial telephone is not to be put out of commission and the land service of the telegraph will continue in full importance. On the other hand, the radiotelephone is not to be considered in the light of a fad or a toy, for it opens a definite field of educational research, the value of which has already been acknowledged by the Government and by the public.



CAN WE EXPECT THIS?

—Zere in the New York *Evening Post*.

"Radiotelephony has made possible the voice contact with an audience of thousands and tens of thousands without the necessity of assembling humanity under one roof. It is preeminently a home acquisition, bringing to the fireside of the family circle news, music and other attractions."

In addition to the Navy's powerful Arlington station, near Washington, the Government now has 230 radio land stations, writes Edward Thierry, in the Charlotte *Observer*. Continues this writer:

"Out of the air come daily news bulletins, lectures, sermons, vocal and instrumental concerts, operas, market reports, government time signals, shipping news, weather forecasts, fashion

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SENDING A CONCERT BY RADIOTELEPHONE.

The small horn in front of the singer transmitting the vocal notes and the large "Morning Glory" receiver over his shoulder catching the instrumental notes.

tips, agricultural reports, church services and children's bed-time stories.

"Radio broadcasting service is available in all parts of the United States. The daily audience that listens in probably numbers more than 1,000,000 people.

"There are 14,000 amateur transmitting stations operated by enthusiastic experimenters and capable of short-distance broadcasting. Numerous Government stations broadcast official business, but also can be used in distributing speeches or messages to the country at large."

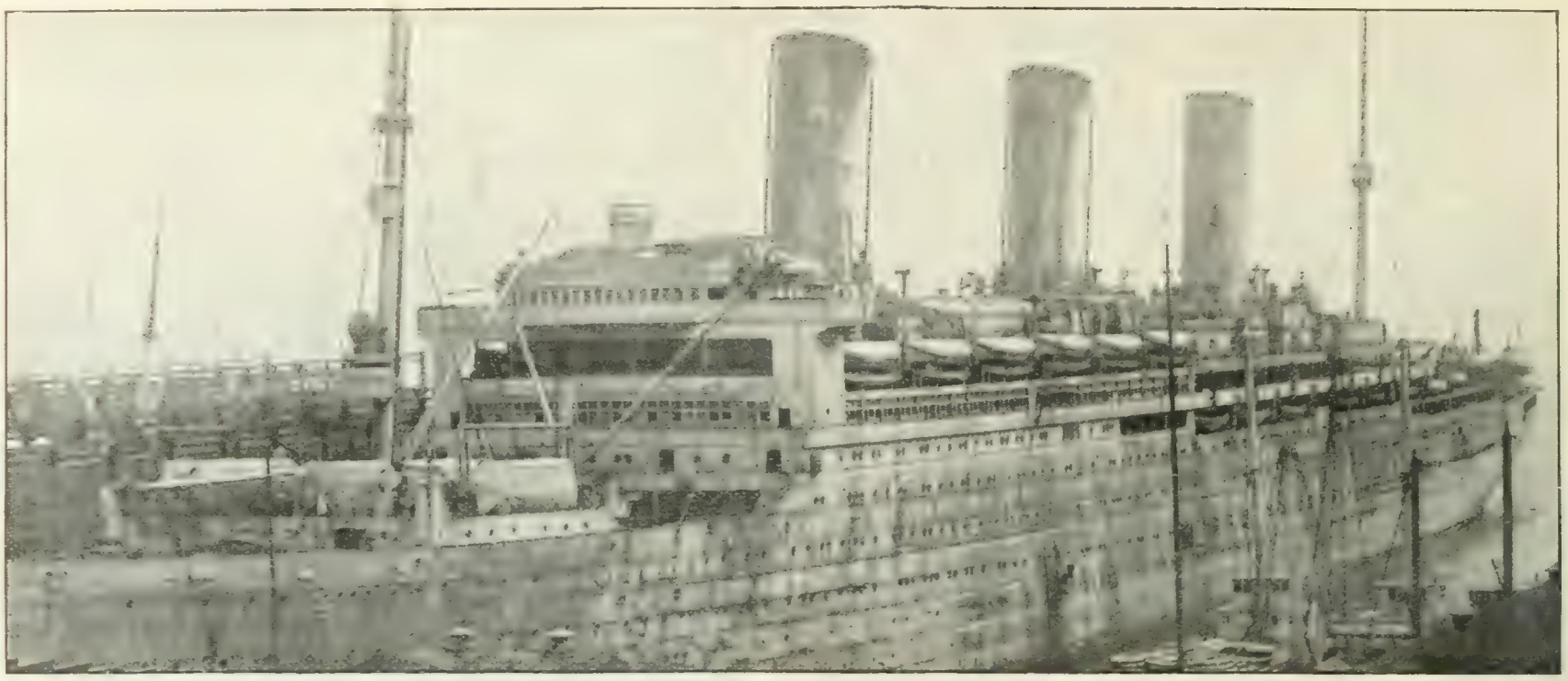
Representative White, of Maine, was a member of the Radio Conference. In his opinion, according to the Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*—

"We will have to grant exclusive right to certain wave lengths just as we grant franchises to public service corporations, and these must be revocable, because we can not give absolute property rights to the ether, which is the common property of all the people.

"There is a sharp conflict now between the branches of the Government and private users, and a controversy between the branches of Government itself. Some one has to put each of the conflicting interests within the proper limits. Doubtless we must have legislation to cover it."

"There is also a furious conflict between powerful private interests to establish a sort of monopoly of the air," asserts the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*. "Systems of regulation are well advanced in Europe," this paper tells us, "while control of aerial communication is only about to begin in the United States." The outlook is not altogether hopeless, however, we gather from many editorials. As the Providence *Bulletin* remarks:

"Radio devotees are taking comfort from their confidence in the good judgment of Mr. Hoover, his ability to recognize the cultural and educational possibilities of the radiophone, and his disposition toward human kindliness. The matter of needed regulation is in the hands of the Department of Commerce, the Department of Commerce is in the hands of Mr. Hoover, and Mr. Hoover is controlled by sound sense and good-will."



THE *LEVIATHAN* WOULD EARN A SUBSIDY OF NEARLY A MILLION DOLLARS.

On the plan of subsidy payment in proportion to speed, size, and distance traveled, this 21-knot, 54,000-ton ship would, as estimated by the New York *World*, draw $907,000 in subsidies per annum, from which any sums paid for carrying mail would be subtracted.

A $30,000,000 BONUS FOR SHIPPING

"IF THE BOWL HAD BEEN STRONGER," said the three wise men of Gotham, "our song had been longer." "All we need is a stronger bowl," say our ship owners; "if the Government will only pay for the strengthening, we will keep the American flag flying over the finest bowl that ever sailed the seas; if it will not, we must leave the sailing of bowls to people who have the support of their Governments or who can operate more cheaply." The whole ship subsidy question, now being discust in the press and at Washington, seems to resolve itself into this: , the taxpayer must pay to strengthen this merchant marine "bowl," or else the wise men of Gotham and our other seaports must leave the ocean-carrying trade for the most part to others. Just at present this simple problem is complicated by the existence of an enormous and extremely costly fleet of government-owned ships, which hardly anybody wants the Government to continue to operate, but which no one except the Government, apparently, can afford to operate. President Harding offers a solution in the form of a $30,000,000 annual subsidy, which is to bear as lightly as possible upon the taxpayer. In a general way press comment on this plan follows the traditional sectional and party lines of cleavage on ship subsidies in general; the coasts and the Republicans approving; the Democrats and the interior disapproving or doubting.

Since the advocates of the President's plan are content for the most part to repeat and endorse his arguments, these should be briefly noted. The problem as he sees it and as he phrased it in his speech of February 28, is to turn the ships we have "and our experience and aspirations into the effective development of an ocean-going shipping service" to assure commercial eminence in peace and to "be our guaranty of defense in case that peace is disturbed." The President declares that shipping is not a sectional matter and gives a word of commendation to the proposed Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterway. The President's concrete suggestions are based on Shipping Board recommendations. They take it for granted that the Shipping Board fleet is to be sold at once at market prices. The main features of the proposals, now embodied in bills submitted to Congress, are sketched as follows in the President's speech:

"In lieu of discriminating duties on imports brought to us in American bottoms it is proposed to take 10 per cent. of all duties collected on imports brought to us in American or foreign bottoms, and create therefrom a merchant marine fund. To this fund shall be added the tonnage charges, taxes and fees imposed on vessels entering the ports of continental United States, also such sums as are payable to American vessels by the Post-office Department for the transportation by water of foreign mails, parcel posts excepted.

"Out of this fund shall be paid the direct aid in the development and maintenance of an American merchant marine.

"I will not attempt the details of requirements or limitations, save to say that all vessels thus remunerated shall carry the United States mails, except parcel post, free of cost; and that all such remuneration must end whenever the owner of any vessel or vessels shall have derived a net operating income in excess of 10 per cent. per annum upon his actual investment, and thereafter the owners shall pay 50 per cent. of such excess earnings to the merchant marine fund until the full amount of subsidy previously received is returned to its source."

President Harding estimates that his program would cost about $15,000,000 the first year, and might eventually be $30,000,000 a year. But our marine needs indirect as well as direct aid. So the President suggests that government officials be expected to travel on American ships; that the Army and Navy transport service be discontinued; that cheaper insurance be afforded; that there be preferential rail and steamship rates on through shipments in American vessels; that railroads be permitted to own ships engaged in foreign trade; that the monopoly of coastwise trade be extended to the Philippines; that a certain proportion of immigrants shall be carried in American ships; that a merchant marine naval reserve be established. The bills before Congress provide that from sales of Shipping Board vessels a fund be established to be loaned at not less than two per cent. for the building of new ships.

Thus, declares the Philadelphia *Evening Ledger* (Ind. Rep.), President Harding "sponsors a plan for restoring the sheen to a gem of the ocean that lacked luster for a full half century." In the opinion of the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), "he is asking national participation in a venture with which national prosperity is intimately bound up." In the first place, as the Washington *Post* sees it, "we can well afford to pay for the maintenance of a merchant fleet without which the nation would be badly crippled in time of war." This unofficial mouthpiece of the Administration continues:

"All transportation, regardless of its character, is deserving of government encouragement, and if necessary financial assistance if it constitutes a national utility and an agency of defense.

"The chief weakness of the United States is upon the seas, because of the neglect of the merchant marine. The nation must face the situation and build up its own overseas carrying system. If this can be done for $30,000,000 a year, as proposed by President Harding, the cost is a trifle."

Arguments like these are voiced again and again by papers in such Eastern cities as Boston, Providence, New York, Philadelphia, Troy, Albany, Washington and Norfolk, and farther west are also endorsed by the Pittsburgh *Dispatch* (Rep.), Buffalo *Express* (Rep.), Indianapolis *Star* (Rep.), Grand Rapids *News* (Ind.), Chicago *Journal of Commerce*, Duluth *Herald* (Ind.), and St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.).

But it's a horse of quite a different color, as others see it. In fact, to some critics it is not a horse at all. "Ship Subsidy Chicken Comes Home to Roost," runs a Newark *News* headline. "And a bird it is!" exclaims the Louisville *Courier-Journal;* "wide-mouthed, hooked-beaked, spear-taloned—as voracious a fledgling bird of prey as was ever brooded by cormorants who lived to gorge on the Government." But what the public objects to, in the opinion of the Rochester *Times-Union* (Ind.), "is making the merchant marine a sort of sacred white elephant whose keep must be a continual charge upon the Treasury of the United States." The Richmond *News-Leader* (Dem.) speaks for several papers when it protests that a subsidy is quite unnecessary in view of the proposed bargain sale of Shipping Board vessels. It says:

"If the ships go to private owners at a far lower price per ton than old shipping would bring—if the vessels in a word virtually are handed over to any who will keep them at sea—the United States will stand to lose several billion dollars. But if this be done, the investment of American owners will be so low that they can compete for foreign trade, even under the act of March 4, 1915. At the same time the United States will be free for the future from the dangerous and costly incubus of a subsidy. Better an initial loss of billions, with a prospect of winning in open competition, than the loss of $30,000,000 per annum, years on end, and the support of the merchant marine on a false basis! A ship subsidy is a worse graft than pensions and as unjust as a protective tariff."

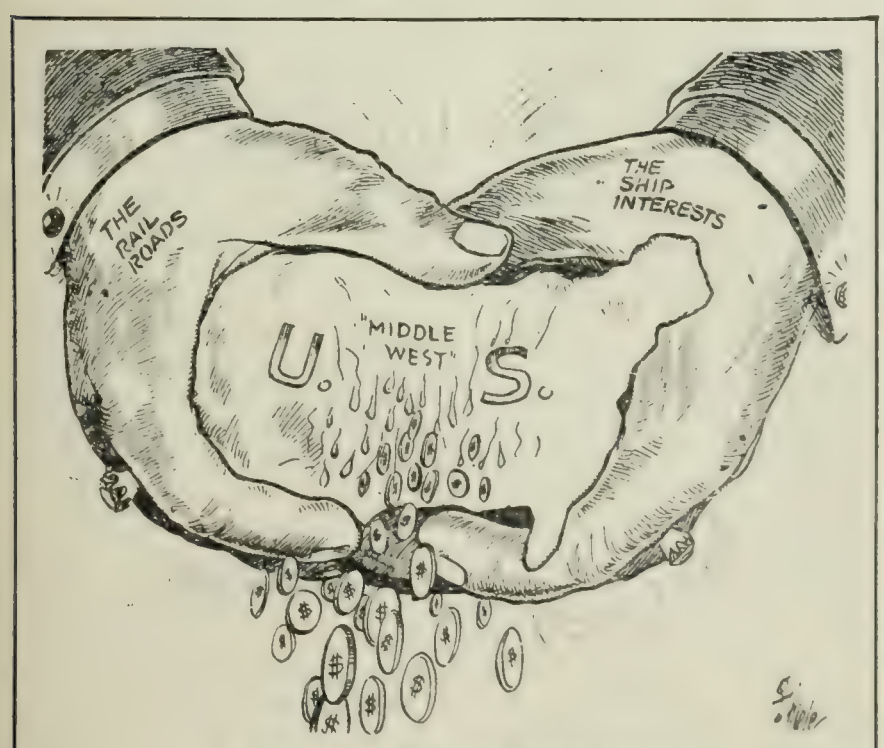
GET AWAY CLOSER.
—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

KEEPING THE FLAG ON THE SEA.
—Gage in the Louisville *Courier-Journal*.

Estimating that the Government's fleet will sell for $200,000,000 and that during the fifteen years of partial payments the subsidy would have amounted to $450,000,000, the Chicago *Journal* (Dem.) comes to the conclusion that:

"The ship subsidy scheme and the sale of the fleet together mean that the Government is planning to give away its vessels and pay the shipping trust a bonus of $250,000,000 for taking them!

"Such a policy is utterly repugnant to public morals. The Middle West will have none of it."



IF THE SHIP SUBSIDY IS PASSED!
—Thiele in the Sioux City *Tribune*.

It should be noted that the ship-subsidy plan has its enemies even on the Atlantic coast. Editorials from the Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.), Brooklyn *Eagle* (Dem.), and New York *Journal of Commerce* read much like those just quoted, while among papers in the interior which vigorously attack the subsidy plan are the St. Louis *Star* (Ind.), Des Moines *Register* (Rep.), Minneapolis *Tribune* (Rep.), Detroit *News* (Ind.), Indianapolis *News* (Ind.), and Columbus *Ohio State Journal* (Ind.).

Turning to sources of opinion in direct contact with shipping, we note the declaration of the editors of *The Seamen's Journal* (San Francisco) that they, speaking for the men before the mast, "most vigorously object to any action or propaganda aiming to rob the taxpaying public through the methods of 'subsidy' and fraudulent 'buying.'" At least one representative of the shipping business is far from enthusiastic over the subsidy plan. The President's arguments, says *The Nautical Gazette* (New York), "will not alter the view-point of such as believe that a merchant marine, built upon a system of subsidies, is an artificial creation, not likely to endure and that the only way to establish our shipping on a permanent basis is by introducing superior operating methods on American ships."

HOW THE ST. LAWRENCE PROJECT WOULD LINK THE MIDDLE WEST WITH THE WORLD'S MARKETS.

TO MAKE OUR GREAT LAKE PORTS OCEAN PORTS

A DIRECT ROUTE TO THE OCEAN from Duluth, Chicago, Detroit, Milwaukee, Toledo, Cleveland, Toronto and other Great Lake cities; cheap hydroelectric power, and cheap transportation of American and foreign products are the three arguments for the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterway project, as boiled down by the Toledo *Blade*. It is proposed, in brief, to develop the St. Lawrence River until deep-sea cargo steamers can travel through a series of locks to the cities named above, thus making them, for all practical purposes, Atlantic Ocean ports. Incidently, say its advocates, 1,500,000 horse-power developed along the project can be delivered several hundred miles in each direction at less than one-fourth the cost of such power in New York City. It is this electric power which is expected to finance the whole project and lay a basis for the issuance of bonds to build the waterway. The power aspect of the plan, however, excites the suspicion of many New York State newspapers, especially those along the rival State Barge Canal. The Troy *Times*, for instance, declares that the proposal "is only a camouflage for the development of water-power, with Americans the beneficiaries." The Albany *Knickerbocker Press* agrees with its neighbor that the St. Lawrence project is "a scheme for water-power development," but insists that Canadians will be the beneficiaries. In either case, asks the New York *Times*, "should the Treasury of the United States pour money into the waterways of Canada?"

United States and Canadian government engineers, members of the International Joint Commission, were instructed three years ago by their respective governments to "investigate what further improvements of the St. Lawrence River between Montreal and Lake Ontario are necessary to make the river navigable for ocean-going vessels, together with the estimated cost thereof." The Commission held forty hearings in the large cities of eastern United States and Canada, and submitted their report last December. The project was recommended as a joint development, with the United States and Canada sharing the cost in proportion to the benefits derived. The Canadian and American government engineers estimate that a twenty-five foot canal and a dam to produce 1,264,000 horse-power, would cost $252,788,200.

In the opinion of the Commission the project secures the maximum efficiency from the waters of the St. Lawrence, both for navigation and water-power. The various alternative routes, it finds, do not offer advantages comparable with those of the natural routes by way of the St. Lawrence; a sufficient volume of outbound and inbound trade is reasonably expected to justify the expense; existing means of transportation on the American side are inadequate, and railroads, it says, have failed to keep pace with the growth of population and industry throughout the Middle West.

The object of the St. Lawrence project having been stated, along with the opinion of the International Joint Commission, let us consider the opposition of cities such as Montreal, Buffalo, Albany, and New York City, where it is felt that the direct route to European ports will disarrange the commerce that these cities have built up. Mr. Edward N. Dingley thus summarizes these objections in the Washington *Star*:

"(1) The United States would make a mistake in neglecting the development of its own waterways within its own territory, all of which would be postponed if the St. Lawrence project is put through now or in the immediate future.

"(2) Masters of ocean and Great Lakes vessels do not advocate the St. Lawrence project.

"(3) Railroad congestion can not be relieved by a waterway closed four months in the year by ice and fog.

"(4) The New York canals are free of tolls, whereas the St. Lawrence canal will require tolls.

"(5) There will be no such saving of freight as is expected.

"(6) The obstacles to the construction and operation of the St. Lawrence waterway are greater than they were at Panama.

"(7) The cost will be far above the estimate, and the taxes to be paid by the people will be greater than expected.

"(8) Reports of several (New York State) commissions condemn the St. Lawrence project.

"(9) The title to all water and power rights south of the international line belong to the State of New York, and the Federal Government can not divert them except for commerce, whereas the St. Lawrence project is more than 50 per cent a power project.

"(10) The additional cost of deepening the lake harbors will be enormous.

"(11) It is unlikely that the St. Lawrence project can be completed within the life of the present generation."

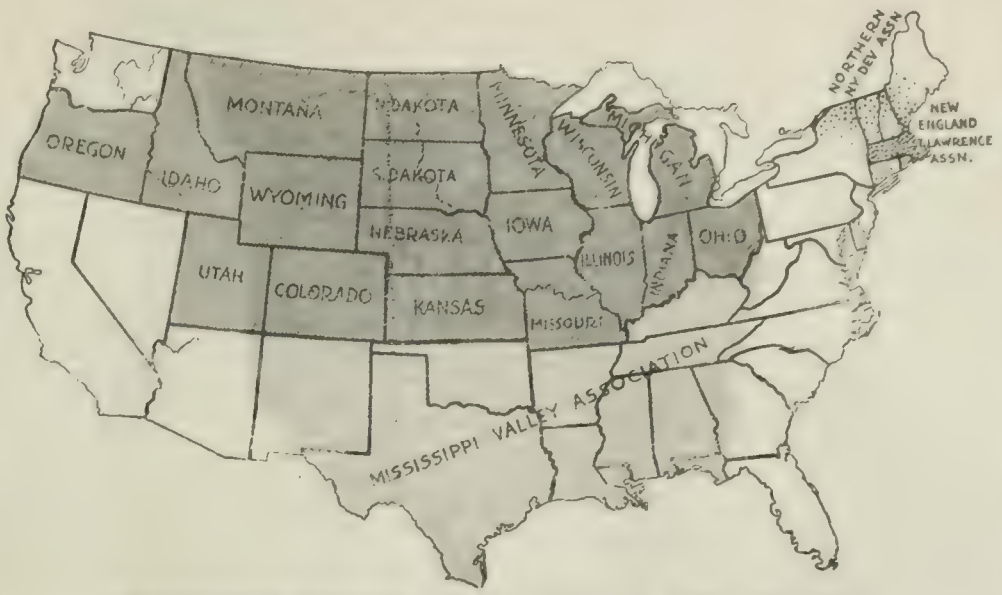
New York shipping interests declare that as a business venture for ocean vessels the canal would be impracticable because large ships, with their full complement of crews, can not hope to compete with barges; that there would be great delays in the locks of the canal. Besides, charges the Buffalo *News*, there is an ulterior motive back of the whole project—a desire of the "power-ring" to get control of all the water-powers along the St. Lawrence River. "If the ship channel is a sound proposition," contends *The News*, "it should be financed as a ship channel, and not hung around the neck of a water-power development." Other reasons for opposing the waterway project are given in the report of the commission created to represent the State of New York in opposition to the St. Lawrence project before the International Joint Commission. As summarized by the Buffalo *Commercial*, they make these additional points beyond those mentioned above:

"Whatever water-power is available among the international boundary line belongs in equal parts to the State of New York and provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and neither government can lawfully appropriate the same without making compensation therefore to the owners. Neither ought to be deprived of their respective vested interests in such water-powers by the two governments without compensation.

"Each nation is supposed to and ought to be unhampered and independent of the other in all its activities, and neither nation ought to be in partnership with the other in any such project as that in question, either as to the development of water-power in the St. Lawrence or as to it navigability.

"Therefore the State of New York protests against the use of the potential property interest of the State in the undeveloped water-power on the St. Lawrence River for the financing in whole, or in part, of a project national in character and scope, such as that under consideration."

The present New York State Barge Canal, "tho built by a State, is a national waterway," points out the Buffalo *Times*; "it links up the Great Lakes with the Hudson River." "Why build another canal when we already have one?" is the position taken by *The Times*. Besides, it avers, "the St. Lawrence project is impractical, visionary, unfeasible as an engineering, commercial, navigation or power proposition." "The fog menace in St. Lawrence waters is notorious," adds this paper. The neighboring Buffalo *News* reminds us that "the power interests which are now trying to steal St. Lawrence River power tried the very same thing fifteen years ago." The Buffalo *Enquirer* and the Buffalo *Commercial* likewise disapprove the St. Lawrence project. The Buffalo *Express* maintains that in the time it will take a ship to pass from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean, the ship could make a deep-water sea voyage with a larger cargo, smaller crew, lower insurance rates, and probably higher freight rates. As *The Express* sees it, "it is cheaper to transfer ship cargoes to barges or freight-cars than to pass through the locks of the St. Lawrence."



EIGHTEEN STATES COMMITTED TO THE PROJECT.

The 18 heavily shaded States are members, by act of their Legislatures or by declaration of their Governors, of the Great Lakes-St.Lawrence Tidewater Association, organized to promote the canal project. In addition, the Mississippi Association, organized in 26 States, has indorsed the project by resolution. The New England-St. Lawrence Association is organized to study the plan, and the Northern New York Development League is committed to the improvement of the St. Lawrence.

Continuing across Lake Ontario and down the St. Lawrence, we find the same opposition to the project at Montreal, a seaport like New York. "The scheme is an excellent one for the spending of unlimited sums of money," caustically remarks the Montreal *Herald*. "It is an ill-considered project," in the opinion of the Quebec *Chronicle*, which reports the residents of that province as "greatly concerned" over what they consider an attempt by American water-power interests to appropriate the potential energy of the St. Lawrence rapids. The Chamber of Commerce of its chief city, Montreal, strongly disapproves the St. Lawrence project.

Oswego, on Lake Ontario, also objects to "developing this power under guise of a navigational project." *The Times*, of that city, points to the Ethiopian gentleman under the woodpile, for whom many editors have been looking, when it says:

"The people of New York, under our Constitution, own the lands under water along the St. Lawrence valley. No one has suggested a way to compensate these owners if their land is condemned. And condemnation proceedings, under the Federal statutes, may be brought only where the rights condemned are to be used for navigational purposes. Hence the camouflage of benefiting navigation."

Other New York cities between Buffalo and Albany disapprove the St. Lawrence project, and declare for their Barge Canal, which cost New York State $165,000,000, and there are 1,200 boats operating regularly along the canal, we are told. The canal has a capacity of more than 20,000,000 tons a year. "But if we should leave New York State out of the question, would the Atlantic States, the States of the Southwest, and the States of the Pacific slope assent to Federal expenditure on this Canadian project?" asks the Rochester *Herald*.

Continuing on to Albany we find that the Legislature believes, according to a resolution quoted in the Washington *Herald*, that—

"The St. Lawrence route would be detrimental to the interests of the Barge Canal, the commerce of New York State, and America's trade supremacy . . . and would divert the commerce of the Great Lakes from its natural course, cause great confusion to established business, and result in irreparable injury to the State of New York, its ports and business interests."

The State Waterways Commission agrees that "the St. Lawrence project means death to New York's business," and in this opinion it is joined by the Merchant's Association and the Union League Club, of New York City. At Troy *The Record* suggests that "the state of the Treasury counsels delay." The Troy *Times* also tells us that Norfolk, Wilmington, Savannah,

Charleston, and Portland, Me., are against "making a raid on the Treasury."

At the State capital we find *The Journal* and the *Knickerbocker Press* solidly arrayed against the St. Lawrence route, because, in the words of *The Journal*, "Canada would get the lion's share of the water-power development." As the *Knickerbocker Press* explains:

"The truth about water navigation from the Middle West to Liverpool is that two, or at most three, types of craft are needed—lake vessels, built lightly and inexpensively, for cargo-carrying purposes exclusively; barges to traverse the interval between the lakes and the sea, and the heavily constructed ocean craft, with large crews, staunch build and expensive insurance, which will brave the ocean storms and make as many round trips as possible in a given time."

Continuing down the Hudson to New York City, we are informed by the *Evening Mail* that "if the St. Lawrence project goes through, it will have to be paid for in real money—how much nobody knows." At any rate, it is "taking too big a chance," thinks the New York *American*. "At a cost of $50,000 a mile thousands of miles of railway could be constructed with the money which the United States would pay for the development of this project," declares *The American*. "It will be a rare year in which we export 12,000,000 tons of grain, and much of this will always go by rail to Eastern or Gulf ports," asserts *The Evening Post*, and its neighbor *The Tribune* marshals other facts and figures:

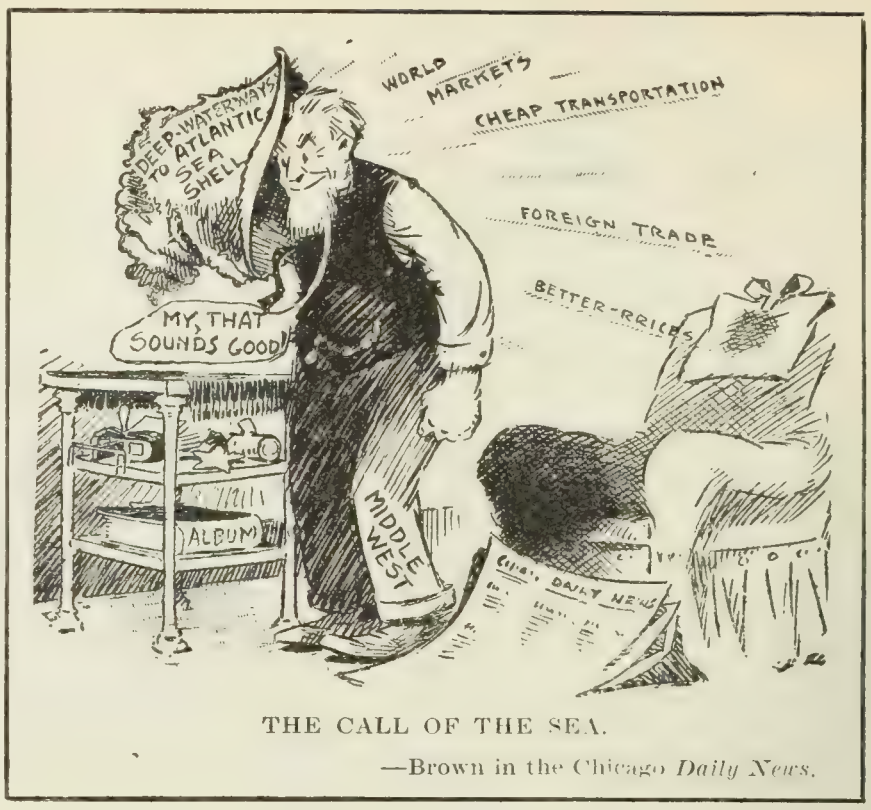
"The commission which represented New York at the ship canal hearings before the International Joint Commission reports that the average cost of transportation of wheat per bushel from upper lake ports to Liverpool, via Buffalo and the Erie Canal, was only 10.73 cents in the five years from 1910 to 1915. How could that normal rate be lowered to the Western farmer by introducing the through ocean carrier, handicapped by far greater initial cost and greater cost of operation?

"The lake ship hauls freight on the outbound as well as the inbound trip. The ocean carrier would come home from Liverpool with no return cargo; for the return cargo is the great problem for our existing ocean tonnage."

When we turn from opposition to the project, and look for support, we find that the great mass of public opinion is in favor of building the waterway. The Governors of the eighteen States shown in the accompanying map officially sponsor the

BIG BUSINESS NOTHING YOU'RE JUST A SHOAT.

—Thomas in the *Detroit News*.



THE CALL OF THE SEA.

—Brown in the Chicago *Daily News*.

St. Lawrence plan, and the Legislatures of fourteen of these States have voted official indorsement. American and Canadian cities on or near the Great Lakes, with the exception of Oswego and Buffalo, strongly favor the project. President Harding, in his speech before the Agricultural Conference at Washington, indorsed the St. Lawrence plan when he said "the feasibility of the project is unquestioned, and its cost, compared with some other great engineering works, would be small. The heart of the continent, with its vast resources in both agriculture and industry, would be brought in communication with all ocean routes, and not only would the cost of transportation be greatly reduced, but a vast population would be brought in touch with the markets of the entire world." Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, favors the northern waterway, and lastly, the International Joint Commission, which spent more than two years investigating the project, recommends that the United States enter into an arrangement, by way of a treaty with Canada, for the scheme of improvement.

Lake cities, as might be expected, hail the St. Lawrence project; let us see what other cities wish it to be consummated, and why. "There is room in North America for more than one seaport, and the people of the Middle West insist that New York's stranglehold be broken," declares the Omaha *Bee*. As to the cost, "if there were no prospect of reimbursement, the canal would be a sound business investment," in the opinion of the Kansas City *Journal;* "the proposed seaway would bring the Atlantic Ocean within a hundred miles of the center of population of the United States, thus all but literally making Kansas City a seaport." "There is not a single conclusive argument against this project, while there is every possible argument in its favor," maintains *The Journal*. The Indianapolis *Star* believes the successful completion of the waterway "would mean hundreds of millions of dollars each year to the farmers and business men of the interior States." Julius Barnes, former Grain Administrator, declares that it would be profitable for the Lake steamers to go down to Montreal for an addition of half a cent per bushel of wheat, compared with the Duluth-Buffalo rate of two cents per bushel. More than four times as much grain moved through the St. Lawrence canals last year as through the New York Barge Canal, we are told by the Newark *News*.

The St. Lawrence waterway "will convert the Great Lakes into an arm of the Atlantic with possibilities as great as those of the Mediterranean, and make available more water-power than we have at Niagara," observes the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*. Also, notes this paper, (*Continued on page 69*)

TOPICS IN BRIEF

It seems that, potentially, almost every Gael is a tornado.—*Virginian-Pilot.*

Ireland's problem is to get fusion out of confusion.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

To taxpayers, the new checks on armament are equivalent to cash.—*Virginian-Pilot.*

The prohibition agents are trying to make the nation unsafe for hipocracy.—*Asheville Times.*

It's about time for birds to start watching to see who buys garden seed.—*St. Joseph Gazette.*

If the movie colony keeps on, the wild West will get its old reputation back.—*Washington Herald.*

What has become of the old-fashioned war that did the victor some good?—*New York Evening Telegram.*

Uncle Sam's presence at the Genoa Conference might embarass some of his creditors.—*Detroit Journal.*

We're not surprized that a daughter of the house of McCormick should have a binding attachment.—*Weston Leader.*

St. Louis will spend $12,000,000 for water-works. Who says prohibition isn't a success?—*Arkansas Gazette.*

Nearly every man is a firm believer in heredity until his son makes a fool of himself.—*Maryville Democrat Forum.*

Accident insurance companies want to know if it happened going down or up the cellar steps.—*Wall Street Journal.*

Just now an important kind of 100 per cent. Americanism consists in meeting business 100 per cent. of the way.—*Boston Herald.*

What a glorious thing it would be for the Democratic party if it had profited by its mistakes as its mistakes have profited by it.—*Columbia Record.*

It was probably a typographical error which made Mr. Haynes use the singular when he said that "there is no stopping American spirit."—*Marion Star.*

One way to limit the influence of wicked movies would be to provide a matron to keep the children while parents see the picture.—*Fremont Tribune.*

There are still a lot of liberty-loving Irishmen who are determined that no tyrannical government shall take their war away from them.—*American Lumberman.*

One writer points out that America now has most of the gold and most of the humor in the world. That is fortunate. There should always be the one to counteract the other.—*Kansas City Star.*

Looks as tho the government airships, too, would be safer in a junk-pile.—*Weston Leader.*

Mr. Darwin, if alive, might concede, at that, that his theory of evolution could not explain William J. Bryan.—*Columbia Record.*

Elder Hays may find those Hollywood females a harder problem than he found the mails.—*Columbia Record.*

Foreign diplomats who can not get the ear of the Senate need not despair. America is in the same fix.—*Columbia Missourian.*

Where there's a still there's a way.—*Columbia Record.*

The situation in Porto Rico appears to be persistently Reily.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A little four-power tact would help some, also.—*New York Evening Telegram.*

Many people long for more money, but look at Europe!—*Pittsburgh Gazette-Times.*

The miners apparently think that their goal is within striking distance.—*Virginian-Pilot.*

Under the circumstances, the least she can do is to change her name to Follywood.—*Marion Star.*

Bryan's threatened reentrance into politics suggests that normalcy is drawing near.—*Asheville Times.*

Prohibition is a heavy load, but the country is still able to stagger along under it.—*Washington Post.*

"Germany Faces Ruin." But then we must remember that Germany has two faces.—*St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

Sir Oliver Lodge says that spirits return; but nobody ever robbed his cellar.—*American Lumberman (Chicago).*

If the composer of "My Old Kentucky Home" were alive to-day he probably would be renting.—*Detroit News.*

The average American's understanding of Scotch to-day is limited to hooch, mon.—*Philadelphia North American.*

Desire for nationalization of mines should not blind Socialists to the need for nationalization of minds.—*Virginian-Pilot.*

Mrs. Asquith says American women are inferior to the American men. Don't kid us, Margot.—*Kansas City Star.*

One of the concrete results of the Washington Conference is the cementing of the Anglo-American friendship.—*Asheville Times.*

"What to Eat in Cold Weather."—*Lit. Dige.* headline. How to eat in any kind of weather is a question assuming larger importance.—*Weston Leader.*

Philip Scheidemann blames the war on the Kaiser and Germany. I knew somebody'd find 'em out before long.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

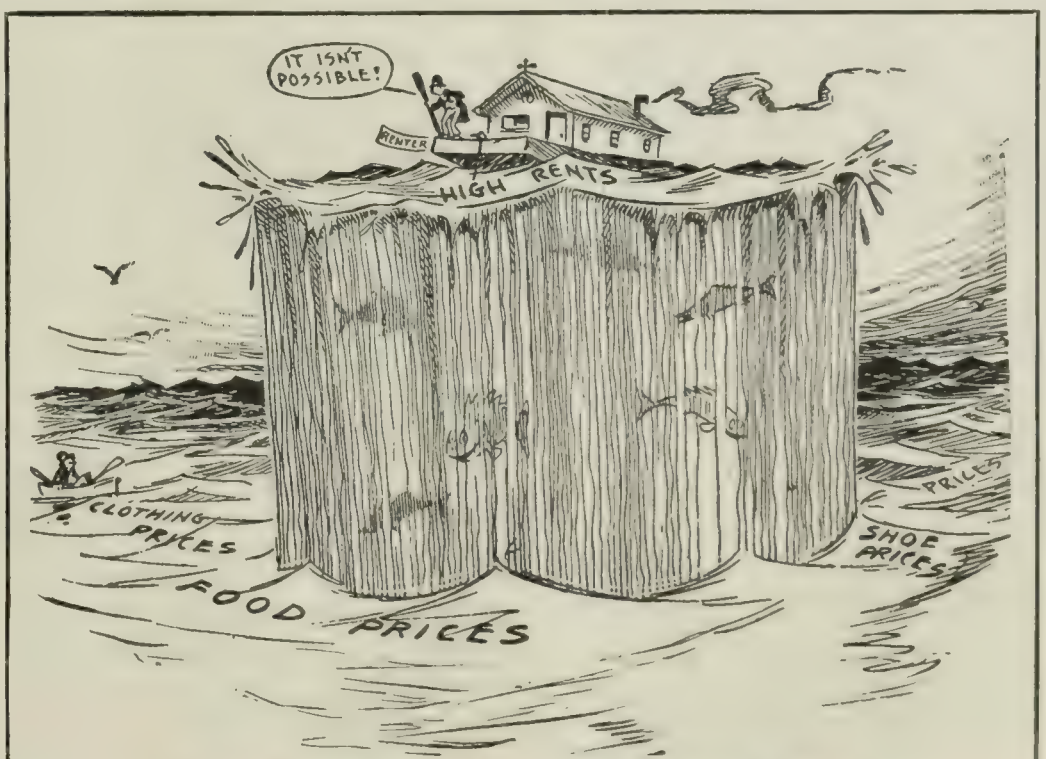
If the soldier gets a bonus, we don't know how long he'll have it, but let us hope it will be as long as it has taken him to get it.—*American Lumberman.*

An officer charges that the United States Army is suffering from "Prussianism." That's nothing as compared with what Prussianism is suffering from the United States Army.—*Portsmouth Sun and Times.*

Perhaps Landis got wise to the idea that he couldn't earn his big baseball salary and loiter on the bench.—*Weston Leader.*

England might get even with us for introducing chewing-gum over there by introducing the monocle over here.—*American Lumberman.*

We should make allowances, however, for the fact that Colonel George Harvey was suddenly removed from a dry atmosphere into a wet one. — *Columbia Record.*



EBB TIDE—THE PART THAT DID NOT EBB.

—Brown in the Chicago *Daily News.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

BRITAIN'S GREAT INDIAN "EXPERIMENT"

AS IRELAND, so goes Egypt, and as Egypt, so India will advance to autonomy, first partial, and finally complete, say some non-British editors of prophetic soul, but the English press can foresee no such cinema-like swiftness in the course of coming events. At all costs British power must be maintained in India, as the "essential guaranty of peace and progress," declares the Liberal Manchester *Guardian*, which admits nevertheless that within such peace and progress must proceed "the evolution of a new order under which the complex of Indian nationalities shall achieve both union and individual self-expression." According to this famous daily the government of India is the greatest administrative problem in the world, and the method of government now in operation there is the boldest and most interesting experiment ever carried out by a dominant power, "just as the British Empire is the greatest and most interesting experiment in federation." Such things test the political instinct and genius of a people, *The Guardian* adds, and ventures to say that "there is no other people in the world to-day which could have constructed either of these two great edifices in the art of human government or cooperation, because there is no other which has had the necessary experience." As to the question of Mr. Gandhi, it is "secondary," in the view of this newspaper, which continues:

BOY SCOUTS OF HYDERABAD.

These youngsters who welcomed the Prince of Wales in their uniforms of French origin, are part of the Mysera Infantry, a survival of the force raised by Monsieur Raymond, a Frenchman, in 1798.

"Indian 'unrest'—the condition of smoldering, or active, discontent known to every Government which has fallen out of accord with those it governs—did not begin with Mr. Gandhi, and it will not end with him. It is, as Mr. Lloyd George pointed out, a ferment which has long been at work and which has worked at the present time with special energy for reasons sufficiently obvious. It was completely subdued during the war; it is a characteristic post-war product, bred by disappointed hopes, by resentment at one part—that regarding the Ottoman Empire—of the settlement, or attempted settlement, and by the economic distress from which India no more than other parts of the world is exempt. No doubt it has found in Mr. Gandhi a powerful, if to us somewhat singular exponent, for in Mr. Gandhi political discontent takes on a religious expression, and Mr. Gandhi, ascetic and devotee, is hailed as a prophet and holy man who only in virtue of his personal sanctity is entitled to become a political leader. Obviously to punish such a man is to increase his power. It may have to be done, because there are forms of 'civil disobedience' which his movement threatens, such as the refusal to pay taxes and mutiny in the army, which no Government can tolerate, least of all a largely autocratic Government like that of India. But none the less it is a thing to be avoided, and the Government of India has probably exercised a wise discretion in so far avoiding it."

That the whole problem of Indian government is enormously difficult is frankly avowed by *The Guardian*, which says further that it is more difficult than ever before, because—

"We are now engaged in carrying a long step farther the doctrine which is at the base of our Indian polity, however imperfectly it may have been applied; that India is for the Indians, and that the only ultimate justification of our presence in India at all is that the peoples of India shall derive benefit from it. That principle of government received a new and far-reaching application when Parliament formally declared three years ago that the aim of British policy in India was the responsible self-government of India within the Empire. Not for nothing can such words as these be spoken and so tremendous a principle be asserted. The great extension of power and responsibility for elected representatives of the Indian peoples, recommended by the Montagu-Chelmsford Report, and since sanctioned by Parliament, was the first-fruit of this decision. That great experiment is now at work, and it is at work under extreme difficulties. Not only is it, as Mr. Lloyd George pointed out, a case of putting new wine into old bottles, with a consequent tendency of the bottles to burst, but the time chosen for the operation is one when the minds of masses of men in India are deeply disturbed. The reforms adopted may be inadequate. That remains to be seen. Or they may be wrongly conceived. That also can only be decided by the event."

The fact remains that the reforms must be tried out, and this newspaper avers that "it is not the part of patriotism or of good sense to add to the difficulties of the task by criticism which, tho it refrains from challenging the principle of the reforms, yet does in effect go directly contrary to it." We read then:

"The time has gone by for the appeal for 'firmness' as the only remedy and for the instant and unlimited application of force. Force is, of course, and always must be, necessary for the main-

BRIDGING THE GULF.
—*The Passing Show* (London).

THE BRITISH SNAKE-CHARMER.
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

CONTRASTING BRITISH AND GERMAN VIEWS OF THE PRINCE OF WALES'S INDIAN TOUR.

tenance of order, but it should be the last, not the first, resort. Nor is it either true or wise to pretend that the career of an Indian civil servant is no longer one which the governing Englishman can reconcile with his self-respect. It is, undoubtedly, under existing conditions, a more difficult career."

Meanwhile Indian press dispatches to London report a big financial deficit in India during the past four years, and inform us that the India Finance Minister exprest regret to the Indian Legislative Assembly over the great financial difficulty of the country, due to extraordinary trade depression. As summarized this official's statement explains the situation as follows:

"The necessity of heavy wheat importations, labor troubles and the curtailed outlet for exports to Russia and Central Europe, all combined to bring about the unfortunate result of a trade balance against India for ten months amounting to 33 crores. [A crore is equivalent to 10,000,000 rupees, or normally $3,240,000.]

"During the past four years the expenditures exceeded the revenues by 90 crores. It was impossible to continue in this way and the only practicable remedy was to increase taxation. The additional taxation proposed, it was estimated, would yield 29 crores, and included raising the general ad valorem duty from 11 to 15 per cent., and the cotton excise duty is correspondingly increased from 3½ to 7½ per cent.; an increase in the duty on sugar from 15 to 25 per cent., the imposition of a 5 per per cent. duty on imported yarn, and increase in the duty on machinery, iron and steel railway material from 2½ to 10 per cent., a 20 per cent. increase in the duty on alcoholic liquor and an increase in the duty on imported petroleum from 1½ to 2½ annas per gallon."

In the judgment of the London *Saturday Review* there has been "far too much protection for the disloyal, and far too little for the loyal in India." It is this as much as anything that has "told adversely on the once splendid services by which Britain maintained her just and even hand of rule," according to this conservative weekly, which does not wonder that "there is much discontent among British officials and officers, as they never know the moment when they may not be repudiated by the Government." We read then:

"The British public were told that the gift of legislative institutions to the peoples of British India would satisfy the legitimate aspirations of the intellectuals and at the same time raise the conditions of the rest of the population by making them dissatisfied with what Mr. Montagu called their 'pathetic contentment.' The Legislatures were to assist the Government, and gradually learn the art of governing for themselves. The Government of India Act, 1919, came into operation about a year ago; the object of it was to prevent discontent, and sedition was to be turned into the pursuit of constitutional methods. This object, however, has not been attained. On the contrary, most of the so-called Moderates have shown themselves without backbone in presence of the intimidation and terrorism exercised by Gandhism. Several of the provincial Governments, under pressure from the Councils, have evinced the most extraordinary vacillation—one day they were determined on a firm policy in dealing with the seditious, and on the next they were of an opposite mind."

The Saturday Review goes on to say that after the suppression in 1919 of the disorders that had been caused by Gandhi's passive resistance movement, he began the Non-Cooperation campaign, "which was the same thing under another name," and moreover, Gandhi strengthened his position, we are told, by joining forces with the Moslem Khilifat party under the brothers Ali, and thus "Mohammedan and Hindu were united—a strange, unnatural, but portentous combination." Therefore the question arises—

"Can India be saved to the Empire? From the suppression of the Mutiny up to only two or three years ago such a question would have been regarded as absolutely preposterous, and would have been treated with the scorn and ridicule which it then merited. But this is not the case to-day. For the question is being posed with the utmost seriousness by people who understand the facts and the tragic possibilities of the situation."

GERMAN AIR ACTIVITIES

IN TWO FIELDS there is great activity among German aviation interests, and the first, according to English newspapers, is in the formation of societies, unions, and trusts for favoring aviation in all its branches, while the second is "propaganda." The Berlin correspondent of the London *Times* says that propaganda is being so efficiently worked it would seem to be adding to German effort to write anything at all about aviation in the country. One feature of it that he mentions is a widely distributed film entitled "The German Air Industry in Danger," which is being shown for the purpose of creating an atmosphere favorable to the revival of Germany's building. Added impetus is given to German ambition in the air, we read, because of the announcement that the Inter-Allied Air Commission would cease to exist on May 5th in accordance with the decision of the Ambassadors' Council. Nevertheless it is pointed out that the Allies contemplate certain restrictions on German building to prevent the manufacture of machines and material that could be used for war, and it is expected that they will limit engine-power, speed, altitude, and passenger-carrying capacity. We read then:

"German firms equipped for the manufacture of air material are asking that these regulations may be made known at the earliest possible date, so that they may equip themselves for a resumption of output without delay. There is a very strong suspicion here, openly spoken and written, that certain interested firms in Entente countries had worked upon the authorities to prolong the prohibition with the view of exhausting the funds of German firms and getting a start themselves.

"It is well known that, tho the London ultimatum decision has kept Germany out of the market for an extra period, the Germans have not been idle. The factories have been kept in a state of efficiency at great expense, and, tho some of the workmen have had to be dismissed, the principal skilled hands have been kept on. With the 149 rebuilt machines which Germany was allowed to keep, expensive air services have been maintained to an extent hardly realized in England. The report of the Lloyd Luftdienst of Bremen, which I have obtained, shows that from April to October last year the airpost service was used by 3,000 passengers, the Deutsche Luftreederei having carried between April and August 964 passengers. Postal airplanes during the summer traversed the total distance of 1½ million kilometres (nearly one million miles)."

This Berlin informant goes on to say that this year will probably see a great development in air communications both within the German borders and beyond them. The service to Kovno and Riga via Danzig and Koenigsberg, which opened last summer, was only the beginning of an extensive plan, and it is said that this spring the air service between Berlin and Moscow is to follow a connection made at Koenigsberg. A company has been formed, named the "German-Russian Air Traffic Company," in which the Russian Government and the German Aero Union are interested, to be engaged "first in the German and Russian Courier, but in due course as a postal and passenger service."

BRITISH IRONY OVER AIR ECONOMIES.

Mr. Shortsight, M. P.: "Believe me, madam, you'll get along much better with your wings trimmed!"

—*The Passing Show* (London).

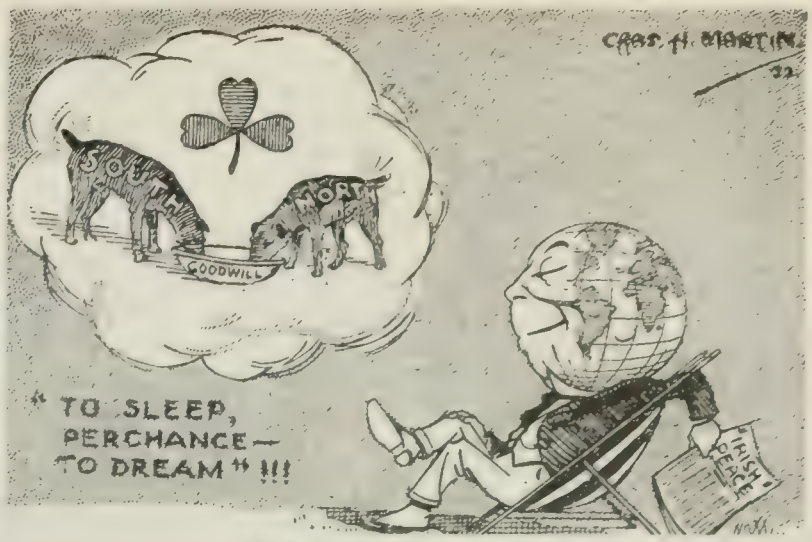
HUNGARY'S NOVEL LAND TAX

HUNGARY'S FARTHEST ADVANCE in the way of reconstruction is her novel land tax, say Budapest newspapers, which confess that up to the present contending political forces have carried on a most destructive policy, and that the chaotic economic condition of the country is largely due to their blighting influence. Of course Hungary has had something of a time as the result of the war, they go on to say, recalling her two revolutions, the invasion of the Roumanians, the three months of Bolshevik rule, followed by two years of "white terrorism," two Royalist wild-goose chases, and a few other misfortunes. Then they speak of the loss of two-thirds of Hungary's territory as the result of the war, so that all in all conditions in "kingless yet royalistic Hungary are such as have baffled both the best economists and the rapidly changing governments of the country." The state revenues were insufficient to meet the interest on the national debt, and the continuous increase of inflated paper currency made it the more difficult for the government to manage public finance.

A solution of the money problem, says the Budapest *Pesti Naplo*, was found in the hundreds of large estates making immense profits on agricultural products. This land is Hungary's only asset of productive value, we are told, and yet only about half of it is in the hands of the real producer, the peasantry. So the government decided to put a tax on holdings of one thousand acres, this newspaper informs us, and the novelty of the measure is that the tax is payable in parcels of the land. The land thus expropriated is sold by the government to the peasantry, and so a more equable distribution is provided of the most valuable resource of the nation. Budapest press reports of the debate in the Hungarian Assembly show that the landed aristocracy and ecclesiastical holders own almost half the land of the state, while about 7,000,000 peasants own the other half. In order to increase production and at the same time to satisfy the peasantry, the government devised the land tax as the best means of raising capital. Naturally, says the *Pesti Naplo*, the large landowners were not rejoiced by this land reform, but as the majority in the parliament consists of small landowners the bill was passed without difficulty. We read further that the technicalities of the law presented very complex problems, but that in every county a committee of farmers, officials, and large landowners was appointed to straighten out the tangle, and it appears that their efforts will be generally satisfactory.

ULSTER'S BOUNDARY CONTENTIONS

ONE WEAK POINT in the British Government's position with respect to Ulster is that the Boundary Commission to be set up according to the Irish Free State Agreement may conceivably "affect Ulster's frontiers prejudicially." This admission was made by Secretary for the Colonies Churchill in moving the second reading of the bill, we are assured by the Belfast *Northern Whig*, which says the Secretary's supposition that Ulster "might have a ground of complaint" on this point is putting a desperate case mildly. In truth, according to this very important Ulster newspaper, Mr. Churchill and Mr. Lloyd George are trying their best to "prove that the border question is only a small affair after all." Mr. Churchill "completely ignored ominous facts which are within the knowledge of every one in Ireland, tho the public of Great Britain may not be equally familiar with them," and we read:



THE UNIVERSAL WISH.
—*Irish Weekly Independent* (London).

"'All this trouble,' said Mr. Churchill, 'turns around the boundaries of Tyrone and Fermanagh practically.' There is much virtue in 'practically.' A more misleading way of stating the case could scarcely be imagined. In the first place, it is not—so far as Mr. Collins, his friends, and his opponents of the extreme Republican section are concerned—a case of the 'boundaries' of Tyrone and Fermanagh. It is a case of claiming the whole of the two counties on the strength of a small numerical Roman Catholic majority—ignoring the enormous disproportion in tax-paying capacity. Secondly, Mr. Collins also claims large areas in Armagh, Londonderry and Down. The famous maps which he produced on the occasion of his last interview with Sir James Craig made that quite clear. Mr. Churchill made no direct allusion to these claims. Like Mesopotamia, 'Practically' is a blessed word!"

SHADOWS OF THE PAST.

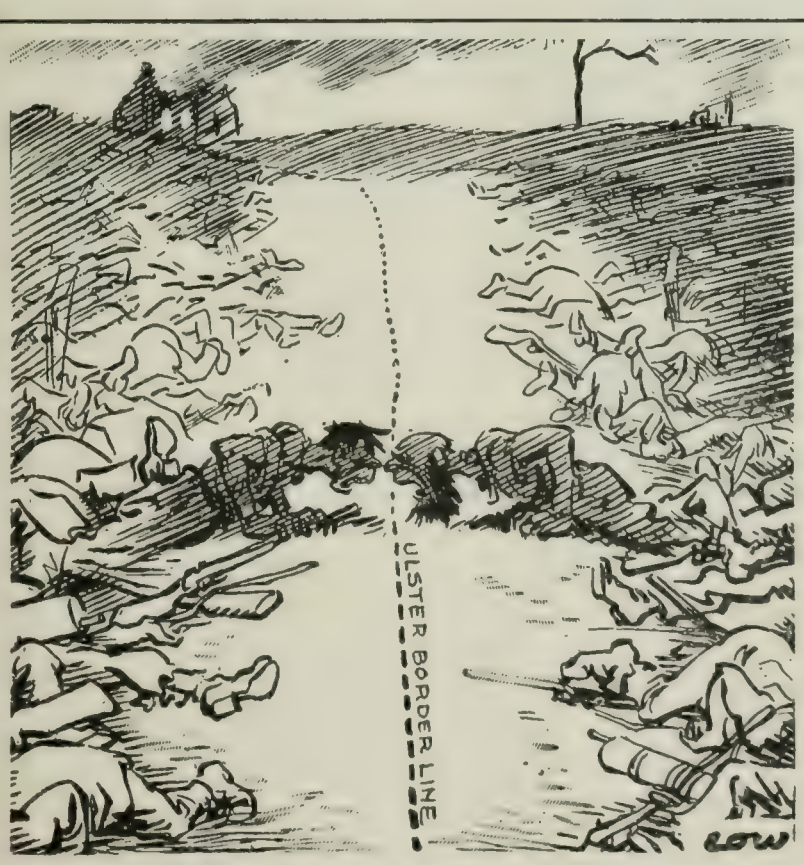
THE SHADE OF MR. GLADSTONE: "Ah, Salisbury, if twenty-seven years ago the House of Lords had treated my Home Rule Bill differently, it might have saved an infinity of trouble. Your triumph was a tragedy."
—*Westminster Gazette* (London).

When Mr. Churchill says, we are further advised, that all at stake is the "right of option of certain Catholic districts in Fermanagh and Tyrone, and certain Protestant districts in Donegal, Cavan, and Monaghan," he is saying what is "demonstrably untrue." This untruth, *The Northern Whig* affirms, is "proved not only by Mr. Collins's wholesale annexation proposals" but also by the clause in the treaty which is "the cause of all the mystery." The full text of this clause is quoted by this newspaper as follows:

"Provided that if such an address is so presented a commission consisting of three persons, one to be appointed by the Government of the Irish Free State, one to be appointed by the Government of Northern Ireland, and one, who shall be chairman, to be appointed by the British Government, shall determine in accordance with the wishes of the inhabitants, so far as may be compatible with economic and geographical conditions, the boundaries between Northern Ireland and the rest of Ireland, and for the purposes of the Government of Ireland Act, 1920, and of this instrument, the boundary of Northern Ireland shall be such as may be determined by such commission."

There is not a word here about Tyrone and Fermanagh, according to *The Northern Whig*, and there is nothing in the clause "to prevent a commission, only too likely to be packed against Ulster, from roving all over the province, searching out Sinn Fein majorities, and separating them from the Six County area." Is this chimerical? it asks, and replies:

"Well, Mr. Collins does not think so. So far is he from thinking so that he has the whole scheme cut and dried, with maps printed to illustrate the ruin of Ulster and the assured triumph of Sinn Fein. Yet Mr. Churchill declares that discussion of the boundary question is 'premature.' The Cabinet of which Mr. Churchill was a member used, prior to 1914, to deprecate discussion of the German menace as 'premature.' Then, as now, people who warned Ministers that things were what they were, and that the consequences would be what they would be, were scoffed at as alarmists and men of little faith. It was not the official optimist, with his cry of 'Premature, premature; go to sleep and don't worry,' who was justified then. Nor will it be in the present instance. Mr. Churchill himself, whose posi-

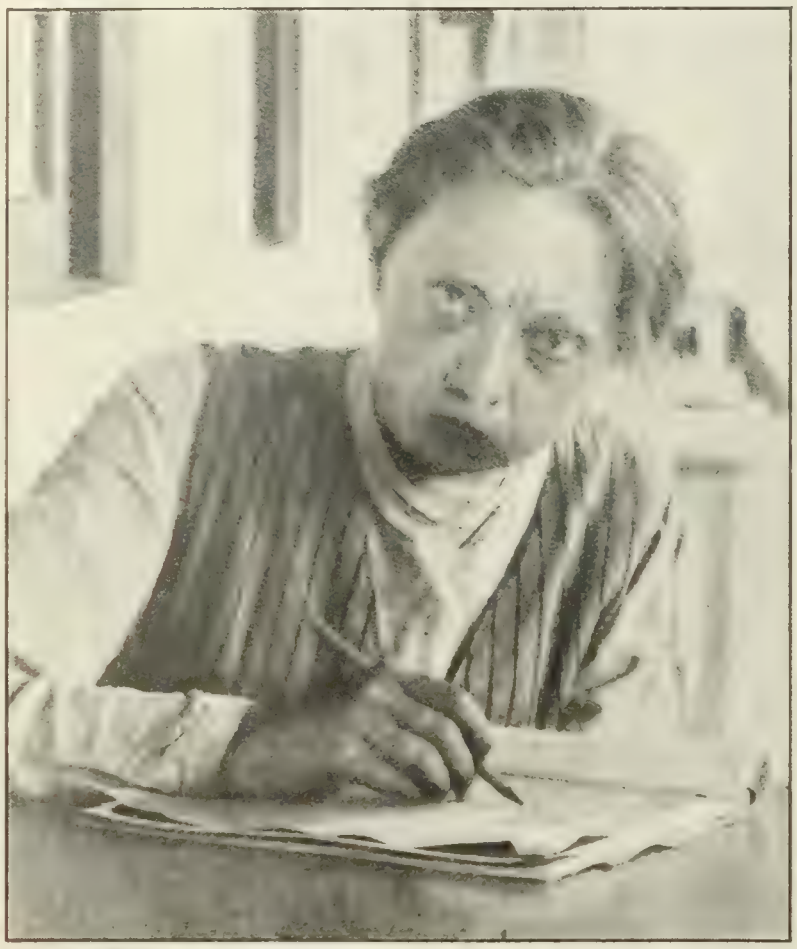


THE LAST WORD.

LAST ULSTERMAN (to last Sinn Feiner): "I won't have it!" (They both expire.)
—*The Star* (London).

tion as a Coalition Minister is made more difficult than that of most of his colleagues by the possession of considerable intellectual power, is himself apparently not entirely satisfied with the all-sufficingness of the official formulæ which he has to repeat. He admits that 'no one can predict what the Commission will decide,' and discusses the possibility of such a cutting up of Ulster as Mr. Collins desires. That, he considers, would be a 'fatal and permanent obstacle to the unity and cooperation of Irishmen,' and apparently thinks this is a sufficient reason for refusing to regard it as likely to come about. A strange argument, when one remembers that the Sinn Fein movement has no kind of relation to what is wise and rational. It is before everything a hate movement, and what is so perverse, so insane as hate?"

Meanwhile this newspaper prints an appeal made by the Ulster Unionist party to the British Unionist party for help in



International Photo.

THE LADY OF SOVIET RUSSIA'S HOUSE.

Mrs. Nicolai Lenine, wife of the Russian Soviet leader, and his devoted co-worker, appears in her first public photograph.

safeguarding the Ulster boundaries under the Irish Free State Bill, and in their plea we read the following:

"We ask your support for an amendment which we have placed upon the paper, with the object of securing that no change can be made in the boundaries of Northern Ireland, as defined by the Act of 1920, without the consent of the Government of Northern Ireland.

"No doubt this and other amendments will be resisted by the Government on the ground that the treaty is an agreement, and that agreements must be observed. We believe this to be a sound principle of action, and we only ask that it be applied with due regard to the facts which we now place before you.

"It is unnecessary to go back further than the introduction of the Government of Ireland Bill into the House of Commons. The Bill, as introduced, defined Northern Ireland as consisting of the counties of Antrim, Down, Londonderry, Armagh, Tyrone, and Fermanagh.

"After the introduction of the Bill Lord Carson was asked by the Prime Minister to get it accepted by his supporters in Northern Ireland as a final settlement. Lord Carson did as he was asked, and put the matter before the Ulster Unionist Council, a body composed of delegates from every constituency in Ulster, and competent to act on behalf of Unionist voters.

"The Northern Unionists agreed to accept the Bill, and to carry out its provisions. It is known to all the world that they have loyally carried out what they believed to be their agreement. We maintain that the facts stated above constitute an agreement not less binding than any agreement in writing.

"Our amendment is directed to securing that his prior agreement with Ulster shall be kept, and that his subsequent agreement with the Sinn Feiners shall be brought into harmony with it. In conclusion, we ask for your support for the amendments mentioned on the grounds:

"1. That the boundaries of Ulster were definitely settled by the Act of 1920.

"2. That the Act of 1920 is a solemn charter and treaty with Ulster, which can not be altered without her consent.

"3. Ulster was not a party to the treaty.

"4. Mr. Lloyd George has, on at least two occasions, set his hand to documents proclaiming to the world that no abrogation of our rights could take place without our consent.

(Signed) "C. C. CRAIG, Chairman,
"D. D. REID, Secretary."

ROUMANIAN VIEW OF RUSSIA

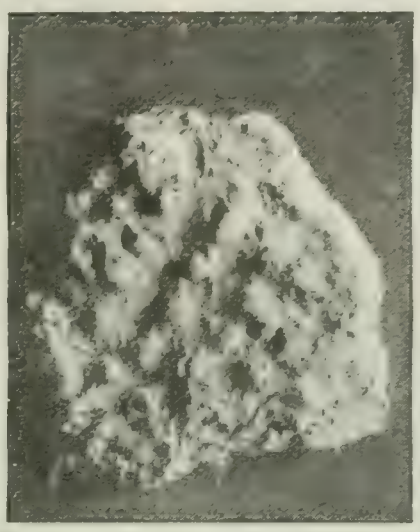
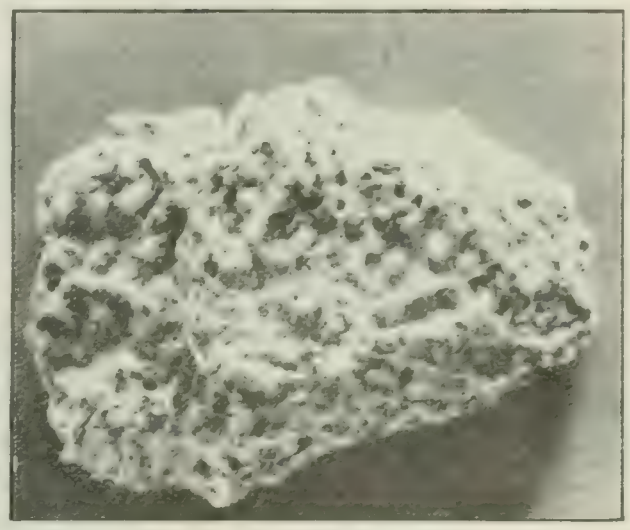
SOVIET RUSSIA'S INVITATION to participate in the Genoa Conference in the name of the Russian people has gone to the head of the Soviet press, according to some Roumânian observers, who say the Moscow newspapers are working this invitation for all its worth to make themselves solid with the many Russians at home, who do not consider Messrs. Lenine and Company "saviors of the nation." But we must not forget, remarks the Bucharest *Independence Roumaine* that altho the great Powers have been hitherto opposed to Soviet Russia, they have always been friendly to the Russian people, just as the hundreds of thousands of refugee Russians in various parts of Europe are ardent patriots, tho implacable antagonists of Sovietism. Undoubtedly order within Russia depends upon the Russian people, according to this daily, and if they seem resigned to Bolshevism to-day it is not because they have been converted to Bolshevik ideas. But the fact remains, this Bucharest journal is bound to admit, that the Soviet Government is going to treat with the great Powers as the "representative of the Russian people." One of the biggest factors in the new situation, we are told, is indicated in the remark of the Bolshevik foreign agent Radek, that "the peace of Europe demands an agreement between France and Russia, and the cessation of French isolation." On this point this newspaper observes:

"Sundry Paris dailies consider Mr. Radek's view with satisfaction, altho at the same time they take occasion to look backward and recall the shade of General Wrangel. By so doing they fall into the error of the Soviet press, which intentionally confuses Russia with the present Russian régime. If this is part of the game of Moscow propaganda, certainly it is far from serviceable to France to create confusion between the epoch when the Soviets were struggling for bare existence and the status to-day, when the people are perforce resigned to their control."

This Roumanian newspaper tells us further that a certain Paris financial organ, echoes Moscow rumors about a Wrangel organization in the Balkans, in which Roumania itself is included. The Paris daily reports that secret agents of Wrangel are at work principally in the frontier region, and in Bessarabia are trying to excite conflict between Russia and Roumania. This kind of balderdash and all other gossip about Russian secret agents in Roumania is said by *L'Independence Roumaine* to be "absolutely false and based on new Bolshevik propaganda," and it adds:

"Our country has never tolerated and will never permit that any foreign political or military organization engage in operations on our soil. The Russian refugees abiding in Roumania, even as those sojourning elsewhere, are under strict surveillance, and are not engaging in any political agitation. We have extended hospitality to these refugees of all classes on the rigid condition that they indulge in no political activity, and our action was prompted by motives of humanity and to a certain degree by polite insistence by the Allied Powers. Yet it is true that there are Russian secret agents among us, and the great majority of them are Bolsheviks."

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

Illustrations by courtesy of "American Forestry Magazine," Washington, D. C.

THREE FOOTPRINTS THAT LANDED THREE INCENDIARIES IN JAIL

In one the hobnails suggested questioning a cobbler, who remembered putting the nails in a man's shoes, who was arrested and convicted. Another tried to deceive the detectives by wearing his shoes heel foremost, but the depressions quickly solved the mystery and they got their man.

TRACKING FOREST FIREBUGS

UNCLE SAM'S FORESTERS now go sleuthing in the summer to catch the people who set the woods on fire—generally through carelessness, tho sometimes maliciously or for revenge. G. H. Dacy, writing in *American Forestry* (Washington), tells us that forest-fires of incendiary origin have greatly decreased in the National Forests of California since the establishment of arson squads and detective service among the forest rangers. Previous to this Sherlock Holmes service, 150 to 300 man-started fires broke out each season. Last year, the number was reduced to 28, and it may become negligible. We read:

"In many instances the neglect and carelessness of hunters, fishermen and campers are responsible for the outbreak of forest-fires of human origin. Despite that the national woodlands are liberally posted with signs, innumerable cases of woodland blazes have emanated from sheer negligence. It is not that Uncle Sam finds pleasure in running to earth and punishing such offenders, his emissaries simply function along those lines in order to impress upon all forest users the basic importance of exercising every effort to prevent fire.

"The forest rangers who compose the arson squads have been trained in modern methods of sleuthing, and they employ all the arts and artifices of the metropolitan plain-clothes men in assembling and interpreting evidence and in gathering data which will lead to the identification and location of the transgressors. In these detective activities they make use of water-glass casts as well as impressions made by the use of dental plaster, plaster of Paris and ordinary cement in making models of the foot-tracks of both men and beasts. They carefully collect and preserve all articles found around the abandoned camp-fire or point where the forest-fire started, which subsequently may be examined for finger-prints. They search for unburned matches, the charred remains of man-started fires, and other mediums used in kindling the flame.

"One party of tourists who started a disastrous forest-fire through carelessness with a camp-fire were tracked, caught and punished by means of a laundry mark on a handkerchief found near the outbreak of the fire. Scraps from discarded envelopes and letters have led to other convictions. Frequently, peculiarities of horse-hoof conformation or unusual method of shoeing as well as extraordinary human foot-tracks or automobile tracks have aided the forest guardians in capturing offenders.

"Three years ago in one of the California forests, 15 incendiary fires broke out the same day at different parts of the timberlands. The forest lookouts reported that no human beings had been in the vicinity. After painstaking search a glass lens was found so mounted in a wire frame that terminated in a long arm that it could be stuck in the ground in direct line with a pile of matches and dry woodland débris. When the sun reached a certain point its rays would be concentrated on the matches. This novel method of starting a forest-fire enabled the instigator to establish a complete alibi.

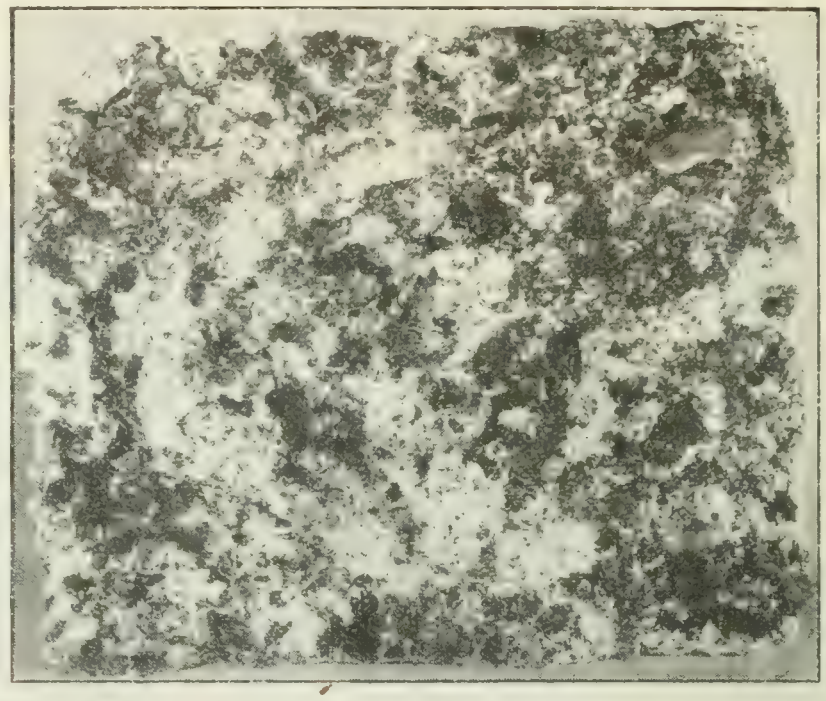
"Human footprints in numerous cases have led to the identification of malicious-minded incendiaries who wilfully tried to destroy valuable government woodlands. A worn heel, a scubtoed shoe, and foot deformity as indicated in the tracks, special styles of rubber heels or hobnails, impressions of bare feet in the dust or mud, and unusual types of footwear have on one occasion or another enabled the forest detectives to run down cases of forest incendiarism. Similarly, unusual foot-tracks of horses, mules or burros ridden by fire-starters have often aided in the trailing and detection of miscreants."

TRACED BY A TIRE-TRACK.

The forest sleuths have become so expert that they can tell the direction the car was going, the approximate speed, and the type of car by examining the tracks.

Where there is a foot-mark in the dust or mud close to a forest-fire, the forest policemen make an impression by flowing a wet mixture of cement or plaster over the track and allowing it to harden. The impression can be removed and used as court evidence. Says Mr. Dacy:

"The age of a track is shown by the sharpness of impression, by moisture and color, whether leaves or dirt lumps have fallen into it and by the condition of broken twigs. A trail made at night is indicated by the way it bumps into or makes detours around obstacles. Whether a horse was ridden or led may be shown by whether or not the trail passes under or around low-hanging limbs. Speed may be indicated by the degree of slide at the heel of the footprint, depth of the heel-edge and toe-edge, length of the drag at the toe and the distance between th



HORSESHOE-PRINTS THAT LED TO THE ARREST OF FOREST FIRE-BUGS.

tracks. If the man is carrying a burden his feet are wider apart, his steps are shorter and more unsteady. In case of a lame leg, injured knee, or hip twist, the step is shorter.

"Where the trail leads through dry pine needles, the trailers often have to get down on their hands and knees in order to distinguish breakages and minute differences in color which are not apparent from an erect position. Tracks in dry grass also are very hard to follow. Usually unless the wind is blowing, grass will hold all impressions made over it until the appearance of night dew, fog or rain. Through brush a trail can be followed by broken or skinned twigs. When a trail is lost, circles ahead in the probable direction of the passage often will favor its re-location.

"The art of forest sleuthing has been developed to a stage of perfection and accuracy where the government representatives can now predict the travel direction of automobiles by merely examining the tire tracks.

"On earth roads, the pattern imprint of non-skid tires is sharper and more distinct on the rear side of each indentation, while stones are shoved ahead by the wheels, the paths of these stones usually being intact close behind where they stop, while dust is piled up by their shove on the forward sides.

"The imprint of partly imbedded stones slightly displaced by the wheels also furnish evidence of machine direction, the displacement being backward in very small stones, and forward in those large enough to receive both lateral and downward pressure. A sprinkling of sand or dust usually is deposited on the rear side of stones or other obstructions passed over by the wheels, while the forward side is usually swept clean. In dropping into chuck-holes, the impact, or wider tire imprint, is greater on the forward side of the hole or against the obstruction. In dropping into ruts, a wheel will run on the high side to a feather edge, while in climbing out, it will remain in the rut until side pressure forces it to climb out abruptly.

"Other landmarks of automobile direction are: the direction in which water-drops or mud are carried out of a mud-hole; traction slips, which occur in going up steep grades; the turn-on curve, which usually is more abrupt on leaving than on entering the curve; and the 'Y,' where a machine backs out of a roadside stop.

"Excessive speed generally is evidenced by the wind-swirl disturbances of the track, the distance of the side-throw of mud, sand or water, side-lurch on rough roads and the distance of the wheel-jump in passing over obstructions. The size of the car is indicated approximately by the width of the tire tread.

"Under conditions where it is not feasible to dig out the footprint itself or to make a cast of it, the usual plan pursued is to photograph the track. The photograph can be enlarged to the exact size of the original footprint. In cases where a camera is not available, the watchmen of the forest draw accurate diagrams of the tracks on paper and henceforward use them as identification indexes.

"Finger-print records are made permanent by sprinkling some powder of contrasting color, such as aluminum or bronze, over the prints. Subsequently, these finger-prints which are smudged easily by friction, may be set by spraying lightly with a solution of one part of white shellac and four parts of wood alcohol."

DOES GERMANY CONTROL CHEMISTRY?

IS A MORTGAGE on the whole science of chemistry held by Germany? Is it legitimate that advances in that science should be made by chemists in other countries without subjecting themselves to the charge that they are poaching on the preserves of Teutonic investigators? That this is the present temper of at least some German scientists is charged by William A. Noyes in *The Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry* (New York). This state of things is partly our own fault, Mr. Noyes thinks, for we used to send all our chemical students to German universities, and some of their most valuable discoveries were made there. Even when they had concluded a research in the United States, they not infrequently printed the results in Germany and in the German language. No wonder, he says, that at the beginning of the present century German chemists had come to think that chemistry was a German science and that no researches not made by Germans were worth while. As an illustration, he quotes the following extract from a review of an American monograph, in the *Apotheker Zeitung:*

"That American chemists should desire to create a literature of their own independent of other countries, is easily understood. From different signs one can conclude, however, that this is to be done almost exclusively at the cost of German science and German industry. That the whole undertaking is in its foundation directed against Germany follows from the fact that the 'Interallied Conference' has been godfather of the plan. The war which was ended three years ago is to be carried further in scientific and industrial lines! In view of this, one can not welcome the publication of these monographs."

Mr. Noyes's comments are as follows:

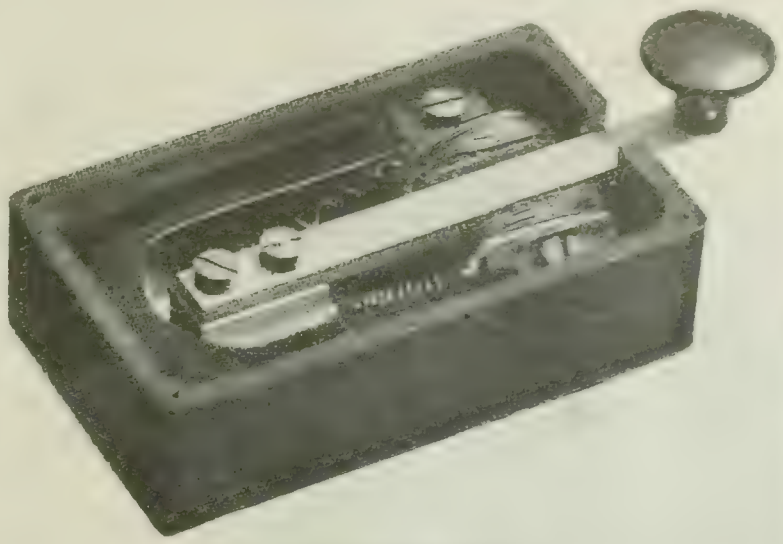
"During the last half of the nineteenth century such men as J. P. Cooke, S. W. Johnson, Wolcott Gibbs, Nef, and many others still living, received their training and inspiration to research in chemistry in German laboratories. These men organized instruction and research in America after models they had seen in Germany. We owe to Germany a debt for this inspiration to research, which must never be forgotten. There is some need to recall this at a time, when because of Germany's glaring faults in other directions, some are inclined to belittle and condemn everything that Germany has done. I have no apology to make for Germany's bad faith and wrong aims in the conduct of the war, but we must be on guard against some Americans who wish to copy her faults rather than her virtues.

"American students contributed a not insignificant amount to the experimental researches which gave Germany such preeminence in chemistry at the beginning of the twentieth century. Some American chemists thought they could secure a

better audience for their papers if these were published in German, and this, to superficial observers, contributed still further to the apparent volume of chemical achievements in Germany. From 1880 onward, however, a steadily increasing number of American students were trained at home and the demand for chemists, both for teaching and for the industries, has been such that at the beginning of the war there were nearly half as many chemists in America as in Germany. From the statistics available, there were less than one-fifth as many in England and less than one-tenth as many in France as there were in Germany.

"Under the conditions which obtained at the beginning of the twentieth century it is not surprizing that some German chemists assumed the attitude that chemistry was a German science and that researches not published in German could be ignored. To Americans such an attitude is very closely related to the attempt of Germany's political leaders to impose German imperialism on other countries by force. Any similar spirit on the part of Englishmen, Frenchmen, or Americans, either in the political field or in science, is just as intolerable as it was in Germans.

"If the determination of Americans that we shall do our full share, in friendly cooperation with other countries, in the development of chemistry, and that we shall win recognition on the basis of the genuine value of our research work and of our publications, is considered in Germany as 'a continuation of the war in the scientific domain,' we must acknowledge that it is our intention to do this. But German chemists will find no chemists in the world more ready than Americans to cooperate with them in a spirit of friendly rivalry for the promotion of chemical science, provided only that they will meet us in the same spirit."



THE OSSIPHONE ITSELF.

It measures 2½ by 1½ by 1⅛ inches, or about the size seen here, and is easily slipt into the pocket.

HEARING THROUGH THE BONES

DEAF PERSONS whose nerves of hearing are unimpaired may hear clearly through the medium of the bony structure, the sound vibrations being communicated to the bones by an instrument termed the "ossiphone," the invention of an Englishman, Mr. S. G. Brown. Our quotations are from a descriptive article published in *Conquest* (London) which humorously reports that several overenthusiastic English journalists reported the invention as one that enabled the deaf to hear *with* their bones, and one even described it as an instrument that enabled the *dead* to hear, but Mr. Brown modestly disclaims the credit of having yet perfected an instrument for that purpose. The writer reminds us that tho a deaf person senses by some means other than by his ears, it is a familiar experience that an explosion at a distance may be felt more than heard. Very loud noises near at hand may cause a sharp sensation of pain, especially in nervous or highly strung individuals. This effect may be produced partly by shock to the brain, through the ear, but it is probable that part of it is the result of direct impact of vibrations on the system. It is on the latter theory that Mr. Brown's invention is based. We read:

"Without attempting a medical classification, deafness may be said to be due to one of two principal causes: (1) disease of or injury to nerves between the outer ear and the brain; (2) disease or defects of the mechanism of the outer ear itself. Cases of the first description, altho fortunately exceptional, are at present regarded as hopeless—even the ossiphone does not help them. In many other cases, however, either certain forms or adaptations of the microphone (which has to some extent superseded the much-abhorred and old-fashioned ear trumpet) may be used or, where these are ineffectual, the ossiphone may be substituted.

"I have heard a man's voice through my teeth, through the bone of my skull and through my wrist and knuckle bones. Not only so, but every syllable and intonation was perfect. In order to remove all possible doubt my ears were effectually stopt, so that not a sound was perceptible in that way. Furthermore, Mr. Brown arranged that I should try the instrument in connection with the telephone, the speaker being in another room at such a distance as to remove all possibility of my hearing him directly and of his seeing me."

As in the case of many clever and useful inventions, the design of the ossiphone is simple. It is contained in an ebonite case fitted with an electro-magnet. When a telephone is used, the wiring is connected, by means of a small plug on the case, with the telephone circuit. Between the poles of the magnet a small iron bar or vibrator is screwed to a brass block and projects through a slot outside the case, where a curved button is attached to it.

"To use the instrument, all one has to do is to hold the case in one hand and press the button gently but firmly against a bony portion of one's anatomy, the position being vared as comfort may demand. If coupled up with a telephone circuit, what happens is that the vibrations in the circuit set the vibrator in motion in much the same way that they set a telephone receiver diaphragm vibrating. The vibrations, altho imperceptible at the point of contact between the button and, say, one's skull, pass through the bony structure and are received by the aural nerves leading to the brain, even tho the whole of the outer ear be useless and unresponsive to any ordinary microphone for the deaf. As an alternative to the button (more by way of experiment than use), an extension piece, shaped like the curved mouthpiece of a pipe, may be fitted to the outer end of the vibrator and, if held between the teeth, will communicate sound waves to the brain equally well.

"Not the least remarkable feature of the ossiphone is the wonderful clearness and distinctness with which sound impressions are received. This of course is explicable, because they are received by the brain independently of the outer ear, the condition of which, even in the case of persons who are not deaf, varies. Thus a cold or a slight excess of wax in the ears may impair the efficiency of aural mechanism, while a multitude of other sound vibrations, received through the ear, help to confuse and render indistinct the voice of another person.

"For carrying on an ordinary conversation in a room, the ossiphone is used in conjunction with another instrument called an aural box. This consists of a sound-box into which the person who is not deaf speaks. It is necessary that he should be within two or three feet and face it when talking, and that he should speak distinctly. There is no need to shout. The aural box is of wood, with an open side diminishing in size as an S-curve scientifically proportioned that terminates against a small microphone, of which the diaphragm is of aluminum. Enclosed in the box is a small dry electric battery for supplying current. Flexible wire is connected up to the battery and the other end is connected to the ossiphone by means of a small plug fitting into a socket on one side of the latter.

"Altho not an essential accessory, a relay instrument may be included in the set by means of which sound may be so magnified that, even to a deaf person, the ticking of a watch sounds more like sledge-hammer blows.

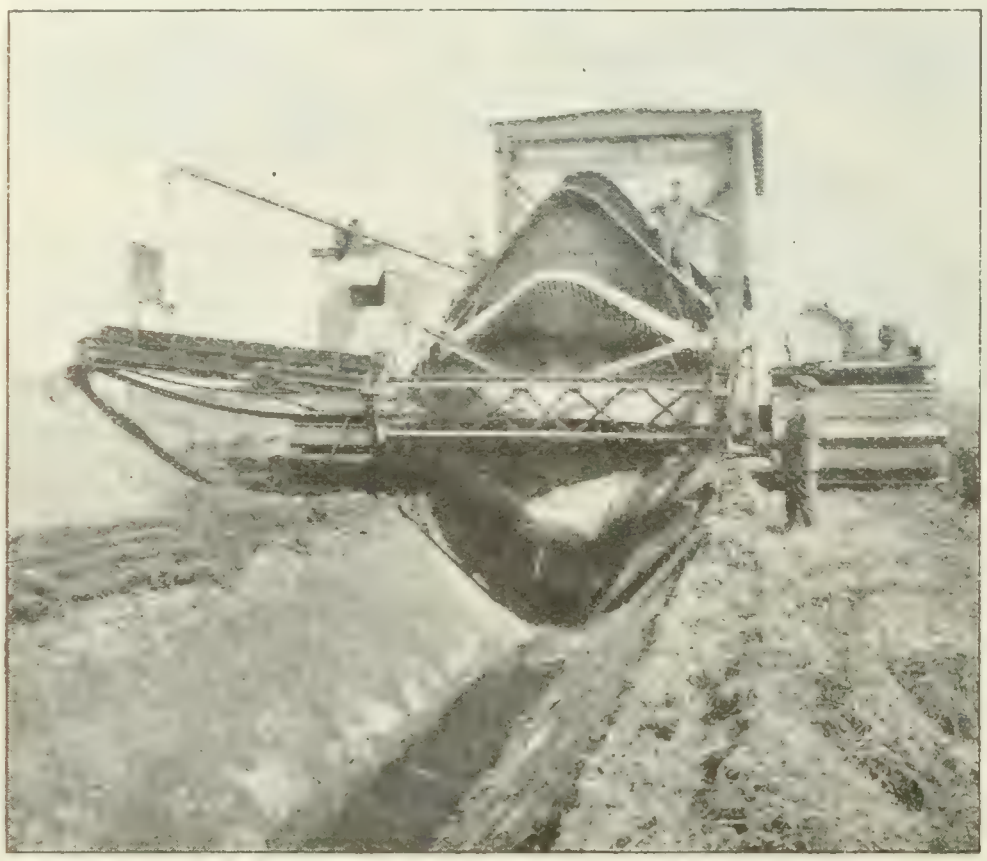
"While it is not claimed that the ossiphone is effectual in all cases of deafness, in certain instances it is an efficient instrument where all other apparatus is useless.

"The ossiphone is not merely an instrument of scientific interest. In certain cases of deafness it should prove an inestimable boon, and it might constitute a valuable alternative to the earpiece of a telephone receiver in the case of operators who are obliged to wear headgear all day long. Unfortunately its price is at present high."

HOW RADIUM COLORS GEMS

ONE OF THE ASTONISHING PROPERTIES of radium is its effect upon various precious and semiprecious stones. This has aroused much interest of late, and various investigators have studied these effects, among them a German scientist, Dr. Axmann, who has contributed an article upon the subject to *Die Umschau* (Frankfort, Germany). After reminding us that a diamond becomes visible in the dark through fluorescence when a radium preparation is brought near it, he observes that this is a sure sign that the diamond is genuine and the test is often therefore of much practical value. He continues:

"A truly magical impression is made by the passage of the radium in front of a row of such stones, as one after another is seen to shine out like a glittering star. Certain other stones, as well as some kinds of glass, for example electric bulbs, are likewise caused to fluoresce, but not so beautifully. It is peculiarly striking to watch the effect upon rough diamonds, whose nature could hardly be suspected from their dull and dirty aspect. The fluorescence is caused by absorption of the invisible radium radiation and its transformation into visible form."



CHANGING A MARSH INTO A FARM.

When ordinary glass is exposed to the radiation for some hours it changes color, becoming violet, brown, or even black. Alkaline salts, under the same circumstances, become yellow, violet, blue or green. Transparent quartz is changed into smoky quartz, while colorless topazes acquire a rich orange tone. After mentioning the experiments made by Sir William Crookes and by the German investigator, Miethe, Dr. Axmann remarks that he himself has conducted similar experiments. He says:

"Miethe's experiments chiefly concern diamonds from different sources and various sorts of corundum, such as the sapphire and the ruby, as well as the emerald, the topaz and the tourmaline, besides other semi-precious stones. He was fortunate in having rich stores of material at his disposal and in knowing their sources. The results he obtained were as follows: Colorless stones acquired tones of color much more rapidly and more perceptibly than dark-colored stones, a fact which possibly indicates the presence of certain metallic oxides, or organic substances. However, not all of the clear stones underwent alteration. While a colorless diamond from Borneo became a brilliant citron yellow after being irradiated for fourteen days, a similar stone of Brazilian origin was not at all affected. In the first instance, the color was diminished by subsequent heating to 250°cent., but was not entirely removed even by heating to a red glow. Specimens of glass, however, which have been colored by radium can be restored to their original condition by a temperature of only 500°. A bright blue sapphire from Ceylon became green after an exposure of two hours and then gradually changed into a deep golden yellow with a reddish tinge. In this case also it was found impossible to restore the former color by the process of heating and bleaching; the stone finally attained an apparently inalterable golden yellow color."

The same experimenter found that dark sapphires from Siam, Australia, Cashmere, Colorado and elsewhere remained entirely unaltered, and the same thing was true of Burmese rubies, which showed no change in either the dark or light colored stones after twelve days of irradiation. Colorless topazes from Brazil acquired a light yellow tone. Concerning these the author observes:

"At a temperature of 150° cent. a magnificent luminosity is changing in tone from gray through violet, ruby-red and orange-yellow to blue-gray. A pink topaz from Mursiaka, Russia, acquired a brilliant deep orange in the course of a couple of days, the former color not being restored by heating."

The observations on tourmalines are especially interesting on account of the electrical properties of these gems. It was found that only the colorless sort was affected. Two tourmaline crystals from Brazil, one of which was pink at one end and colorless at the other, while the second was bright green at one end and colorless at the other, were cut in two, whereafter the two colorless ends were irradiated. The singular result was produced that these colorless portions became respectively dark green and rose red, which seems to indicate that the original coloration may have been caused by radium. Correspondingly, the brilliant whiteness of diamonds of the finest water can be destroyed by the invisible radium rays, and unfortunately the original tone can not be restored, as it can be in the case of ordinary glass, by heating or bleaching. To quote again:

"It is interesting to note that bleaching can be accomplished by means of ultra-violet rays. Thus, from the strength and duration of the coloration produced by radium and from the decoloration produced by the ultra-violet rays, it is possible to construct a comparative measuring instrument for radiations."

This method of irradiation is of definite practical value, as the author points out, as a means of testing the genuineness of precious stones when it is not convenient to remove them from their settings.

SWAMPS TO FARMS WHILE YOU WAIT—A gigantic ditcher that leaves a young river-bed in its wake and turns swamp land into arable country in the twinkling of an eye, is reported from Minnesota in *Popular Mechanics* (Chicago, March), which says:

"The immense scale on which reclamation of swamp lands in Freeborn and Mower Counties in southern Minnesota is carried on means that within a short time great tracts will be added to the productive lands of that State. Work is being concentrated on a tract of 15,000 acres, which has been subdivided into eight units of from 1,000 to 3,000 acres each. Each unit is in turn subdivided into farms, most of which contain either 80 or 120 acres. The chief agent in this reclamation work is a wheel excavator of unusual design and capacity. This 76-ton ditching machine crawls steadily ahead like some great land monster, and as it advances it digs a ditch that is 12 feet wide on top and 7 feet deep. A huge revolving wheel scoops out the dirt and a conveyor belt is kept busy carrying it out 20 feet to the side, where it builds up a spoil bank. Working steadily with a crew of five men, the machine, which is 65 feet long over all and has a 110-horse-power

engine, can drive a ditch ahead at the rate of about a quarter of a mile in a working day. After the tile drains are laid, the sides of the ditches are thrown in to cover the tile. This work is done with a grading machine drawn by a tractor. Submains and laterals are added after the main drains have been laid. Then follows the building of bridges, roads, and groups of farm buildings. Work is done on a big scale, dozens of teams, workmen, and tractors being employed. Artesian wells are driven, fences built, and in a short time the marshlands have been changed into highly productive farms."

IS SCIENCE BECOMING RELIGIOUS?

A "TURN IN THE HABITS of thought" of many men of science, inclining them toward mysticism or non-dogmatic religion, is noted and commented on editorially by *Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering* (New York). Not so very many years ago, says this paper, most men of science were in open conflict with all that is mystic in life. The "conflict between Science and Religion" so named by Dr. Draper, and President White of Cornell, was a lively and rather bitter quarrel in which nearly everybody took sides. Very few could see that the dispute was not between science and religion, but rather between science and dogma. The editor continues:

"It appears to us that a turn in the habits of thought of many men of science is coming about. They are not seeking the mourners' bench or weeping over their sins or singing revival hymns or even growing orthodox from the standpoint of dogma; but there appears to be coming over a considerable number of leading men of science an enlivened reverence for that which is beyond human knowledge. It shows itself in various ways. Sir William Crookes did, and Sir Oliver Lodge does, believe in ghosts. They have not many followers among their colleagues. The tendency is rather toward a less definite quality of mysticism; toward a belief in a greater illumination than is ours. It is not organized and it does not follow creeds or catechisms or articles that were drawn and recorded when, according to the best human understanding, the earth was flat like a cake, when it was the center of the universe, when the sun was a great lamp that was raised in the morning and lowered at night, and the lesser lights, the moon and stars, were little incidents to mitigate the darkness.

"Earlier generations accepted orthodoxy. Sir Isaac Newton was a man of unusual piety. Michael Faraday was a sound churchman. Louis Pasteur was among the last of the great men of science to whom the 'requirements of faith' were welcome.

"The present tendency is independent of dogma. It does not insist on any particulars. It does not condemn. It seeks the Greater Illumination and finds hope and comfort in the quest.

"On January 8 last, Professor Michael I. Pupin of Columbia made a memorial address at St. Paul's Chapel on the campus in honor of those who in their lifetime had advanced the honor of Columbia University. Now to such persons as know him casually, the genial professor of electro mechanics would be about the last one they would expect to see in a pulpit preaching a sermon. But his beautiful 'Herdsman's View of Human Life' was indeed a sermon. He harked back to the time when, fifty years ago, he had helped the village herdsman to guard the grazing oxen through the night on the hills of Serbia. The mystic thoughts of ancient reverence that inspired the watching boy have not been killed by the study of science. It was beautiful and reverent and sincere, and it did not offend the understanding. Many will remember the plea for spiritual vision made by Professor Barkerville in his address at the Great Hall of City College during the September joint meeting of the chemical societies. It was his last public utterance, this urgent appeal for the search after light to come from beyond our ken. Dr. Charles P. Steinmetz in his illuminating contribution to the current number of *Harper's Magazine* has approached close to the boundaries of mysticism.

"It is an excellent thing to 'get down to brass tacks' in our discussions of particular things and in the consideration of principles and processes. But the world is not made up of brass tacks alone. There are vague shapes in the minds of men and women that are potent to build up or to destroy. As men of science we are beginning to see that our obligations extend far and away beyond the laboratory, and that, among other things, the duty is ours to guide the vague shapes into the paths that lead to human welfare and betterment. We, too, are our brothers' keepers."

Courtesy of "Electrical Merchandising," New York

"THE DANCE OF THE MILLION FIREFLIES"

A MILLION ELECTRIC FIREFLIES—One of the most elaborate convention entertainment features ever staged for an electrical meeting was presented at Milwaukee on the night of Wednesday, February 1, according to *Electrical Merchandising* (New York). We read:

"There were musical features and dances by professional entertainers, and in the interims the audience itself swarmed onto the central dance floor of the great auditorium. At these times, to the music of engaging dance tunes, the spectacular effect called by someone 'The Dance of the Million Fireflies' was turned on, and the whole vast vault of the auditorium was filled with myriads of darting points of light, swinging this way and that across walls, ceiling and floor. The effect was accomplished with the aid of arc projectors, one in each corner, which cast concentrated beams on a big ball, studded with plane mirror surfaces, suspended in the center of the ceiling. This ball was slowly rotated by a small motor and the effect of the arc projectors was to throw thousands of moving images of light, which swung majestically round and round, interweaving and crossing one another's paths in a most fascinating way."

OVERDOING INTERNATIONAL LECTURES

WHAT CERTAIN FOREIGNERS think of us has always seemed a burning issue. Their views are most commonly sought when they are "down the bay" nearing the termination of their first voyage hitherward. The joke of this situation never seems to pall. Now it is Mrs. Asquith's turn; but she has shown herself equal to the cleverest newspaper men who go about asking questions. She waited until she had time to look round a bit, and then she displayed great courage. She dared to say she thought American women much less interesting than American men. This was later topped off by the report that she found Mr. Harding "easy to talk to." She has called the American men "charming and courteous." Mrs. Asquith had what Carlyle might have called her "Baphometic fire baptism" at the hands of a woman the first day she essayed to lecture. It was her first appearance as a speaker on any platform, and as she was suffering from the effects of the sea voyage her voice did not carry to the gallery, where sat an impatient woman. Finally this woman rose and cried, "We can't hear a word, and you've got our money for nothing. Good-by." The lecturer is said to have retorted: "Well, you are not missing much." When Mrs. Asquith was interviewed a few days later by the New York *Herald*, she had a pointed theme:

"MARGOT"

Whose technique as a lecturer arouses in Mr. Heywood Broun a "limitless admiration." "Yes, it seemed to us an excellent show."

"In my first lecture here, the fact that American women hadn't the faintest interest in hunting had quite slipt my mind, and to me the hunting story I told is one of my most amusing anecdotes. And so when the lady in the gallery began to shout, to say the least, I was somewhat surprized.

"However, it was most fortunate that it happened as it did; I shall know better for my next lecture."

"But then," she added, "women are most peculiar, anyway, I think; don't you? I like men ever so much better. I always have. Women are so wavering, so undecided. Men are so much more considerate; they reason and think so much more quickly and better; they're static and casual and, I think, so much more sportsmanlike than women!"

Mrs. Asquith spoke perhaps before she had read the column that Mr. Charles Hanson Towne has inaugurated in the New York *Tribune*. His theme is "the great winter rush of British lecturers" which, he notes, "has begun in deadly earnest." Had the woman in the gallery heard, she might have matched Mr. Towne in outspokenness:

"How pleasant it must be to live in England, writing penny-dreadfuls or unliterary memoirs in a hushed garden and some fine morning have one's shabby servant emerge from one's cottage with a cablegram begging one to come to America for a prolonged tour. Pack one's Gladstone with a sheaf of unsold essays, arrive in New York, be interviewed, stop at the smartest hotel, step upon a stage and in the strictest confidence mumble something about anything, or better still, nothing about everything, hear motors purring at the door, and taxi back to one's hostelry with a fat check in one's handbag or pocket. It is so easy, so altogether delightful, don't you know, and aren't the American people just too hospitable and wonderful, and isn't New York's skyline amazing, and isn't prohibition a fine thing to have tried, and aren't the shops heavenly and . . .

"I wonder when we shall awaken to the fact that this sort of nonsense is making us ridiculous. How these foreigners must laugh at us and our inferiority complexes when we are not looking. No wonder they are willing to be photographed in the most unbecoming lights and immediately after mal de mer, if only they can pocket some of our cash, be taken up socially and go home to write at leisure, in that same hushed garden, a tome on their American 'impressions.'

"Margot Asquith had never made a speech anywhere, I am told on the best authority, until she stept upon the stage of the huge Amsterdam Theater in New York a short time ago and found that her voice (oh, there were many to tell her) scarcely carried beyond the tenth row.

"The next day she made the excuse that she had had a most trying voyage and was so weak that she had to sit in a chair and read her lecture. Yet if a prima donna can not give of her best, she calls her concert off rather than take our money. Rather a decent thing to do, when you think of it."

Mr. Towne makes the charge that "our women's clubs throughout this democractic land of ours as so snobbish that they will not book American talent until they see what speakers of foreign origin the open season is to hold." Well, all he can say is "they don't know what they miss":

"Which reminds me that the other evening I heard Amy Lowell read thrillingly, and speak as only she can speak, before the Woman's Cosmopolitan Club. I wish she had given us the amazingly fine poem which occupies no less than thirteen pages in the current *Century*, as well as her vivid 'Patterns,' and three or four shorter pieces.

"And then—Carl Sanburg got up, too, and his full, resonant voice rang through the room, and the men and women responded to his poems, because they felt his genius. Many loitered afterward to hear his negro folk-songs, sung to the accompaniment of a guitar.

"Edwin Arlington Robinson was on view, but remained automatically silent, more's the pity, and the Untermyers read and spoke, as did Stark Young, who was both witty and wise, and—there was no charge, ladies and gentlemen.

"Yet hordes will flock to see and hear the eagle-faced Margot when she is admittedly not at her best, and try to get their money back when they find they have been fooled.

"Yes, and as they deserve to be fooled. When the manager of the bureau discovers that his star is a frost, tho not black, a makeshift 'talk' is hurriedly contrived, and announced in the papers as the next sensational 'lecture.' Margot got better because she had to.

"It's all very amusing. But it doesn't help the entente cordiale.

"I hear from A. S. M. Hutchinson that he is sailing soon, to enjoy the United States, which has been so good to him. A shy, delightful man. I lunched with him last summer in London, when his book was fresh from the press, and he was not so famous as he is to-day. He could never face an audience, never. Yet

"If Margot comes, can he be far behind?"

Mrs. Asquith is certainly disarming when she tells you she came because she needed the money. Again the *Herald* interviewer:

"You see, after I had married Mr. Asquith, and when he had become Prime Minister, we weren't exactly what you would call wealthy. To be perfectly truthful, my husband hadn't a sou in the world, not a sou, with the exception of the 5,000 pounds he received as salary. Of course he had owned stock and things of that sort, but when he became Prime Minister he turned in every single share of stock, just as a matter of principle, which could have been possibly touched by the Government.

"I had 5,000 pounds of my own a year, and this revenue, together with my husband's salary, was what we had to live on. Any one can tell you that living at No. 10 Downing Street is rather expensive, to say the least. Of course, we spent twice as much as we possest. We had to! I have always loved to have as many of my friends around me as I could possibly gather, and my husband is a very popular man also. Practically the entire time we were at No. 10 Downing Street we entertained somewhere between 150 and 200 guests every week."

Another columnist, Mr. Heywood Broun, of the New York *World*, probably fits her category of American men better than Mr. Towne:

"The platform manner of Margot Asquith fills us with envy. We wish we could talk as she does, casually leaning against a little table. This table does not squeak in protest and clamor for the attention of the audience. Indeed, if she cares to adopt the career, there ought to be many clients eager to be tutored by Mrs. Asquith in the art of public speaking. We must confess a limitless admiration for her technique. No visiting English author in many seasons has seemed to us so entirely at home as was Margot Asquith on the stage of the New Amsterdam Theater yesterday afternoon.

"Her utterance is crisp and clear. She is never under the necessity of digging in her heels and shouting. Nor is she among the speakers who allow themselves to become rooted at one particular spot upon the platform. There is a pleasant weaving back and forth, and she can take a phrase in her stride as easily as a two-twenty man takes a low hurdle. As her point approaches she swings into it, facing the audience squarely and standing straight. We admired also her versatility of delivery. At various points in the lecture she whistled in imitation of a small boy clerking in a jewelry store, imitated the Scotch dialect of a drunken elder, and introduced a snatch of a minuet in order to show what dancing was before the days of jazz.

"Yes, it seemed to us an excellent show, and yesterday there was no demand for a refund from any disgruntled spectator."

THE "MUSIC-HALL" TO THE DISCARD

THE LONG WORDS always have appealed to us. We say vaudeville where the Britisher says variety or more often just "the 'all." But he says it now less often, it appears, for the places to be described in this term are going out of fashion. The Palladium, one of London's largest "'alls," having just changed the character of its entertainment to that of the "super revue," there remain only two real music-halls in inner London—the Holborn Empire and the Victoria Palace. Time was when the American stage received many artists from the London 'all—Vesta Tilley, Albert Chevalier, Harry Lauder, Marie Lloyd, Vesta Victoria, Will Evans. Where are they now? "Into the night go one and all," as Henley once sang, and not only have their successors not been found but the London papers are even saying that they are not desired. Gordon Street writes in the London *Daily Mail:*

SIR HARRY LAUDER.

King of music hall nights, whom the King knights as night falls on the halls.

"Many of the once big 'stars' of the music-halls have dropped out, or else come to a time when they think they can rest on their oars, and the supply of new performers is not good enough.

"I believe that in these two facts lies the whole of the story of the decline of the music-hall. Performers go on year after year doing the same old things till the audiences, knowing their 'shows' by heart, have become utterly sick and tired of them, and there are practically no new stars to come on in place of the old ones.

"The money paid to music-hall performers of merit is so good that financially the calling has become an exceedingly worth-while one, a super-tax occupation in many cases, yet somehow 'stars' have not grown as once upon a time when people like Leno and Lauder were snapt up on long contracts for a few pounds a week.

"Perhaps the 'refinement' which has come into the music-hall has not been all to the good? Perhaps the performer who comes on alone to face an audience, and who must win on personality in the first minute or so on the stage, needs to be 'broad' to succeed greatly?

"At the recent music-hall command performance given at the London Hippodrome the performers were stated to include most of the really good new people available. I saw the performance, and, apart from Mr. Milton Hayes, there was not, in my opinion—backed by the general applause—a single newcomer approaching the class of Sir Harry Lauder, Mr. George Robey, Mr. Wilkie Bard, the late Eugene Stratton, Mr. Arthur Prince, Mr. Albert Chevalier, Mr. Bransby Williams, Miss Ada Reeve, the late Dan Leno, Mr. Harry Tate, the late Fred Emney, Miss Vesta Tilley, and Mr. Billy Merson (who easily outshone every one else during the evening).

"It is rather a commentary on the dearth of new talent recently come to our music-halls that a French clown, Grock, has outdistanced nearly all newcomers in the—admittedly very hard—race to the top of the music-hall bill."

Being a British institution, the Hall does not pass without suitable recognition of the place it held in the social life of the people, and the English papers pay it due tribute. Thus the Manchester *Guardian:*

"Ten years ago the old music-hall tradition, little changed from its chairman days, burnt brightly at the Tivoli, Gatti's, the Canterbury, the Oxford, the Pavilion, and many other more or less cozy, intimate, Hogarthian centers. Now the revue, the cinema, and bad trade have swallowed them up. Even in the outer ring such famous halls as the Paragon, Mile End Road, where Harry Lauder used to reign, and many other famous houses, have joined the silent stage majority. There are no

only successors to the rather elderly gods and goddesses of the halls that are still with us, and obviously there are no houses for them.

"The causes for the decadence are a little complicated. One high authority says that the reason is that the stars were making too much. Some ten years ago, when things were booming, there was a big competition among the syndicates that were then stretching out all over the country, and every star with a name could book a long way ahead at swollen rates, and most of them did. When the cinemas hit the music-halls badly and many halls changed over, the stars were quite content, for they had their contracts, and many of them pressured on their safety and hung on to their old songs and business while the great big world kept turning, and the public, tho still loyal, began to lose taste.

ALBERT CHEVALIER

Who made the costermonger a figure of both comedy and tragedy for the patrons of the English Music-halls.

"The music-hall, in short, is crumbling from within as well as from the forces without. No doubt the time will soon come when some sort of Phoenix Society, with Mr. Walter Sickert say for president and Mr. William Nicholson say for vice-president, will promote careful revivals of the music-hall of the eighties with all its curious conventions, as ingenious and as stylistic as those of any Italian school of painting, beautifully displayed and cataloged for the joy of the virtuoso.

"In the meantime we can still watch the real thing fade out of everyday London life without even a patriotic song to sing its requiem."

MENTAL TESTS FOR INDIANA SCHOOL CHILDREN—Classification of school children according to mental development instead of according to age has been urged by the Indiana State Superintendent of Education. He calls the present Indiana system "clumsy and unscientific and unfair to children." He would instal mental tests as a guide to classification. But the Indianapolis *Star* demurs:

"On the face of things this seems a reasonable proposition, for, as every one knows, children of equal age vary in intelligence, quickness of perception and ability to learn and remember. If the mental tests could be accurate and fix exactly the rate and range of the mental powers of each child, the grade classification might be made more in accordance with the educational possibilities. 'Might be,' that is. Has its value yet been proved? Psychological analysis and tests of mental power are the fad of the day among a class of people. A system of such tests was used by draft boards with results so widely varying and in certain places records of such extensive intellectual inferiority as to make them of questionable value and in instances preposterous and beyond belief. . . . It is true that the age standard for classification lacks in some respects in equalization, but on the whole it functions fairly well. If the child who is mentally in advance of his class is promoted in accordance with his ability—and this is the rule with conscientious teachers—the inequality is reduced to a minimum, tho the final outcome sometimes proves that it is not always wise to push a brilliant pupil beyond the grade for his years. Summed up, schools can be safely standardized, but the child mind can not, it is safe to believe, by any test yet devised."

WOMEN'S MEASURE OF ART

WOMEN HAVE LEARNED NOTHING in the scheme of national culture but "the art of sitting still in more or less becoming attitudes." This is a charge brought by Mrs. Mary Austin against the element of our population to whom, it is so often charged, the national responsibility for culture has been committed. Certainly it is they who make up most of the audiences for our imported lecturers. Mrs. Austin goes somewhat deeper than Mr. Towne in her charges; she does not blame the lecturer or the lecture. She finds, tho, that women thus engaged in listening have so little experience of critical reaction toward art and literature that they are easily imposed upon. Moreover their mental attitude of pure receptivity, even when it is active, marks "a failure to function creatively as audience to our burgeoning literature and art." All this, she says in the March *Bookman*, "has to do with the general inexperience of woman in collective reaction, and is about as indicative as the movements of a waltzing horse of what could normally be expected." Mrs. Austin's pen is trenchant, and she bases her charges on first-hand evidence, furnished by her own experience. Thus:

"I have lectured many times before women audiences, on the social significance of literature, and I have made a habit of setting down immediately afterward the significant questions asked, with the result that, turning them over just now, I find not one indicative of the desire, or the sense of obligation on the part of the reader, to enter into the creative struggle. What they do seem to want is suggestions for obtaining creative *results* for themselves, or items by which they may participate effectively in the *talk* about created work. Or they will be satisfied with mere entertainment.

"Much of this detachment is, I suspect, the residue of woman's century-old habit of thinking of books, magazines, plays, and painting as the sort of thing Daddy brings home from his hunting, toward which she has conceived her duty to be an uncritical disposition to make the best of what is offered. Thus there is always a tendency on the part of women to measure art by the ensuing fatness of their personal reactions, rather than by the social significance of the creative act: to be appreciative of the artist as a man rather than as a representative of the tribe of mankind. It may be that the slight touch of the exotic attaching to the foreign poet and novelist, which favors this feminine attitude of superior detachment from the sweat of achieving, has something to do with their preferential hearing. For the rest we have no evidence that Xantippe thought any more highly of the 'Dialogues' than *Carol Kennicott* thought of the symposium at the drug store."

MISS VESTA TILLEY.

Recently retired after a long and successful career as a male impersonator. An idol of the English "alls."

Mrs. Austin tries to ease up on the women by suggesting that the whole situation is "a reflection of our common national disposition to regard all art as a performance, some kind of a show, whereas the artist himself knows it is a way of life, of which the book or the picture is the evidence rather than the object of pursuit." In the opening of her paper Mrs. Austin refers to

herself as "a confirmed feminist," evidence of which she goes on to give:

"It is not likely that men, just as men, would do any better. But because women have rather definitely assumed the rôle of patrons of culture, because they have made a stagger at fulfilling it, they must come in for a certain amount of question. It is women who have already accepted the responsibility for social conditions in which mature men and women divide themselves, for purposes of culture, according to sex. So when we wish to talk about organized effort to produce a representative culture, we have nothing else to talk about but the women's clubs." . . .

"What women have to learn to be audience to, is not the book after it is written, nor the personality of the author who writes it, but the process by which a really vital book gets itself produced out of our communal experience."

The photo drama, Mrs. Austin says, "provides us with one of the most illuminating sidelights on the failure of women to function representatively as audience in their neglect of the quality of form in cultural expression." Thus:

"The criterions of women are interior. What was meant, what was subjectively felt by the protagonists, determines for them the effectuality of the action. High ground for this interior standard being established by convention, an audience of women can not only be made to accept, but can be induced to applaud offenses against essential decency. Let it be clearly understood that the boudoir scene is an incident in a proper honeymoon, and details which every man in the audience knows were introduced with libidinous intent, will 'get by' with the women. On the same general level this is true of books. In the second rank of popular magazines, one feels certain, we are saved from a great deal of potential indecency only by the circumstance of their being read largely by men."

Mrs. Austin and her women readers must be convinced that there is some chivalry left in men, for we do not find them adding fuel to her fire of criticism. On the other hand, as in the Brooklyn *Eagle:*

"We take it that Mrs. Austin does not wish to make her sex more expert in detecting the salacious, but there may be something in her appeal to women's organizations, which include more and more of the sex every year, to exercise a more conscious and thoughtful attitude toward the arts, in order that they may stimulate the growth of the good and may discourage the trivial and the commonplace by their marked disapproval. As individuals, women already exert this influence, their individual comments on books, pictures, plays or music being quite as keen and stimulating in private discussions as those of men. That they do not act in the same way as audiences is the result of custom. The first and great commandment for the Nineteenth Century woman was, 'Thou shalt not be conspicuous,' and the women who are now learning to vote have not been wholly emancipated from that law. They are learning, however, and Mrs. Austin's appeal may awaken some of them to their responsibilities in this matter. Once convince a woman that she has a responsibility, and she will do or die for it."

But this is nothing to the length the Baltimore *American* goes in its contention that "women are sometimes unduly severe on their own sex":

"From the purely practical point of view the question arises, what would become of audiences but for women, so far as numbers are concerned? From the days when St. Paul remarked that the early Christian congregations largely consisted of 'devout women, not a few,' mixed audiences have habitually numbered more women than men. Lecturers on art, literature and education have to depend very largely on women for their support. It may be that their attendance is often a somewhat uncritical affair, but any one who has ever seen how shallow tubthumpers can work on the feelings of exclusively male audiences, including numbers of that quantity known as 'the hard-headed business man,' must conclude that women have no monopoly of easy enthusiasm. The trouble rather is not so much a question of sex temperament or mental attitude, or of the relative inexperience of women as compared with men as that so much of the current education quite fails to teach young people how to think or to discriminate with regard to what they hear or read. In the matter of critical capacity, Mrs. Poyser's retort might be aptly quoted: 'The women are foolish. The Almighty made them to match the men.'"

CULTURAL RISE OF RUSSIAN PROVINCES

RUSSIAN LITERATURE, on the whole, has suffered greatly from the revolution. Most of Russia's writers and publicists could not become reconciled to the Bolshevist rule and have either fled the country or refused to write even while remaining in their native land. The publishing business in the capitals, taken over by the Soviet Government, experienced the same difficulties as other industries, and those Russian literati who were loyal to the new régime, or politically indifferent dispersed throughout the country in quest of bread. This circumstance, according to Mr. D. Vygodski in the *Novy Mir* (Berlin), has been a distinct advantage to Russia, because it stimulated literary growth there where in former years was barren soil. Mr. Vygodski writes:

"Since time immemorial Russian literature existed in the capitals. Moscow and St. Petersburg always produced books for the entire country. Warsaw and Cheliabinsk, Archangel and Astrakhan—all parts of Russia—felt their cultural dependence upon the center, looked for books from the capitals. If Kieff or Odessa published something, they themselves consumed their product almost entirely; it was not considered a part of the country's literature. A poet who published a book in Moscow was a Russian poet, a poet in general, whether good or bad; but a poet who had his book published in Kieff, even if he was a genius, was stamped for life as a 'Kieff poet,' which limited and minimized his significance forever. Only the product which bore the trade-mark 'Made in Moscow,' 'Made in St. Petersburg' was accepted as generally interesting and significant.

"That, of course, had a certain reason. There is no doubt that the best was drawn to Moscow or St. Petersburg. Indeed, a poet, a painter, a musician remained in Tver or Kirsanov only until he became conscious of his powers, until he felt a desire for great accomplishments. That could be done only in the capital, only there were magazines, and newspapers, and exhibitions and lecture halls. Thus all that rose somewhat above provincial Russia flocked to the capitals.

"But now one can say with absolute certainty that all that is a matter of the past. First the war, then the revolution, then a number of disturbances and events now severed, now reunited, individual parts of the country; there hardly is a single province which escaped the necessity of leading an independent life at one time or another, compelled to create not only the economic basis of its existence, but also meet its cultural requirements. There were other causes which led to the same results. One of them is the lack of regular connection with the center. Also the provinces realized the possibilities of the situation."

The consequence was that the old reverence for the center ceased, and each city began to think not only how to provide itself with fuel and potatoes, but also with text-books for the school, propaganda pamphlets and with books in general. The results were soon felt, and they were most positive. There hardly is a town, not to speak of the provincial capitals, which has not published several books during the last couple of years. Of course, there is much trash among those books, and some of them saw the light of day for the only reason that the town which published them has never seen anything better. But the important part of it is that all that contributed to the general awakening and the utilization of forces that lay dormant in obscure places. Further:

"It is essential to note the provinces have been not only publishing books for the local market, but undertaking larger, more ambitious tasks. Some cities, it is true, limit their literary output to collections of poems or short stories, which do not get beyond the boundary of the respective locality; but in Samara, for instance, Professor Liverovskaya is publishing a translation of Dante's works; Kazan wants to acquaint the Russian reader with modern Tartar poetry and publishes a series of books by Abdullah Tukaeff in Russian translation; it also publishes the works of Verharen; in Gomel they are bringing out an edition of Barbousse; Odessa publishes a 'Treatise on Russian Verse'; in Poltava the magazine *Radouga* (Rainbow) is issued, to which a number of metropolitan writers contribute. . . .

"Thus it comes about that the provincial centers begin to compete with the capitals, and people cease to pay much attention to the name of the city on the book covers."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

HOW WE BURN OUR CHURCHES

WE BURNED SIX MILLION DOLLARS' worth of churches in the United States in the two years 1919 and 1920. If some one else had burned them—an enemy with incendiary shells, for instance—we should doubtless be heard from. "Sacrilege" would be the very mildest term that we should use. But since we burned them ourselves and they were our own churches, of course, it is all right. If it were not for such disturbing publications as *Safeguarding America Against Fire* (New York), from which we quote the following statistics, we should hear little about it, in the aggregate, and care less. The exact loss recorded by the National Board of Fire Underwriters, which includes chapels also, was $6,183,338. There were 3,500 fires involved, which indicates that on the average there are approximately five church fires a day throughout the entire year. There were 122 more in 1920 than in 1919. Against these losses was insurance of $3,847,491, or 62 per cent. of the whole, which means insufficient protection, with a big deficit to be made up. What caused these fires? We read:

A TOTAL LOSS THAT PROPER PRECAUTION MIGHT HAVE PREVENTED.

In two years there was an average of five church fires a day, costing over $6,000,000.

"The chief fire hazard of churches lies in the heating plant, since the largest damage, $948,590, was due to stoves, furnaces, boilers and their pipes. Lightning came second with $609,639 for the two years, and electricity third, with $463,317. The fourth largest amount, $303,443, was listed under defective chimneys and flues.

"Losses from exposure, which means those from communicated fires, aggregated $342,564, but this is an effect and not a cause of fire. That the exposure total was not heavier was doubtless due, in a large part, to the fact that most churches have more or less spacious grounds about them or are situated on corner plots so that they are protected to an extent from ignition by adjoining fires.

"Sparks on roofs caused losses amounting to $227,247, the fifth heaviest on the list, indicating the prevalence of wooden-shingle roofs on church property.

"The matches-smoking hazard was responsible for the sixth largest total during the two years, or $174,032, and open lights stood seventh on the list with $135,786. Doubtless most of the open lights were candles used for religious purposes; they frequently cause fires. A few weeks ago, however, a Philadelphia church was damaged to the extent of $75,000 by a fire believed to have been due to a candle used for illumination while the organ was being repaired. This property, of which only the walls remain standing, was insured for but $22,000, according to the report.

"In the incendiarism column the tabulation shows losses amounting to $64,732. It is well known among insurance men that factional quarrels in churches have often led to the use of the torch by the disgruntled members of the congregation. Not long ago a colored church in the South was burned because certain black sheep in the flock did not approve of the new pastor, and last year a $50,000 loss occurred in a fire involving a Croatian church near Pittsburgh, the congregation of which had been torn by a factional feud. At various times during its career it had been deemed necessary to place a guard in the church to protect it against just such a fate as eventually befell it. In a case at Cumberland, Maryland, a new church, that had drawn its members from the congregations of the older places of worship, was mysteriously set on fire.

"The smallest loss amounted to $1,912 and was that attributed to ignition of hot grease, oil, tar, wax, asphalt, etc."

So much for causes. What may be done in the way of prevention? Since the heating plant is the most serious fire hazard it should obviously be safeguarded in every way possible, says the writer. Furnaces should be enclosed in masonry, either separate from the church or shut off by standard fire-walls. The furnace should never be overheated and all pipes should be protected. If any furnace or stove-pipes pass close to wooden construction, the latter should be covered with asbestos board or a metal shield having an air space behind it. He goes on:

"It is believed that most church fires occur while they are unoccupied, so that great care should always be taken by the furnace attendant to see that the heating plant is in a safe condition when he leaves the premises.

"Except during Lent most churches are unoccupied throughout the week and become thoroughly chilled. Consequently, the janitor starts in Saturday evening to warm up the premises so that they will be habitable on Sunday, and in doing so is likely to crowd on the draft.

"From the fact that lightning caused the second largest total of losses, the need for proper rodding of churches is evident.

"Where churches of an earlier day install electricity, the

wiring is frequently done in an improper manner and the system generally set up without sufficient regard for safety. The outcome is shown by the amount of destruction due to electricity. The remedy is to observe carefully the National Electrical Code.

"The hazard of defective chimneys and flues is one that is strictly preventable and readily corrected. Chimneys should always be built from the ground up with the walls never less than 3¾ inches thick and the flue properly lined with fire clay.

"The way to prevent damage from sparks on roofs is to adopt composition shingles, metal or other non-combustible roofing material.

"The matches-smoking hazard is obviously preventable and losses under this cause could be avoided by the enforcement of a 'no smoking' rule about church property, and the use of matches should be done away with as much as possible.

"Since the burning of candles is a necessary part of religious observances in churches of many denominations, the hazard is one that can not be entirely eliminated, but it may be rendered harmless if carried on with proper care.

"In churches where gas is used for illumination, brackets should be of the rigid type and the flames protected by globes.

"Frequent inspections are desirable to see that the cellar, furnace room, mop closets, spaces in attics and under stairs are kept clean and free from accumulations of old books, broken wooden pews, benches and other discarded materials.

"Chemical extinguishers and buckets of water should be located at convenient points for use in case of need. The vestry and organ loft in particular should be so equipped.

"Some churches nowadays are installing sprinkler systems which, if properly maintained, afford protection at all times. Modern systems have reached a point where sprinkler heads are no longer unsightly objects marring a decorative interior, but may be artfully disguised by ornamentation."

STUDENTS IN ARMS AGAINST JAZZ

JAZZY TENDENCIES among Chicago's high school pupils are to be suppresst by the pupils themselves, their leaders having decided on this course after an alarming state of affairs had been brought to their attention. Other methods having failed, we are told, an appeal to parents to save the high school girls and boys from the effects of jazz music, "shimmy" dances, "lovers' lane" automobile rides and immodest dress was circulated by Superintendent of Schools Peter A. Mortenson. A "troublesome three per cent." is held responsible for what is described as a serious situation, and the ninety-seven per cent. comprising the better element is said to be determined to enforce a stricter standard of morals among the offending few. For two years, we are told in the Chicago *Journal*, principals and teachers have been studying the complaints that the present-day school boy and girl are deteriorating morally. All sorts of expedients—school dances, community centers, and socials—have been tried in an effort to check the students' "increasing tendency to worldliness," and finally it was decided that the cause of most of the trouble lies within the home and that it is there that initial reform must be started. Recently several scandals are said to have been disclosed, and it was discovered, according to the *Journal*, that there were organized systems promoting immorality among high school students. In his appeal, which is endorsed by the high school principals and deans, Superintendent Mortenson holds that "the greatest force for good in the school is the sentiment and public opinion of the main student body," and the students, with their parents, are urged to cooperate with the school board in setting standards and in restraining the less responsible. In defining the causes which have been productive of so much trouble and scandal, the statement, as it is quoted in the *Journal*, sets forth:

"We believe the modern method of dancing has done much to break down respect for womanhood.

"We feel that no effort on our part can counteract this evil unless the parents realize the danger and help us maintain the standards.

"We believe that jazz music has done much to corrupt dancing and to make it impossible for young people to learn the more refined forms of dancing, at the same time vitiating their taste for good music. . . .

"We believe that the unrestricted use of the automobile is another demoralizing influence, and that parents who allow boys in their teens to take high school girls joy riding are doing much to break down the moral standards of the community

"We believe that in accordance with the State law, pupils should refrain from smoking.

"Extremes in dress are deplorable. We believe that mothers should know that modesty and simplicity in high school girls' costumes are most helpful and uplifting to the school ideals.

"We believe that young people of high school age should keep early hours and devote five evenings of the week to their high school studies.

"We believe that parents should be invited to share in the patronage and chaperonage of all school functions.

"In as much as our greatest concern is to preserve the wholesome elements in the characters of our young people, and to insure a development into a strong manhood and womanhood, with a will to combat evil, the superintendent feels that he has a right to the active support of the parents in these matters of standards and ideals."

But the students didn't wait for their parents to act. They began at once, we are told, a concerted movement looking to reform. "The students can enforce the rules of the schools and the proper standards of conduct better than any one else," said Fred Bennett, a student leader, as he is quoted in the Chicago *Daily News*. "If a boy's father, or the principal, or a teacher tells him to quit smoking he gets sore, but if a student whom he respects tells him to quit he thinks it over pretty seriously and probably quits." The same psychology is observable in girls, according to this young philosopher: "If a girl's mother tells her that her skirt's too short she laughs and says everybody wears them that way—if the principal tells her her skirt is too short she gets mad, but if I tell her—well, she thinks that over. In our school there are only about three per cent. of the students who cause difficulty, but they get written up in the papers and give the school a bad name." The work of moral reconstruction will not be left to the students without assistance. Recognizing that mere prohibition only creates a desire for the thing prohibited, the superintendent has decided in forbidding jazz to encourage the taste for good music by having daily musical programs given by orchestras, glee clubs, bands and soloists in the school assembly halls. Expressly noting, as did Superintendent Mortenson, that ninety-seven per cent. of the high school pupils are "normal, sensible young people," and insisting that the harm caused by the offending three per cent. should not bring general reproach on the whole student body, the *Daily News* says editorially:

"Youth is impressionable and the bad example of even a small element is likely to have undesirable effects. 'We are living at a pretty fast clip,' said a noted educator the other day. To none is fast living more injurious physically and morally than to the young. Rational recreation is essential, but it is notorious that the line of moderation, propriety and decency is too often overstept at dancing and other parties, and that some parents tolerate or acquiesce in forms of amusement and modes of dress that offend good taste or right conduct.

"Educators can do something to correct or prevent excesses, but parents can do much more. The home may undo or nullify the work of the school in regard to behavior, speech and manners. Parental responsibility can not be shifted and ought not to be evaded. Many of the parents who lament loss of authority over their children have never really tried to exercise it with anything like method, firmness or reasonable consistency."

"Sororities and fraternities, the dance, youthful liberties with the automobile, and certain types of games and entertainments while the conditions complained of under these headings are pale as compared to the revelations of Hollywood," remarks *The Christian Century*, "they ought to be shocking enough to the respectable fathers and mothers of immature youth. To subject adolescent character to the moral overstrain of such unhedged and unchaperoned customs is community purblindness."

ENDING A FEUD WITHOUT A RIFLE

WHEN FEUDISTS FORGIVE AND FORGET at the behest of a Christian judge, Christianity on the bench becomes an invaluable asset to law, we are told, and this is just what happened recently down in the Blue Grass state, where Judge Hiram Johnson, of the Twenty-seventh District, mastered an ugly situation and persuaded the heads of two feudal bands to shake hands and let bygones be bygones. It is a story, we are told in the *Western Recorder* (Baptist), of how seventy-five feudists were recently led to cast hatred from their hearts and make peace in the Manchester courtroom where Judge Johnson held court. The feud had been of long standing. Within the last year and a half, it is said, half a dozen persons had been killed, fifteen wounded, women and children fired upon, and fifty houses riddled with bullets. But, says a newspaper report of the case sent to the *Recorder*, "unprecedented in the history of Kentucky feuds was the scene staged in the courtroom to-day. Grim, gnarled mountaineers, who a week ago itched for a chance to slay each other; vindictive, lawless men, whose chief aim in life was revenge, to-day shook hands and called the whole thing off. The Philpots and the Martins talked like good neighbors with the Bowlings and Benges, where before the rifle would have spoken." This remarkable climax is attributed by the *Recorder* to "the reverence, wise words and courage of a God-fearing judge," who "knows his Bible and is backed by a life over which the authority of God has been regnant. He faced in his courtroom a fearless people who live near to nature and who have always been ready to recognize the right of God to speak with authority to men." The case had proceeded for four days, we are told in this Kentucky religious weekly:

"State troops, sent to protect the mountaineers from each other and the court from all of them were on duty. On the afternoon of the fourth day the Judge placed forty-six feudists under peace bonds and thirty more were released without bonds.

"Then the Judge delivered a lecture, looking first to the right, where sat one clan of the feudists, and then to the left, where were grouped their bitter antagonists of generations.

"'Aren't you ashamed of yourselves?' said the Judge. 'Haven't you been acting like children instead of men, destroying your own happiness and that of your wives and children and mothers? And why? All over a trifle like a stolen shotgun.

"'You've got to stop it. If you feel you are injured or mistreated, come to the court and your grievance will be heard. You'll get justice here. Your kind of justice won't work.

"'Are you going to let your children go back to school? Are you going to make it possible for your wives to go on the roads? Are you going to make it safe for a man to work in his field?

"'Let me advise you to act like men, shake hands and become friendly neighbors again.'

"Nobody expected the Judge's advice to be followed. But the tense silence was succeeded by a shuffling of feet. A few of the older feudists, with flowing gray beards, arose from their seats. The 'dead line' between the rival camps was crossed. Before the spectators could realize what had happened, the rival feudists were gripping each other by the hand and calling each other by their first names."

The outcome of this remarkable trial, says the *Recorder*, "is fundamentally a tribute to a God-fearing judge and to the latent nobility in the soul of the Southern Highlander." It suggests also "that what society deeply needs for the settlement of its troubles is the leadership of real men, who fear God and sympathize with their fellows, but who have not fear of men in their hearts."

"Society at long distance can romance about feudists. Penny-liner writers can spin the story into a web across the imagination of an entire nation. But one capable and unselfish man, with a fearless heart and an understanding mind, who lives among the feudists and is willing to bear something of their burdens with them, can accomplish for the people a hundred times as much as the long-distance acclaim and irresponsible moralizing of a whole nation."

SCOTLAND ABLAZE WITH REVIVAL FIRES

CALLING THE "BIG SKIPPER" to guide them, Scotch fisher-folk on the east coast are experiencing a revival which, according to press reports, bids fair to set the whole of Scotland ablaze. The revival is said to have had its origin with Jock Troup, an uneducated cooper, who, while on board a drifter one day, said that he heard a sound as of "showers of blessing." Then and there, we are told, the crew knelt, and, catching the conviction and assurance of the cooper, carried the contagion abroad when they landed. Already the number of converts has been estimated as high as 20,000, and Davis Edwards writes to the Springfield *Republican* from Fraserburgh, Scotland, that "the measure of excitement may be gaged by statements that several people already have died in consequence of the emotional strain, and that others, to considerable numbers, have been driven mad and now are in the great asylum at Aberdeen." The newspapers of Great Britain seem to have been anxious to avoid descriptions of the religious upheaval, says this correspondent; and he reports the medical profession to be up in arms against it. Coming during the herring season, the revival spread with great rapidity, and in the end, we are told, every church was full to overflowing. All denominations united, and are trying to turn the revival into channels which will, they hope, lead to permanently good results. The Rev. J. Crichton-Jack writes to *The Presbyterian of the South* that the movement is spreading to Dundee, Glasgow and Edinburgh, and he tells us further:

"Deputations are being sent to the revival districts from all over the country with the object of catching the spirit of the revival, and taking it back to the great industrial centers. From Dundee, Aberdeen, Glasgow and Edinburgh quite a host of ministers and mission workers have journeyed north in a search for inspiration, and in most cases have found it. The attitude of the United Free Church is definitely and absolutely on the side of the revival, and that great Church has officially decided to send three of its ablest men to Fraserburgh to glean information, particularly in regard to:

"(1) How the church can best meet the needs of the new converts; and

"(2) The outlining of a possible scheme whereby the passion of the new emotion may be directed into the channels which will be of the greatest advantage to the Church."

The movement is a "purely spontaneous impulse, without any committee or organization," says *The Reformed Church Messenger*, the most active spirits being fisher folk, many of them quite young. Jock Troup is described as a man of "little education," but one having "much knowledge of the Bible." He is "physically strong, thick-set, with a sunny face and a powerful voice, and is tremendously in earnest and unquestionably sincere." According to the *Messenger*,

"Another leader of the revival is Pastor Fred Clark, who went to France for the Y. M. C. A. in the early part of the war in an honorary capacity. Commissioner Kitching, of the Salvation Army, reports that 'within a few days of the outbreak of the revival the northeast coast was ablaze with the new movement. Drunkards, gamblers, hard cases, mostly young and reckless men, were swept in, and they speedily took to the platform and street-corner preaching. Meetings go on every day and far into the night, and the songs of the revival may be heard now through the darkened streets in place of the syncopated melodies which were usual a few weeks ago.' At one open-air meeting between thirty and forty young people knelt down in the mud to pray. In their impassioned speech these converted fishermen drop into nautical phraseology. They refer to the Almighty as the Big Skipper, they warn the hesitant not to drift over the headline, and urge them to seize the life-line and come into the life-boat. Booksellers are doing an unprecedented trade in Bibles and hymn books. One very practical result is that shopkeepers have reduced their prices. The Scottish movement is mainly associated with the Salvation Army, but many ministers are taking part. As is usual at such times some cases of disturbance of mental balance are reported."

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LIGHTING THE MISSISSIPPI

LIGHTS ON A STREET are supposed to be powerful enough to show the pavement and the houses; on a river, it is sufficient that they be strong enough to be visible themselves at a considerable distance. But on the other hand, streets stay still, while some rivers, notably the big ones of the Middle West, move around, making it necessary to shift the lights continually to keep pace with their fidgety migrations. Sven Hedin tells of an Asian river, the Tarim, that occasionally shifts bodily sideways a distance of twenty miles or so. We can hardly beat this, but a well-known architect has a bungalow on the Missouri from which he used, not many years ago, to be able to throw a stone into forty feet of water. Now, the stone would fall into a willow jungle, and the river channel is almost out of sight. Lewis R. Freeman, writing in *Popular Mechanics* (Chicago, March), reminds us that Mark Twain, in his "Life on the Mississippi," devotes pages to a list of things that the pilot of the old days had to remember in the 1,200-mile run between St. Louis and New Orleans. So slight were the shades of differentiation between danger or safety, that one is surprized, not to learn that the lower Mississippi is paved with a half dozen wrecks to the mile, but that it was ever possible to carry on navigation at all. Mr. Freeman continues:

Illustrations by courtesy of "Popular Mechanics", Chicago.

A "LAMP-POST" ON OUR GREATEST RIVER HIGHWAY.

There are more than 700 of these beacons along the 1,200 miles of treacherous Mississippi between St. Louis and New Orleans.

"The almost prohibitive difficulties in the way of lighting and marking a channel that was here to-day and there to-morrow, made progress slow in the matter of safeguarding navigation on the lower Mississippi, and no comprehensive system was worked out and put into operation until a number of years after the crest of traffic was past. Then, over a long interval during which river trade dwindled year by year, the lights were maintained with the characteristic thoroughness of the U. S. Lighthouse Service. Channels that scarcely were churned once a month by a dilapidated stern-wheeler were kept dredged, sounded, and marked, altho the cost of the service must have been far and away in excess of the benefits accruing from it. But now, with the establishment of Federal barge lines and rehabilitation of river traffic generally, the long chain of little beacons of what is called the Fifteenth Lighthouse District is finally beginning to justify its establishment.

"I think I am well within the truth in stating that none of the great navigable rivers of the world offers so baffling a lighting problem as does the 'Father of Waters' in its twisting, turning, caving-banked reaches from the mouth of the Missouri to the Gulf.

"It is this capriciousness, this unstableness of mind that makes the stretch of the river from St. Louis to New Orleans so hard to light effectively. A river that flows in front of a town one day and behind it the next, can not, obviously, be lighted with fixt beacons. Indeed, if changes of this description—which have, in several instances, had the effect of transplanting a town from Missouri to Illinois, or from Mississippi to Arkansas were at all common, it would be out of the question trying to light it at all. Since for the most part, however, changes of channel go on steadily but slowly, it has been possible to devise and maintain a lighting system that is of incalculable assistance to the navigator of the great river."

The lights on the lower Mississippi are officially referred to as "aids to navigation." The term light, or lighthouse, is reserved for a fixt beacon, the purpose of which is to warn a ship away from a shoal or dangerous point. An aid, on the contrary, is almost invariably intended to give a pilot an approximate bearing for a course that will keep him in the channel. As this is constantly changing the position of the aids will have to be shifted in order that they may help rather than mislead. To quote further:

"The task of sounding out the channel and moving the aids to conform to it is only one of the multifarious services performed by the government lighthouse-tender that is kept in constant operation between the mouth of the Missouri and New Orleans. Two small tenders are operated on the Ohio and upper Mississippi, respectively, but the work of light-tending is far less onerous than on the lower waters."

The type of aid that is uniformly used on the Mississippi and Ohio consists, we are told, of a heavy post, about 12 feet in height, with props, cross-arms, stairway, and a bracket to receive the lamp. All parts are painted white. The lamps hold enough oil to keep them burning for 72 hours, in the daytime as well as well as at night, so that the principal thing to do is to refill them every third day. We read further:

"In my recent boat trip down the Mississippi, I found that the aid, or light, at the mouth of the Missouri bore the number 686, and that the Westwego aid, five miles above the foot of Canal Street, New Orleans, was numbered 1. As several of the intervening aids bore the same number, differentiated by the addition of a letter, I think it probable that there are something over 700 aids scattered at irregular intervals along that 1,200-mile stretch of river.

"The manner in which the aids are placed to help the pilot keep to his channel, will be plain from the accompanying diagram, which shows a 10-mile section of the lower Mississippi. With the steamer channel following the course indicated by the line A, the aids would be placed approximately as shown by the points marked 1A, 2A, 3A, etc. But if soundings made by the lighthouse tender at the end of the spring high water were to show that the channel had shifted to the course indicated by the dotted line B, then the position of the lights would be altered at the first opportunity to conform roughly with the points marked 1B, 2B, 3B, etc. Immediately after making the fresh sounding and shifting the aids, the captain of the tender forwards a report descriptive of the new channel to the headquarters of the Fifteenth Lighthouse District, in St. Louis. Here this is manifolded and copies dispatched to every master navigating a boat on the lower river. The latter immediately enters a summary of the fresh data at the proper point of his latest light list, where there are blank spaces left for remarks, changes, etc. The full report is kept ready to hand in the pilot house in the event difficulties develop in navigating the stretch covered by it.

"The language of these reports is in the purest 'riverese,' a lingo of its own, and quite distinct from ordinary nautical

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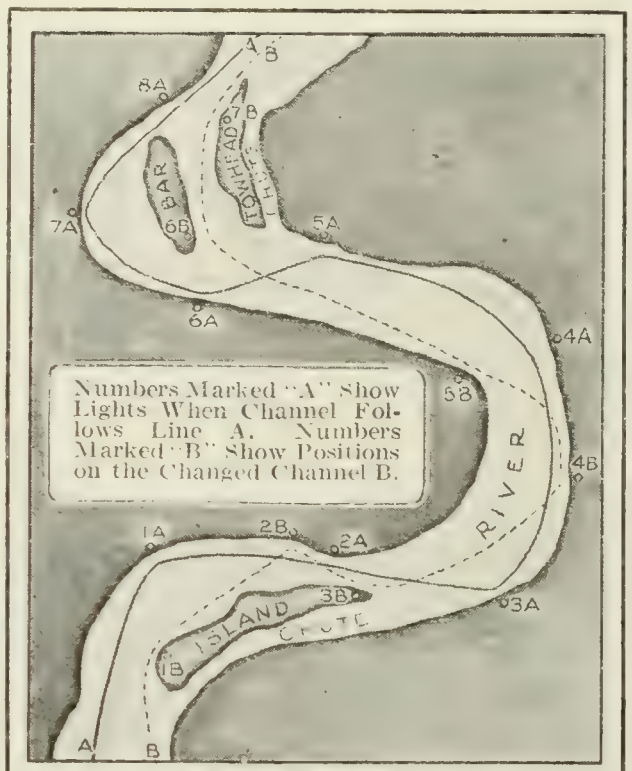
jargon. A deep-sea sailor would be as much at a loss to get the sense of one at first reading as would the landlubber. With a little study, however, the meaning of the strange phrases will become plain to a person of average intelligence:

"The word 'towhead' is one that crops up often in Mississippi parlance. It might best be defined, perhaps, as a cross between a sand bar and an island—an island in the making. It is usually formed in the first slack water below a point where the river has cut heavily into its banks. The first year or two after it begins to appear above water, it is covered with a thick growth of young willows. Later, cottonwood trees appear and choke out the willows. If a towhead augments, or holds its own long enough for the cottonwood to attain a growth of 20 or 30 feet, it attains the dignity of, and is thenceforward called, an island. A 'chute' is a narrow back channel behind an island. If there is water enough, a steamer taking it may often save many miles of distance over the main channel.

"The lighthouse tender for the lower Mississippi is the 'Oleander,' whose duty is to cruise back and forth between St. Louis and New Orleans as fast as the exigencies of water, weather and coaling permit, sounding out the channel, shifting, repairing, or replacing lights, and replenishing the supplies of the keepers. Under favorable conditions, it may average 100 miles a day on a downstream run, and perhaps 75 going up. A keeper may tend from one to ten lights, tho I recall only one man with so many as the latter number. If he has more than three or four lights, he will need a motor-boat of some kind to get around to them. As all of the river fishermen have power boats, it is only to be expected that they should make up the bulk of the keepers. Those tending only one or two lights are usually squatters cultivating a small patch of corn or cotton outside the levee. To support a family without other work, a keeper should have at least five or six lights, as the pay per light is not high.

"If, as occasionally happens through the tender being delayed, a keeper runs out of kerosene, he is expected to buy enough to keep his lights going, at his own expense, trusting to the government to reimburse him later. As it is impossible to buy kerosene of anything approaching the high quality furnished him by the tender, a keeper confronted by an emergency of this kind is always in for a very trying period of smoky lights.

"Altho running the whole gamut of the social scale from the old black 'mammy' to an effete scion of British nobility there is still to be found a remarkable *esprit de corps* among the keepers. A number of men have lost their lives while endeavoring to save their lights in flood time, and of actual betrayals of trust there have been almost none. This is a wonderful showing, especially when one considers the strange odds and ends of humanity with whom it has been necessary to work."



LIGHTS THAT SHIFT.

Mississippi "aids" must be moved whenever the river changes its course, which is often.

SEEDS THAT USE GLUE

NATURAL GLUE to stick them to the ground is secreted by some seeds, we are told by a writer in *The Scientific American* (New York). In neighborhoods subject to long dry spells, he says, it is an important matter to plants to get their seeds underground as soon as possible, especially if the location is windy. He goes on:

"One of the methods by which they accomplish this is by exuding a sort of natural mucilage as soon as they obtain any water. A German botanist studying plants in northwest Africa found that out of 906 varieties more than 36 per cent., 332 to be exact, are marked by this feature. In studying them he found that after being wetted and then dried they adhered strongly to whatever lay beneath them, whether this was filter paper, earth, or the slide of a microscope. The first rainfall, therefore, literally glues them to their places, giving them a foothold to start their struggle for existence as soon as the needed rainfall comes; even a heavy dew will sometimes suffice to liberate the 'glue.' This anchorage to the ground also serves the purpose of assisting the young root to make its way into the soil, as well as the sprouting plant to escape from its imprisonment within the seed."

THE GULF STREAM IS NOT SO IMPORTANT, AFTER ALL

THE GULF STREAM seems to have been held responsible for much that can not properly be laid to its credit or discredit, as the case may be—for instance, the mild climate of the British Isles. There are still some scientists, we are told by a writer in *The Observer* (London), who adhere to this theory. At the annual meeting of the Science Masters' Association it was restated by Douglas Berridge of Malvern College. Sir Richard Gregory, however, pointed out that any one who has studied the Gulf Stream fallacy knows that the stream never gets farther east than Newfoundland, and that the British climate does not in the least depend upon it. Sir Richard explained in an interview with a representative of *The Observer:*

"The Gulf Stream 'is only an incidental part of the general circulation of the waters of the North Atlantic, and has no more to do with causing this circulation than the proverbial fly had in moving the wheel on which it rested. It can not be distinguished east of Newfoundland, and has been proved to lose itself in the Atlantic long before it reaches our shores. It is, therefore, quite illusory to suppose that the Gulf Stream, as such, has any influence upon British climate.

"The relatively warm water which flows northeastward from the region south of the Great Bank of Newfoundland is independent of the Gulf Stream, and is now usually called the North Atlantic Current or the European Current. This is the current which washes the coasts of Europe and fills the seas and channels adjacent to our islands.

"It is not, however, merely a question whether we call the ocean waters which come to our islands from the southwest the Gulf Stream, Gulf Stream Drift, or European Current. The main point is that our climate advantages must not be ascribed so much to warm water as to wind. The mild winters of our western coasts are not due to the heating of air by contact with a surface of warm water brought by a current from warmer regions but to the fact that the air itself has come from these warmer regions, and is charged with abundant moisture which sets free vast quantities of heat when the vapor is condensed to form rain.

"The effective cause of oceanic circulation is wind-action. The trade winds give rise to the great equatorial currents and tend to heap up ocean waters on the eastern sides of continental masses. The Gulf Stream is a current by which some of this heaped-up water in the Atlantic escapes northward, but it is really nothing but a rill of warm water compared with the depth of the ocean below it.

"There is a prevailing drift of the atmosphere eastward and northeastward over the North Atlantic, and this causes the entire surface of the ocean north of the region of the trade winds to have a general movement toward the northeast. The aerial currents which produce this movement also distribute over Europe the heat they have derived from lower latitudes.

"The predominant winds in these islands are southwest and west, and these are also the rainiest. In water the most rainy districts are in general the warmest, so that the air grows warmer from east to west, thus indicating that the chief source of heat is then the relatively warm wind blowing from the Atlantic.

"Thus it happens that London has the same mean average temperature—about fifty-one degrees as Philadelphia, which is 750 miles nearer the equator, and Edinburgh is warmer on the average than Halifax, Nova Scotia, which is 700 miles to the southward.

"'The Gulf Stream fallacy' has been exposed over and over again; yet people accept it to-day almost as confidently as they did in the days of my youth, when a common subject of discussion at debating societies was that of the influence which a Panama Canal would have upon the climate of the British Isles by the supposed diversion which it would effect upon the direction of the stream."

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Dwellings $7,000-$25,000	Rigid asbestos shingles	Standard or extra thick—red, brown, gray or blended
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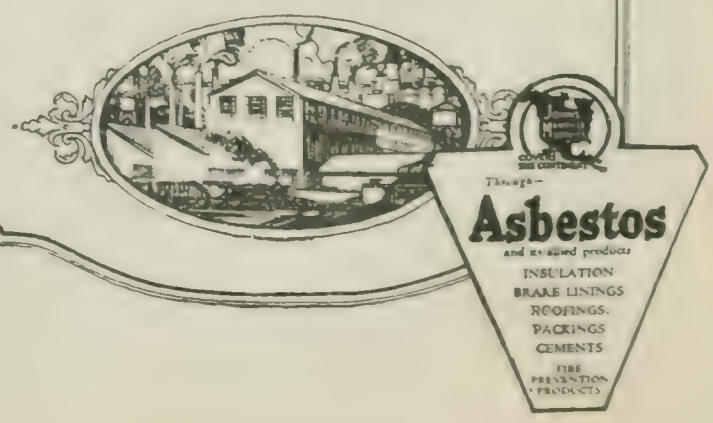
*Note—Industrial buildings call for expert advice. A roofing expert is available at all Johns-Manville Branches.



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From the union of these two color divisions, we are told, the race got a new color that, "for intelligence and downright physical beauty in the women is superior to either of the others, for such is the origin of the 'brown skins.'" Mr. Roberson goes on to explain:

The term as the negro applies it is a broad one, ranging all the way from some who in color barely miss being mulatto, through that most wonderful of all shades, that the French call *café au lait*, to "stove pan" and "midnight" browns, which are brown by courtesy only and are usually applied in ridicule to persons who by using a great deal of face powder are able to pass as very dark browns under artificial light. When daylight comes they, like Cinderella, must go back into the ranks of the blacks.

The social status of the particular browns known as "high-browns" is scarcely different from that of the mulattoes. By this term the negro usually means one whose color is a very light brown and whose hair is straight, but not so coarse-grained as that of the mulatto. That is the usual meaning, but sometimes they have the hair without the color, and vice versa. They are accepted everywhere as equals and quite often some of the girls are blest with so great a measure of beauty that by their popularity they are able to oust the mulatto girls as favorites. An indication of the way they are regarded may be gleaned from the following verse of a once much-sung collection, featured around the levee camps and dance-halls:

"The high yellow gals are in automobiles,
The high-browns ride in the trains,
Poor black gals ride old gray mules,
But the gals there just the same."

The words were frequently made up as the entertainer went along and sung to the tune of "All Night Long." The sentiment was always that in spite of a rough deal the black girl "got there just the same." In this there is more truth than poetry, because it is a fact that the average black girl, given the same training, will go her lighter colored sister one better on anything from baking a pie to rendering the "Moonlight Sonata." Also black men are to a great extent the race's leaders in business—the trades and professions as well as religion.

If one should at random pick out a dozen names that stand high in the negro world, seven of them would belong to black men. Then look at the wives of the seven, and six of them will be either high-brown or mulatto. In the South a light colored wife is the black business man's badge of success, because it takes money to bring such a marriage about.

The mulatto women look with favor on such matches, feeling that the darker her spouse is the more credit he will allow for straight hair and pink cheeks. They go through life with a pleasant feeling of having married beneath themselves, but this they are careful to hide, for the spouse is constantly watching for signs of it. If there are children, they go to swell the ranks of the browns, of which there are eight recognized shades, namely: *high, pleasing, teasing, tantalizing, bronze, chocolate, midnight* and *stove pan*. The last two being, as I said, brown by courtesy only.

Courtesy of "Testo" Weill

A TYPE THAT RISES.

The pure negro strain, we are told, has produced more leaders than any of the mixtures.

Louisiana has more ramifications of the "colored" lines than any other State, largely because a great part of the negro population there speak a French *patois*. They call themselves Creoles, and are almost without exception Catholics and mostly mulatto. Since the Catholic Church draws no color line, they are accustomed to worship in the same church as the whites, and from such a little thing as that they form the idea that they are better than the rest of the negroes, including the other mulattoes.

Of all America's negro population some of these Creoles have perhaps a better foundation for their pretensions than any others. This is because many of the older families among them were never slaves in the United States but migrated from the West Indies where they were honorable descendants of French planters. The so-called Creoles form the bulk of the brick masons and bakers trades in Louisiana. This is the one class of mulattoes into which black men seldom marry, altho mingling freely socially. The Church is the main barrier, and if the parents are of what is called "old stock," this is another barrier. I have known a member of one of them to attempt to throw a fit when one of his daughters made known her desire to wed a black man who had been her classmate at college. The Creoles are very clannish in all ways, and particularly when it comes to marrying.

There are no Catholic schools of higher education open to them in the State of Louisiana, so they mostly attend a certain college in New Orleans, where a black face is seldom seen. The few seen are usually the sons of wealthy black planters who are Catholics. A black girl, no matter what her faith or wealth, would find life there intolerable. The graduates of this school are generally regarded as being well versed in little save the social graces and manners.

Outside of Dixie the negros' color lines fade out, because they are mostly working folk, and one chauffeur is as good as another, and a butler as good as either a policeman or bellhop. If there are enough negroes in a city to support a few negro professional men the latter must not be snobbish, or away goes their business. It is not like in the South where negroes are more or less forced to patronize their own merchants, lawyers and doctors. There are other differences, too.

Attend a negro dance in the West, for instance, and ask the nearest man who the girl in the blue frock is who just whirled by and smiled at you and ten-to-one he will not know. Ask the same sort of question in the South under the same circumstances and you will not only learn her name but her father's business, her age, what school she attends, who her admirers are, their chances of winning her, where she spent her last vacation, who makes her dresses, the size of her shoe, what she had for dinner, and sometimes whether or not her appetite was good. In Dixie every one knows every one else, or will before going very far with them socially. Therein is the reason for the South's social cliques—both white and black.

In any other part of the country "colored" lines would be something less than silly. Like all indications of caste, they require some tradition and enough of a leisure class or a class having genteel employment to entertain itself. A little more race pride is the remedy.

A PATRICIAN

The "yellows" and "high-browns" are much admired. The types are often seen among the Creoles of Louisiana.

DANCER AND SINGER.

Like the girl on the opposite side of the page, she benefits by the color lines drawn inside the "color line."

Taking the Ledger out of the Shadow of the Pen

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BOLSHEVISM'S CURSE ON RUSSIAN CULTURE

WERE ONE OF THE OLD PROPHETS OF ISRAEL writing about the present miseries of Russia's aristocratic and intellectual classes, he might call their lot a fit retribution for their "hardness of heart" in the old days. They are certainly suffering now, says Jerome Davis, recently a member of the American Relief Staff in Russia, most of the

Wide World Photo.

BRUSILOFF AT WORK FOR THE SOVIETS.

Since the days when he was Russia's most famous general, the old leader has fallen upon hard times. It is said that he is experiencing semi-starvation, along with most other Russian "comrades."

evils that a good Old Testament prophet was accustomed to call down on his own perverse generation. Some have been killed, others have joined the various counter-revolutionary movements, and in the end have fled before the advance of the Red armies to other lands. It is said that there are over 2,000,000 such Russians on foreign soil—in Constantinople, princesses are working in restaurants, nobles toil as day laborers in factories, and army officers clean the streets. Besides these exile groups, however, an unhappy remnant of the so-called cultured classes is still trying to exist in Soviet Russia. The Bolsheviki present evidence that these classes are no worse off than everybody else in the disordered Russia of to-day. From one point of view, there is even a certain amount of poetic justice in the present degradation of the former rulers. To-day, says Mr. Davis, members of the nobility themselves confess that they never realized what a peasant must have had to bear in the old days until they themselves were in a similar position. "Now we understand why a peasant in need of food would steal," they say. "We are quite ready to do the same thing ourselves."

Mr. Davis, a member of the Department of Sociology of Dartmouth College, was especially interested in the sufferings of these cultured classes, and he presents a number of "typical cases" in *Current History* (New York). He begins with General Brusiloff, one of the most popular of Russian military leaders remaining in the country, who has been cooperating with the Bolsheviks to the extent of serving on their military committee. He feels, says Mr. Davis, that foreign military intervention is a big mistake, and has gladly done what he could to repel invasions, such as that of the Poles. In view of this work one would naturally expect that he would be comparatively well off and comfortable, but as a matter of fact, we are told:

His salary, including the food given by the Government, is not sufficient to meet the needs of his family, hence he has been forced to sell the family furniture and jewelry piece by piece. To-day he is living in a small flat with borrowed furniture. The old family servant refuses to do more than prepare the noonday meal, and for this demands her board, no mean requirement in the Russia of the Bolsheviks. All the work of cleaning the floors and washing the clothes has now to be done by Mrs. Brusiloff, whose hands clearly show the results of such unaccustomed labor.

I took dinner with the family. The meal consisted of a thin vegetable soup, black bread, cucumbers and tea. Yet it must be remembered that General Brusiloff is well taken care of, compared with many army officers. He has served on the military commissions. To-day in a period of peace he is at the head of a commission to conserve the horses and cattle still remaining in Russia. As a matter of fact, the Government is giving him unusual consideration, yet he is still unable to live without selling his personal belongings. What about others?

The writer presents the case of Princess S. Before the war she lived in a palace with a retinue of servants and governesses. She had four automobiles entirely at her command. When the Bolsheviks seized the power—

Her home and personal belongings were confiscated. Her husband was at last forced to secure a position in one of the Soviet departments, and the family, including two small children, found themselves in a three-room flat. In 1919 her husband was ordered to make a trip to Kiev on Soviet business. While there he contracted typhus and died without seeing his wife.

Never having learned to support herself, the wife was soon on the verge of starvation. After an anxious period, during which she sold even the rings from her fingers, she appealed to the peasants on her old estate, who consented to grant their former mistress a small plot of land. With her own hands she tilled the soil and planted potatoes. When these were large enough, she—a former Princess—dug and carried them, on her own back, to the railroad station. There she took her place along with the peasants in the crowded third-class cars, perhaps even standing on the platform in winter when she was not successful in pushing her way inside. Arrived at Moscow, she had still to walk with her burden clear across the city to the market, where she stood all day selling her product. She now lives in a one-room attic, which even the Soviet officials themselves said was not worth requisitioning. Thus her life drags on. One of her two children has died as a result of the hardship endured, but the mother still has the other to live for.

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AS THE CZAR'S GENERAL.

Brusiloff in the days, during the early part of the Great War, when his victories over the Austrians carried his fame around the world.

Another typical case is that of the wife of a very wealthy political leader who had fled from Soviet Russia. She was

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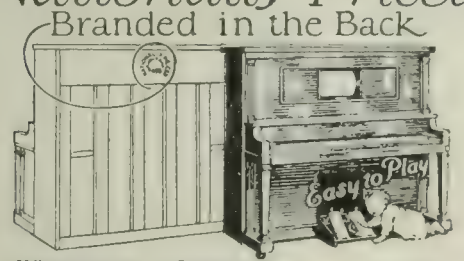

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forced to accept work in the Government as a translator, and for this received at first 2,000 and later 4,000 rubles a month. This is just about the cost of one pound of black bread on the market. The advantages of a position in Soviet Russia, however, do not depend upon the salary, but on the *pyok* or food ration given by the Government. Indeed, the amount of the *pyok* is the chief criterion of the importance of one's occupation, and

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GORKY TWENTY YEARS AGO.

The Russian writer and radical is shown in this picture as he looked at about the time when he visited America.

people scheme for weeks and months to obtain a position with a larger *pyok*. The position of this lady, who was exceptionally proficient in four languages—English, German, French and Russian—was supposed to be especially good because of the *pyok*. Yet this is all it consisted of each month: One pound of sugar, eighteen pounds of flour with an additional twelve pounds for each member of the family under sixteen years, three pounds of *kasha* or barley, two boxes of matches, one-half pound of soap and apples and potatoes in substantial quantities. In addition three-quarters of a pound of black bread could be secured every two days.

It is obvious that this is little more than the barest subsistence diet, yet the salary for one month was hardly more than enough to purchase a pound of black bread on the open market. It was quite inadequate to buy any article of clothing.

The case of the doctors, whose vital importance is recognized even by the Bolsheviks, is said to be quite as bad. The following is given as "one concrete illustration":

Doctor V., in the Czar's régime, had an immense practise and was worth over a million rubles. When the Bolsheviks took the power, his home and summer estate were nationalized, so that he lost everything. Altho he was about 60 years of age and found it difficult to adjust himself to a Communist Government, he continued to serve as a physician in one of the Bolshevist hospitals. For this work he received enough money to pay for three rooms. During the civil war he was commandeered to one of the base hospitals which served the Red Army, and had to leave his wife in Voronezh. During the protracted absence she was stricken by disease and her husband was unable to reach her before she died. To-day he continues to work in a hospital, receiving enough to pay for black bread, vegetables, and occasionally a little meat; but life for him is at best a dreary thing.

The practise of the law we usually consider a necessary profession in any country, but in Soviet Russia this is not true in the old way. As a consequence, the lawyers who still remain there are serving in various departments of the Government as, for example, that of food or commerce. Many of them have been able to live in comparative comfort through speculation, altho that has been hazardous until the recent decree permitting free trade. For the most part that speculation has consisted in buying food supplies on the market and selling them later at a profit. There is also a brisk trade in property rights which would be valid under the old régime. Some believe that under another Government these will be recognized. One man showed me a bank draft for 1,000,000 rubles on the Azofski-Donski Bank, one of the largest institutions of its kind in Czarist Russia, which he had purchased for £2 and expected to sell for double the sum. Another had purchased the rights to the building in which the Moscow Soviet holds its meetings. He said that he did not expect that the Soviet would be ousted, but intended to sell the paper at a profit. It is obvious that the speculators gain by these transactions, whether or not the Bolsheviks are overthrown.

Nearly all the lawyers are clever enough to get ahead by some means or other under the Bolsheviks. For example, one told me that he had a two years' supply of flour saved up. "Of course," he said, "I keep it elsewhere." The Bolsheviks have finally realized that for the present, at least, they can not get enough flour to provide for the needs of all the people, nor even for those who work in their own departments. In consequence, they urge each Soviet department to organize its own co-operative and secure its own supply of bread as best it can. This affords an opportunity for a trained lawyer to use his skill. One showed me a handful of gold coins, which he had worked six months to secure. With these he would go down to Kiev with a special railroad car and purchase flour and incidentally feather his own nest. Naturally, all the lawyers are not as successful as this one. For most of them conditions have been so difficult that they, too, have been forced to sell their personal possessions one by one.

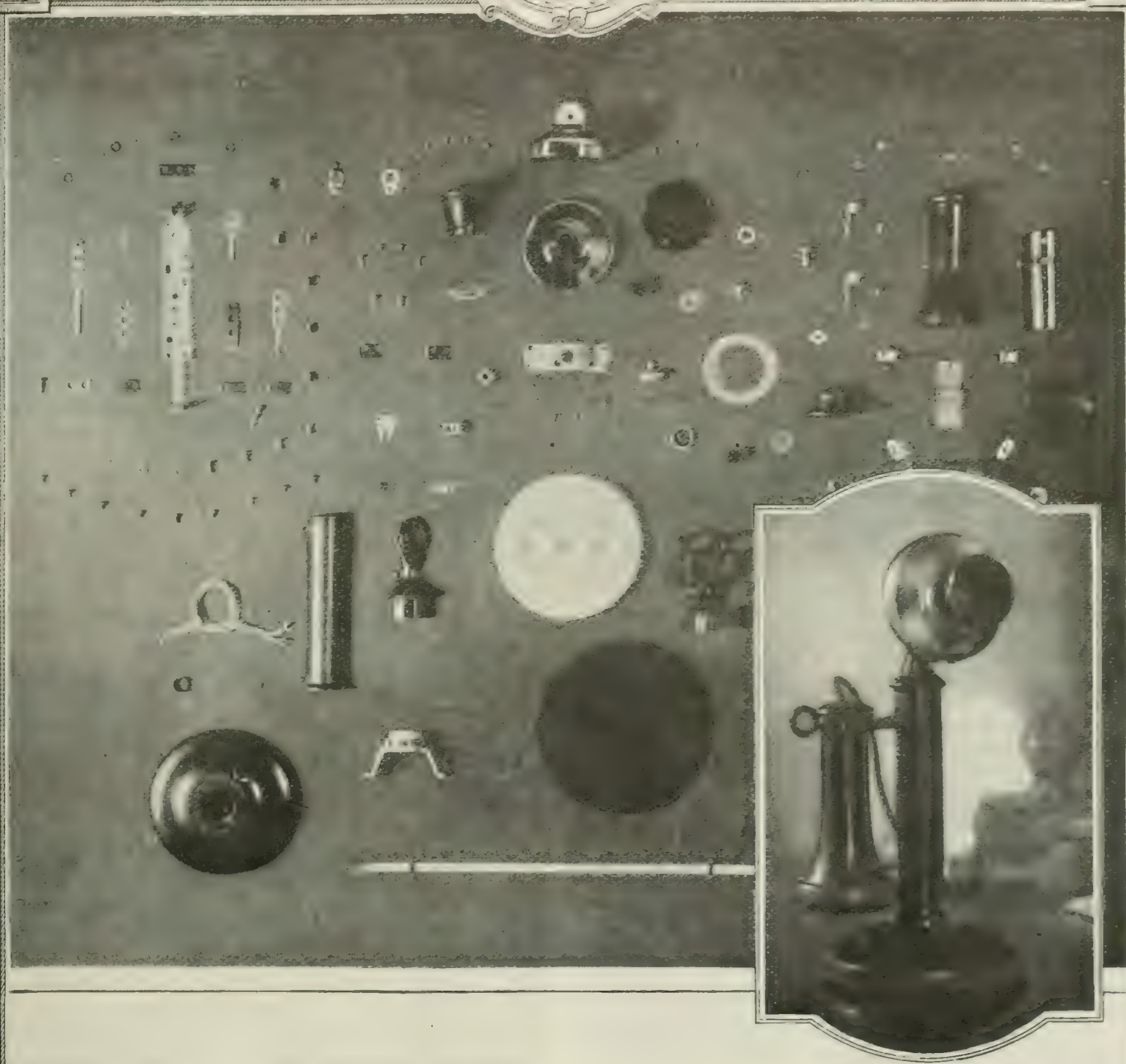
World Wide Photo.

HE ASKS FOR AID.

Gorky, now in Berlin, is endeavoring to collect funds for the "intellectuals" of Russia.

The Bolsheviks have placed the teachers in a category entitling them to the best *pyok*. They are supposed to get as much as the most favored class. Nevertheless, they are having an extremely hard time. Those who are clever enough to do so receive several *pyoks*. The trick is accomplished by accepting more than one position at the same time. For example—

One prominent professor, altho opposed to the Bolsheviks, serves in five or six places and earns a salary of 500,000 rubles a month, or 6,000,000 rubles a year. At the peace-time rate of exchange this would equal $3,000,000, but at present it is the equivalent of only $220 annually, a sum which scarcely pays for living expenses. Besides the money his *pyok* yields four pounds of bread each week, and, each month, two and one-half pounds of sugar, seven pounds barley or beans, one-half pound of tea and two pounds of lard. In addition, his relatives who live with him—an elderly lady, a mother with two young children, and a girl of 16—receive jointly two and one-half times the above rations. This professor also has a sister who is ill in the tuberculosis hospital. Owing to the inadequacy of the food given the patients, a supplementary ration costing about 20,000 rubles a day must



Yet all these parts make just one telephone

To most people a telephone is merely a place to talk into and a thing that you hold to your ear. As a matter of fact two hundred and one separate parts are needed to make one telephone.

This complexity calls for an accuracy in construction comparable with that demanded by the finest watch. Remarkable precision is necessary because your telephone must catch a most elusive thing—the subtle differences in inflection of the human voice.

To build such an instrument takes skill. The ability to make it better and better as the standards necessarily became higher was achieved only through years of accumulated experience.

The Western Electric Company has been making telephones since 1877—one year after the telephone was invented.

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is supplied by her brother. His extra food supplies are purchased from the cooperative, which is still functioning, and his monthly bill from this source averages 300,000 rubles. The result is that he also is compelled to sell some personal belongings from time to time to meet his obligations, altho his position is far better than that of the ordinary teacher.

The great majority are struggling along with a salary of only three thousand a month and almost a starvation food ration. They are living in one or two rooms, most meagerly furnished. Many of them have developed tuberculosis and, being unable to obtain proper care, have died. To cite but one illustration: The fiancée of one doctor contracted the disease chiefly on account of her meager food supply. Because of his position he was able to send her to the Crimea for recuperation. In the course of the slow railroad journey, traveling in cars which were crowded with a conglomeration of peasants and soldiers, she caught typhus and died before reaching her destination.

As has been intimated, others who are more fortunate, or perhaps brighter and more forceful, hold more than one position. For example, one unusually capable woman teacher holds three. She assists a professor in the radio laboratory from 8 to 12 at night, for which her salary is 17,500 a month. During the day she works in the Radio Commission, and for this receives 17,500. In the afternoon from 4 to 6 she serves in the library at a compensation of 18,000. Her total salary, therefore, is 53,100 rubles a month. Unfortunately, the payments are not always regular; for the work in the library, altho she served from April to June, she received her salary for only one month—June. But much more important than her salary is the food ration. Of the three positions, the library gives by far the best *pyok*. It consists of two and one-half pounds of sugar, four pounds of barley, one pound of cottonseed oil, six pounds of dried fish a month and one and one-half pounds of bread daily. In spite of the combined income from three positions, she uses part of her Sundays to bake small cakes, which she sells on the streets in order to obtain additional funds for new shoes and clothing. And yet the ordinary individual must live on one *pyok!* The result is that he must accept one of the following alternatives: fill two or three extra positions and thereby work twelve to sixteen hours a day, be a speculator, or take part in illegal transactions.

One American, who had been imprisoned by the Bolsheviks and was later released, worked for a time in one of the Government departments. He found it impossible to live on the ration he received, so he managed to secure an extra food card through deception, and daily received two dinners. This is typical of existing conditions in Soviet Russia. The food *pyok* and the salary are so small that, in order to live, men are almost forced to become dishonest. Another result is that many of the professional men desert their professions for work where the possibilities of food supply are better. Thus, one capable lawyer is working as a Pullman porter, because in so doing he makes a weekly trip between Moscow and Latvia, and is able to bring his family food.

The best of the intellectuals have always gloried in their task. To-day they have been stript in large part of all their former luxuries and enjoyments; at the same time they do not get much satisfaction from their work. They do not feel that it is achieving anything worth while. This fact causes perhaps the greatest mental suffering to the intellectual classes in Russia, and thousands have as a consequence fled the country. Other thousands have succumbed to tuberculosis, typhus and cholera. It takes unusual heroism to endure under such conditions.

These are some of the things that I saw with my own eyes last summer in Russia. Since returning to this country I have received from Maxim Gorky the following appeal, which speaks for itself, and which throws further light on the tragedy of all educated people in Russia:

To the Generous Heart of America:

I feel sure that without contradiction you will all agree that the most precious treasure of humanity is intellectual power and scientific discovery, and that the most valuable people of the world are the leaders in scientific thought. The culture of the United States and of Europe is indebted to them for its present strength and beauty.

Permit me to call your attention to the fact that a considerable number of such leaders, the group of Russian scientists who have helped to develop the world's discoveries and culture, are now, because of the famine, facing death.

Their situation is becoming more and more tragic. I will not dwell on the general condition of life in Russia, but I wish to point out that during the last four years Russian scientists have suffered great poverty and famine; their condition is so critical that some already have been attacked by disease and have perished.

Reestablishment of free trade in Russia can not improve the condition of Russian scientists, because the fact of the high cost of provisions, the shortage of necessary food and, above all, their poverty, will remain. Even now the Soviet Government is unable to pay, when due, their wages, and since August they have not received any salary payments.

Starvation is rapidly spreading among them, and the time is not far off when they will be compelled to die by the score. To save their lives, the lives of the best minds of Russia, immediate help in the form of food is indispensable.

It is absolutely vital that they have flour, cereals, fats, beans and sugar. O America! this is not a beggar's plea: it is only a human cry, an appeal to people who know that science is the foundation of culture and that only the work of science is, in the last analysis, international and universal.

Notwithstanding the hard conditions of life during the war and the revolution, the Russian scientists have tenaciously clung to their work. Members of the Academy of Science and the educational societies, as well as individual scholars, have written and prepared for publication results of the most valuable research work, which undoubtedly has great social importance for humanity.

Of such manuscripts there are now ready for the press what would approximate 20,000 printed pages. All these works can not be published in Russia because of the shortage of money and technical supplies. Dear people of the United States, you would render a very great service to humanity by establishing a fund for the publication of these works of the Russian scientists. They would enrich the world with a considerable amount of new knowledge in every branch of science.

It is not my right to discuss the methods for the practical realization of this idea, but it seems to me that its accomplishment would afford a unique opportunity for all the cultured world to feel its intellectual solidarity.

For you citizens of the wealthiest land, who have proved yourselves capable of achieving such wonderful material prosperity, the making real of this idea should be easy and simple. I can not believe that this appeal to you will result only in silence for Russia.

MAXIM GORKY.

[Maxim Gorky's address is "Pension Stellinger, Augsburger Strasse 47, Berlin, Germany."]

ONLY HALF A MILLION RETURNED BY SWINDLERS OF THE GOVERNMENT

ONLY A LITTLE OVER HALF A MILLION DOLLARS, $541,528.59 to be exact, have been sent to the Government by anonymous persons who felt that they owed the money. None of it, it may be noted, has been credited by the Washington tabulators as coming from either profiteers or income-tax dodgers. One man, in the long history of the so-called "Conscience Fund," sent in sums aggregating $80,000, four times the amount, he said, which he had stolen from the Government years before. The largest single contribution was $30,000, sent by this anonymous ex-thief to complete his four-fold reparation. The smallest amount ever received was two cents. The fund has been in existence since 1811, writes Alexander Stoddart in the New York *Evening Post*, when, during the administration of Madison, a person who did not give his name sent $5 to the United States Government, saying that he owed that sum to the nation. A bookkeeper pondered a long time over the letter, and finally had a happy inspiration. He credited it to "conscience," and that was the beginning. Before the close of Madison's administration—

The fund reached a total of $250. And there has never been a year since then, with the exceptions of the Monroe Administration and the year 1848, when some conscience contribution was not received.

The amounts have ranged from two cents to $30,000. The largest contributions came in during the administrations of Roosevelt and Wilson. During the seven years of Roosevelt the Government received $100,160.70 and during the eight years of Wilson $106,084.66.

The war profiteers' consciences have proved no more tender than would be expected. In 1917 there was returned to the Government $4,424.38 in conscience money. But in 1916, before we entered the war, the conscience returns totaled $54,923.15, while in 1918 only $4,089.21 was returned. For the last three years the figures are: 1919, $11,033.01; 1920, $19,379.13, and 1921, $3,839.32.

The conscience fund began to grow big—$58,771.32—following

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Jim Henry's Column

In Common

It is a curious thought, how different men are in most of their ideas, aspirations and habits and yet how absolutely alike in others.

For example, tomorrow morning, between the hours of 6 and 7:30, about fifteen million men will stand before their mirrors in exactly the same postures, go through the same motions and accomplish about the same results, namely: they will cut down that jungle of ugliness which is everlastingly pushing out from a man's hide and overrunning the attractive contours of his face.

With this one difference. Something over two million men will enjoy the process. The other thirteen million will think thoughts they dare not express unless they are rough and uncouth, and which I cannot even hint at in this public forum.

Now, let's get down to cases and be practical and factful about this inevitable process of shaving.

We would all do away with it if women would let us. It takes time, at the best is a nuisance, and at the worst is awful.

I don't have to tell you whether or not the soap you are using is up to the job. I do tell you that, in the opinion of every man who uses it, Mennen Shaving Cream comes closer to making shaving pleasant than any other preparation ever invented.

I tell you that Mennen's exerts a peculiar influence on a beard which transforms its meanness into something approaching benevolence.

I tell you that Mennen's is so non-irritating and so packed with soothing lotions that all you need afterwards is a flick of neutral toned Mennen Talcum for Men to put you at peace with the world. Our Talcum for Men, by the way, doesn't show the way white powder does. It is made especially for men fine for a talcum shower after your bath to protect your skin from irritation—and soothing after a shave.

So buy them both—Mennen Shaving Cream and Mennen Talcum for Men—and solve this shaving question for good. My demonstrator tube costs 10 cents by mail.

Jim Henry
Mennen Salesman

THE MENNEN COMPANY
NEWARK, N.J. U.S.A.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

the administration of Abraham Lincoln, at the close of the Civil War and during the time that Andrew Johnson was President. During Grant's two terms it grew by more than $20,000 additional.

Money for the fund has come in from all over the world. The Rev. Prebendary Bariff, vicar of St. Giles's Church, Cripplegate, London, once sent to the United States Government $14,225.15 that had been intrusted to him by a man who had defrauded the Government. The clergyman did not reveal the identity of the sender, and Uncle Sam wrote his thanks, but did not ask that any name be revealed.

The largest sum received at one time came in when William G. McAdoo was Secretary of the Treasury. It was $30,000 in paper money in a brown envelop. There was no letter with it. There were seven $1,000 bills, twenty-one $500 bills, and eighty-five $100 bills, which made quite an array when arranged on the desk of George R. Cooksey, Mr. McAdoo's secretary.

Later a letter was received:

"In a separate package, I am sending $30,000 to be added to the conscience fund.

"This amount makes a sum aggregating $80,000 which I have sent to the United States, or four times the amount I stole years ago.

"I have hesitated about sending all this money, because I think it does not really belong to the Government, but conscience has given me no rest until I have consummated the four-fold return, like the publican of old.

"May every thief understand the awfulness of the sin of stealing, is the sincere wish of a penitent.

"Let no one claim any of this amount on any pretext."

The letter was dated Philadelphia; the postmark showed it had been mailed in New York, as did the postmark on the envelop containing the money.

The line, "Let no one claim any of this amount on any pretext," is significant. Once in so often, when there comes a contribution to the conscience fund and the news is spread broadcast, some one tries to put in a claim to the money. Here is a case in point:

Some years ago, when a contribution of $10,000 was made, the Treasury Department received a request for the return of that sum. A woman wrote that her insane husband had sent the money while laboring under the delusion that he had defrauded the Government of that amount. She begged that the money be returned to her, explaining that it was all she had in the world. The address she gave was in Rochester. The Secret Service assigned a man to look into the matter. In Rochester he found that the woman had left a forwarding address to a town in Indiana. There he learned that instructions were left to turn over "the package" to a railroad brakeman, who was to deliver it to the woman. Caught, she confessed to the attempt to swindle. The Secret Service man talked to her severely, and on her promising never to do it again he left her to work up a conscience of her own.

Another letter was received following the announcement of this same $10,000. This letter came from a woman in an Oklahoma town, but simply asked for part of the $10,000 on the ground that it belonged to her as much as it did to the Government. "I want to buy," she wrote, "a cow, an automobile, and a set of false teeth." It is not recorded that the Government aided her.

Those who have watched the fund grow say the small amounts usually come in numbers following religious revivals, much money having followed the activities of Moody and Sankey and of Billy Sunday.

To make sure that Uncle Sam gets all the money they send, various devices are sometimes employed by the conscience-stricken. One used by some of those sending large sums is cutting the bills in two. A man who wanted to pay the Treasury Department $8,000 got eight $1,000 bills, cut them in half, and sent one set of halves to the Secretary of the Treasury, with a note saying that when he saw in the newspapers an announcement of their receipt he would send the other halves. He did.

When Dudley Field Malone was Collector of the Port of New York he received in an envelop postmarked Boston halves of three $100 bills and halves of four $50 bills. With them was a note, undated, unsigned, in pencil, saying: "For unpaid dues. Other parts sent to Washington." The Treasury Department received the other halves. The sender thus made sure that no possible dishonest man in the Government service could get away with the money.

FINDING OUT WHAT AILED PREHISTORIC MAN

IT is hard enough to tell what is the matter with a man when he stands before you in the flesh, where you can thump him, feel his pulse and take his blood pressure. How can it be possible to discover the complaint of a man who died of it 1200 years before the Christian Era? No one would think of attempting it if the combined climate and arts of Egypt had not given us its mummified dead as observational material. But after all a mummy has no pulse and no respiration, and its blood pressure can not be taken because its blood stopt circulating centuries before Pericles or Alexander the Great were thought of. And yet there is to-day a science of paleopathology—of the diseases of prehistoric man. The science even ventures further back into the early geologic twilight, for Prof. Roy L. Moodie of the University of Illinois has found a dinosaur that had something the matter with his tail. For the human race, however, the Egyptian mummy is still our most reliable subject. The science of paleopathology received a great impetus, we are told by an editorial writer in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago), when the Egyptian Government placed large amounts of mummified material in the hands of capable students about the time when the building of the great Assuan dam promised the inundation of areas of Egypt containing important burial-places. The material from these was excavated to prevent its destruc-

tion, and thus made available for investigation. We read in substance:

"For any medical man, the story of the pathology of Egypt is nothing less than fascinating. We learn that the inhabitants of the Nile Valley, the cradle of history, suffered from disease of the joints as far back as their pathology can be followed, and to a far greater degree and at a much earlier age than we now see this disease. The enthusiast on focal infection will be delighted to know that infection from the teeth was rife among these arthritics, who hobbled to their graves a few thousands of years since. The demonstration that a hump-backed priest of Ammon, 1,000 years B. C., owed his hump to Pott's disease shows how little 3,000 years have altered the behavior of tuberculosis. Pneumonia is demonstrated in these old bodies, with bacteria still in a stainable condition. Sarcoma of the bone is identified in a skeleton of 250 A. D. Lesions closely resembling smallpox can still be recognized and studied by modern microscopic methods in these old mummies. Arteriosclerosis was common and severe in those days, when tobacco, excessive meat eating, modern strenuosity, and such things that nowadays are blamed for this condition certainly did not exist. Egyptian art has much reference to the dwarfs and other deformed persons of that day, which shows that rickets has probably existed for 5,000 years, and that the deformities characteristic of Pott's disease and of clubfoot were put on record about 4,000 years ago."

For the historian, this sort of investigative work will be certainly of value, the writer notes, for it adds much to the picture of life in bygone times. It reveals the fact that men were commonly stiff and old at fifty years, and that the good old days were not so good from the sanitarian's standpoint. Royalty often had extremely bad teeth and gums, queens were bald, and princesses sometimes had nits in their hair. Food habits varied from time to time and in different classes, but those prehistoric dentists mentioned in popular histories did not exist. He continues:

"Some studies of mummy material have also been made from the chemical standpoint. Abderhalden found that the tissues of mummies were still well enough preserved after 3,000 years to yield amino-acids when hydrolyzed. The brain of recent mummies still contains cholesterol, but it is greatly reduced in amount in very old specimens, according to Muir, altho much of the phosphorus remains. Active enzymes have been described in the muscle of mummies, and it was found by Hansemann that the proteins were so little altered in a mummy 5,000 years old that they gave the specific precipitin reaction. A glimpse at Egyptian thereapeutics is offered by Johnsson, who, in mummies of the same vintage, found that the intestines contained relics of grain, and epithelial cells of a common plant, the trichodesma, which is a household remedy to this day in certain countries for intestinal irritations and catarrhal conditions of the air passages. This was accompanied in some cases by mouse bones, recalling the Chinese pharmacopeia. Altho fractures seem to have sometimes been skilfully cared for, and many persons in many climes survived trephining, nevertheless it seems that the therapeutics has altered more than disease during the last fifty centuries."

Niagara Falls is directly reached by the New York Central Lines, which provide special stopover facilities for through passengers at Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

"The Tremendous Spectacle of Niagara—"

Niagara—"The Thunderer of the Waters"—has been wearing its way through the rock four or five hundred centuries; and scientists estimate that in 5000 years more this wonder of nature will have cut its way back to Lake Erie and disappear.

For three centuries this tremendous spectacle has drawn to it explorers and travelers from over the world. From the days of the intrepid French pioneers who first saw the falls in all their primeval grandeur and loveliness, the literature of Niagara has been enriched by explorers, travelers, authors, poets, artists, scientists and statesmen. Some of the tributes to Niagara are here given:

Nothing in Turner's finest water color drawings is so ethereal, so imaginative, so gorgeous in color.—CHARLES DICKENS.

The sublimity of rest is a distant view of the Alps; the sublimity of motion is Niagara.—RICHARD COBDEN.

Niagara is the Titan in whose presence you stand dumb.
—BAYARD TAYLOR.

Niagara appears divinely and deliciously graceful—a specimen of the splendor and wonder of water at its finest.—Sir EDWIN ARNOLD.

I know of no other thing so beautiful, so glorious and so powerful.
—ANTHONY TROLLOPE.

My sense of it first, and my sense of it last, was not a sense of the stupendous, but a sense of beauty, of serenity, of repose.
—WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS.

Niagara calls up the indefinite past.—ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Blessed were the wanderers of old, who heard its deep roar sounding through the woods, and approached its awful brink in all the freshness of native feeling.—NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE.

I do not know that there is anything in nature more majestic than the view of the rapids above the Falls.—DUKE OF ARGYLL.

If we fix our thoughts on the lapse of time required by the recession of the Niagara from the escarpment to the Falls—how immeasurably great will its duration appear in comparison with the sum of years to which the annals of the human race are limited.
—SIR CHARLES LYELL.

Nothing quite compares with the sensation of standing "where Niagara stuns with thundering sound," and feeling with Lincoln, the power of this great cataract to picture the story of the human race through the ages.

An illustrated booklet of Niagara Falls may be obtained free of charge by addressing the Advertising Department, New York Central Lines, Grand Central Terminal.

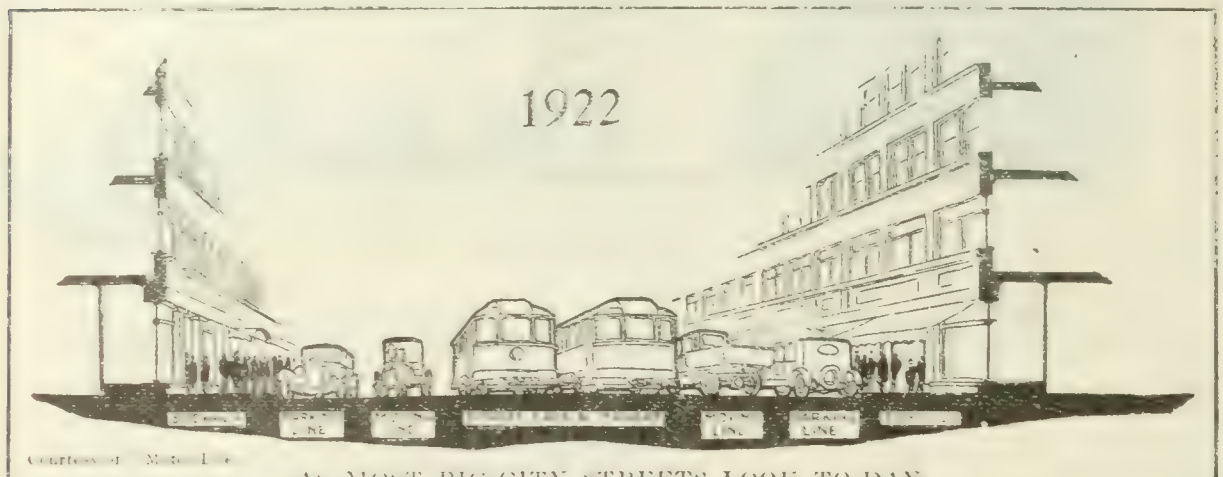
NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

BOSTON & ALBANY – MICHIGAN CENTRAL – BIG FOUR – LAKE ERIE & WESTERN
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN – TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL – PITTSBURGH & LAKE ERIE
NEW YORK CENTRAL – AND – SUBSIDIARY LINES

MOTORING · AND · AVIATION

ELEVATE THE PEDESTRIAN—AND SAVE HIS LIFE!

ONCE WE ELEVATED STREET-CAR LINES, but that was in the days when the streets were a comparatively safe place. The latest slogan, and one that is said to be gaining in popularity, especially in congested metropolitan districts, is "Elevate the Pedestrian!" This advice in no way intimates that the pedestrian should be elevated in the now popular method of catching him with the bumper when he is not looking. The big idea is to give him a safe place of his own, above the madding crowd of motors, and, incidently, give the motors more room. Looking at it from the motorists' standpoint, "More room must be found for motor-vehicle traffic on city streets," asserts Merrill C. Horine, writing in *Motor Life*, "for nothing looms larger among obstacles to the continued growth of motoring than the traffic problem." It is thus, we see, not alone a special regard for the pedestrian which moves the motor-minded advocates of double-decking our streets. If the pedestrian benefits, in longer life and happiness, that will be his own affair. As Mr. Horine looks at the matter:



AS MOST BIG-CITY STREETS LOOK TO-DAY.

From Oregon to California, when our city makers first established the building-lines, they thought that forty feet was wide enough for any street. To-day there isn't room enough for vehicles, street-cars and pedestrians. The easiest cheapest and pleasantest way to meet the situation, we are told, is to elevate the pedestrians, as shown in the sketch below.

There are too many vehicles for our present streets to accommodate safely and conveniently right now, and the number of motor vehicles being added to the city rolls is increasing rapidly.

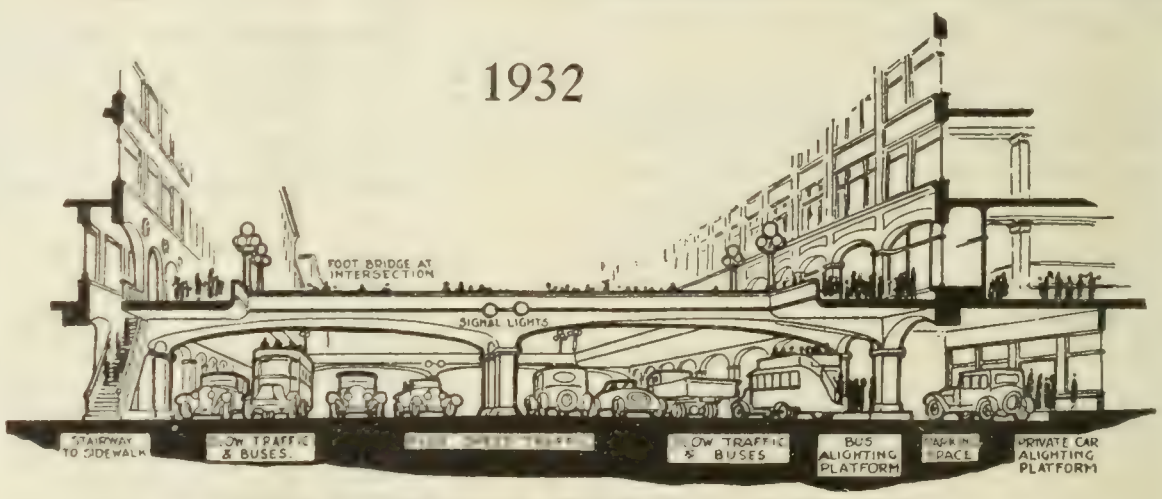
Rebuilding our cities is out of the question; stifling the growth of motoring unthinkable. We must increase the traffic capacity of city streets, as they now are, to twice or three times their present capacity. It can be done without tearing down buildings, cutting through new streets or building prohibitively expensive elevated or deprest roadways. The streets can be left just where they are now. Pedestrians can be accommodated more conveniently and safely than at present. Rapid transit can be accelerated, and the parking problem can be solved satisfactorily. These things can be done at a cost probably far less than the present losses suffered by reason of congested, slow-moving traffic, the appalling number of accidents on the streets, wear and tear on vehicles and their passengers' nerves, and loss to merchants, due to the inaccessibility of their stores to shoppers.

There is nothing novel in the suggestion that the sidewalks should be elevated. Street-car tracks will have to be torn up sooner or later. These two things are fundamental necessities. They will take from the street the two principal causes of congestion and danger—the pedestrian and the trolley car. In their place will follow streets extending from building to building, and mobile, adaptable motor buses, skirting the slow-moving edges of the street, instead of the middle. But this is not all.

Most shoppers, even tho they drive down-town in motor cars, are pedestrians while in the act of shopping. Consequently, let us raise the main floor level to the level of the elevated sidewalks. In other words, use the present second floors of buildings for their main floors. The present ground floors of buildings will be somewhat darkened by the overhanging sidewalks, so why not abolish them? We need the ground space below the buildings to park cars in, for *porte-cochères* to receive motor cars taking on and letting off passengers, and for loading bays for motor trucks and delivery cars. This does not mean knocking the props out from beneath our buildings, but of removing their walls, leaving the main supporting columns and elevator shafts.

Unless something is done, starting right away, our streets will soon become so choked with traffic that motoring will cease to be a convenience and a pleasure. Every citizen who can afford it and is physically and mentally competent has a right to use a motor car, outgrown city plans and systems of traffic to the contrary notwithstanding. The danger is that nothing will be started in anticipation of the crisis until the cost of the necessary changes become staggering.

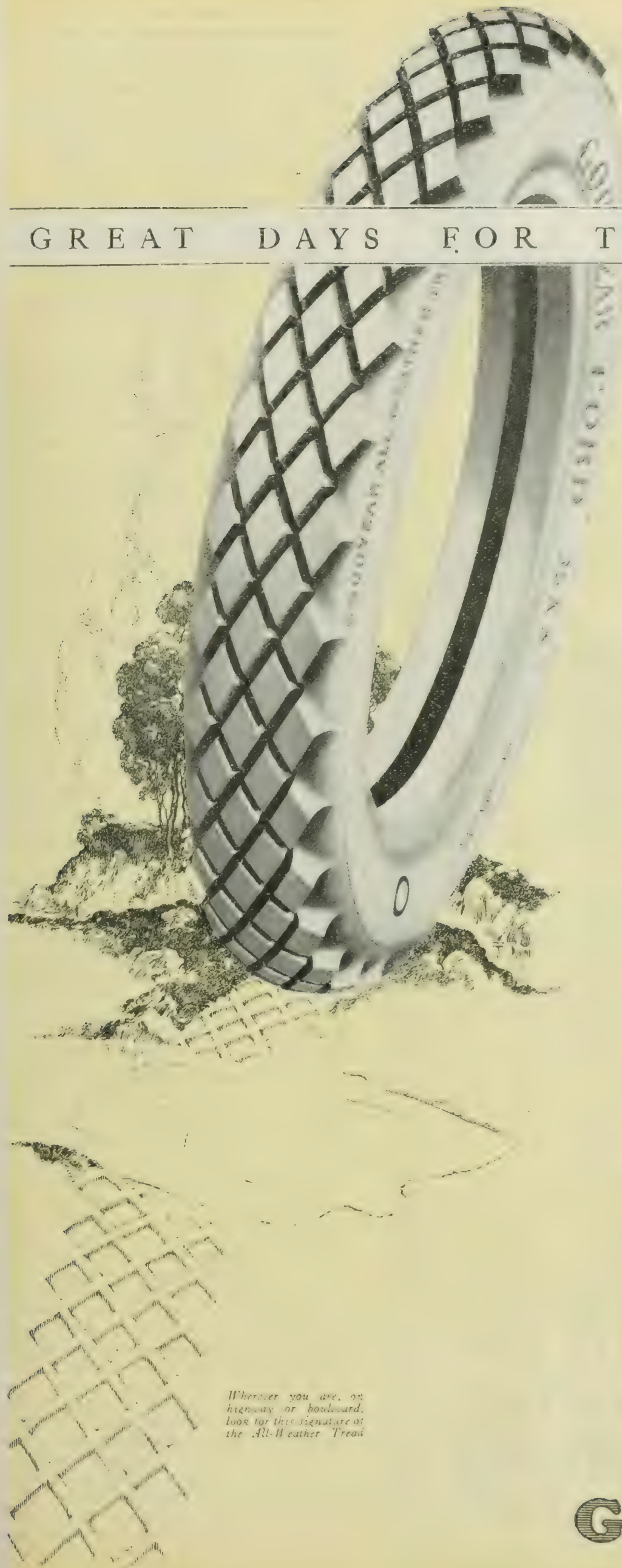
The motor car has become a popular utility. It is now no more a rich man's luxury than golf is a rich man's pastime. The same clerks and workmen who now chase the unbreakable egg over the public links are owners of potential owners of motor cars. It would seem that our 2,000,000 miles of public roads in this country would provide room enough for the 10,000,000 motor vehicles already registered and all the increase that may be expected in the next decade. The trouble is that only about 40,000 miles of our vast system of roads really represent paved highways suitable for motor travel, and the great bulk of motor cars confine themselves to only a limited portion of this mileage, since most of the motor-car traffic is in and about cities.



WHEN PEDESTRIANS CEASE FROM TROUBLING.

This is a *Motor Life* artist's idea of the way our big-city streets will look ten years from now. Among other changes, it will be noticed, the street-cars have been superseded by motor buses, an "improvement" about which the street-car companies will doubtless have something to say.

So far as means of production, operating fuel and supplies and market are concerned, the future of the motor car seems assured. But where will we put all of the cars that seem destined to be turned loose upon our streets and roads? Already



GREAT DAYS FOR THE TIRE-BUYER

These are great days for the buyer of Goodyear Tires.

For less money, now, he buys more mileage and greater freedom from trouble, than at any previous time in his life.

The primary reason for this is the increased quality and serviceability of Goodyear Tires.

An important supplementary reason is the exceedingly low price at which they now are sold.

We are building Goodyear Tires today better than ever before.

We are making them larger, heavier, stronger, and more durable.

On every count of design, material and structure they surpass even those fine Goodyears that you have known.

They represent the peak point of accomplishment in this company's efforts constantly to build a better product.

Yet, today, you can buy these better tires at the lowest prices in our history.

Not even in pre-war times did a genuine Goodyear Tire require so little investment.

We repeat, these are great days for the buyer of Goodyear Tires.

More people ride on Goodyear Tires than on any other kind.

30 x 3½	Cross Rib Fabric	$10.[illegible]
30 x 3½	All-Weather Tread Fabric	[illegible]
30 x 3½	All-Weather Tread Cord	[illegible]
32 x 3½	All-Weather Tread Cord	[illegible]
32 x 4	All-Weather Tread Cord	[illegible]
33 x 4	All-Weather Tread Cord	[illegible]
33 x 4½	All-Weather Tread Cord	[illegible]
34 x 4½	All-Weather Tread Cord	[illegible]
35 x 5	All-Weather Tread Cord	[illegible]

Manufacturer's tax extra

Wherever you are, on highway or boulevard, look for this signature of the All-Weather Tread

GOODYEAR

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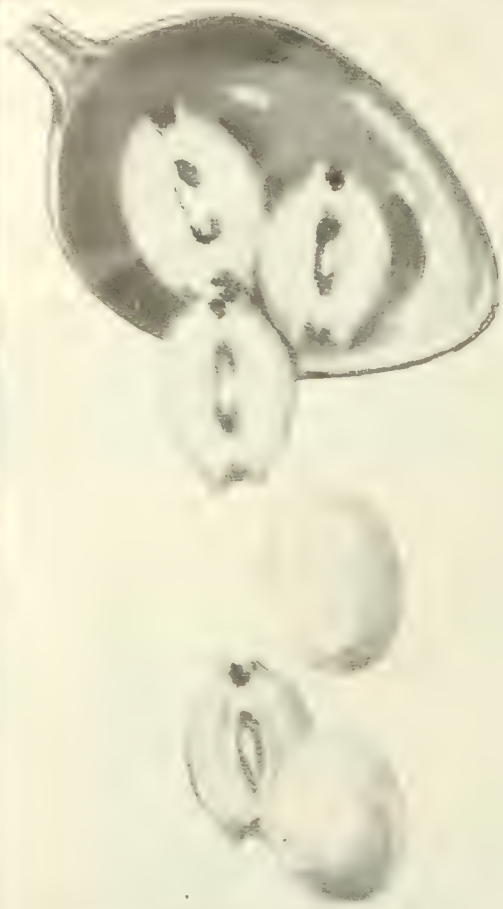


Puffed Wheat
has all of the food cells broken

Bread
has part of the food cells broken

Toast
has more of the food cells broken

Why We Explode

every food cell in Puffed Grains

Over 125 million food cells exist in a grain of wheat. All must be broken to digest.

In bread you break part of them—in toast you break more. But Puffed Wheat alone breaks them all.

Grains shot from guns

Prof. A. P. Anderson studied for years to make whole grains wholly digestible.

He did it at last by sealing the grains in guns, then supplying an hour of fearful heat. Thus the moisture in each food cell is changed to super-heated steam.

When the guns are shot, every food cell explodes. All become available as food.

More than cereal tidbits

Puffed Wheat and Puffed Rice are delightful dainties. You never tasted cereals so good. They are bubble grains, airy, flimsy and toasted, as flavory as nuts. They seem like food confections.

But they are also whole grains, supplying 16 needed elements. Every element is fitted to feed. The greatest food you can serve a child is Puffed Wheat in a bowl of milk. But serve them Puffed Rice also. That is the morning dish.

Puffed Rice **Puffed Wheat**

The Quaker Oats Company *Sole Makers*

MOTORING AND AVIATION
Continued

the traffic problems, not only of the great cities, but the smaller centers as well, are assuming serious proportions. The traffic problem of the railways shrinks in comparison, for the passenger miles of travel in motor cars last year was twice that of all the railroads combined. An automobile, affording accommodation to an average of four persons, takes about one-third the space occupied by a railroad car accommodating sixty. People who travel by rail are content to adapt themselves to schedule and wait patiently for the moment when the train leaves, while the very essence of motor travel is its independence of route or schedule.

The Saturday afternoon or Sunday drive in any one of the fifty largest American cities, objects Mr. Horine, "has become a nerve-racking close-order march." So necessary has it become that cars remain in line without lagging behind or overtaking others that—

On certain roads on the Jersey side of the Hudson it is the practise of the police to penalize those who get out of line by forcing them to stand still at the side of the road until from fifty to a hundred cars have passed. Necessary regulations concerning how corners may be turned often necessitate running around four or more blocks in order to reach a point only a block from the starting place. Curb-side parking is becoming almost an impossibility in most of the larger centers. Pedestrianism is becoming one of the most hazardous of outdoor sports. Traffic congestion caused by vehicles and pedestrians alike is fast making the operation of street-cars on main business streets hopeless.

The reason for this is that with a tremendous increase in the number of vehicles per mile of street, there has been no discernible increase in traffic space. Indeed, on some of the older streets the traffic space is actually less than it was fifty years ago, due to the widening of sidewalks to accommodate the throngs afoot and to the monopoly of the best part of the street—the middle—by street-cars. The reason for this increase in density is four-fold:

In the first place the population of most of the cities has grown tremendously without a corresponding increase in the number or width of streets. This increase in population has resulted in the construction of tall buildings in the business section and much greater density of population in residence sections, so that the increased traffic is largely centered on a few main streets. The lines of traffic being thus restricted to a few main streets, paving of the better sort has been confined principally to such routes, thereby restricting the development of other routes. Finally, the increased gregariousness of modern life has led to greater use of the streets by the individual.

With our present city streets hopelessly inadequate for present vehicular traffic, where, again, will we put the cars of the future? Population is certainly going to continue on the increase, that of the larger cities more rapidly than the country as a whole. We can not hope for a radical change in the centering of business and residential buildings, so it would go a long way toward solving the problem if, instead

of putting up taller office and apartment buildings, the cities were to open up new business districts where the growth would be horizontal instead of vertical; new residence neighborhoods, where families would live side by side instead of superimposed; but this can not be expected in the near future. Congestion in cities originated from a need for protection against wild beasts and barbarians and endured because slow transportation required distances to be short.

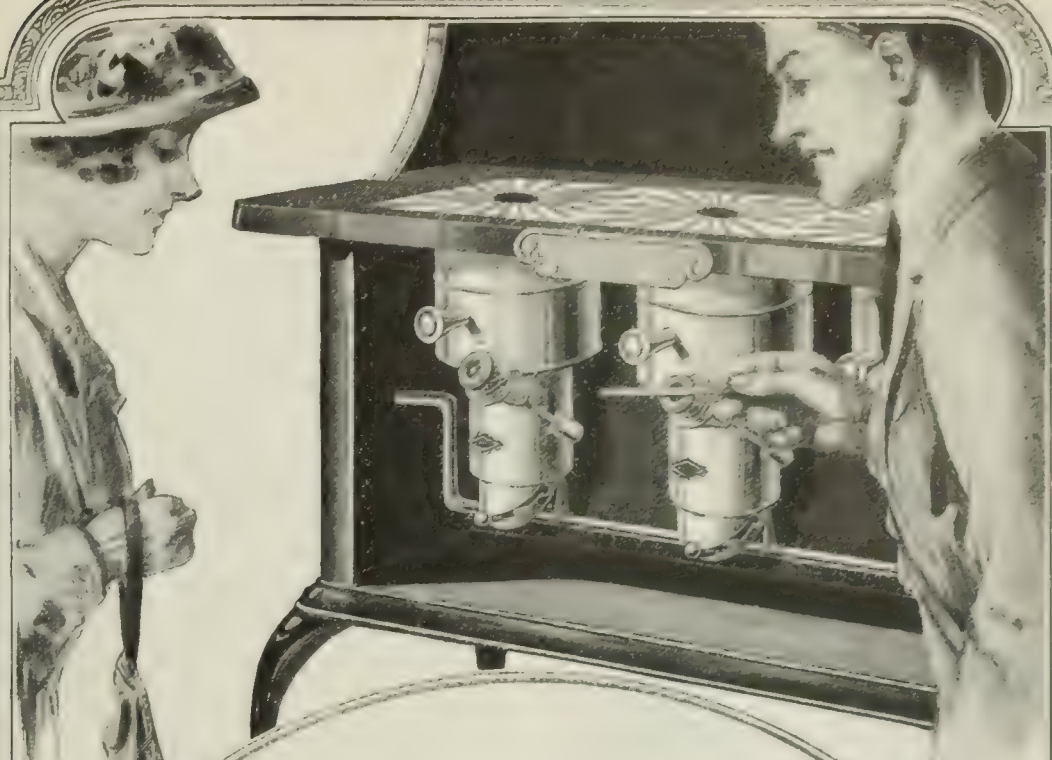
Rapid transit has extended the residence areas of our cities, but has only increased the denseness of business activity. The lawyer must have his office close to the court-house; the broker, close to the exchange. The wholesaler must be near the retailer and the box-maker near the wholesaler. All because it must be possible to get quickly from the office of one to another. Street-cars, elevated and subway trains have not effected a decentralization because they are constrained to a few fixt routes, and do not perform a complete haul. They require considerable walking on the part of the passenger, at each end, to say nothing of tiresome climbing of stairs. The taxicab might do, were it not so expensive and limited in availability by street congestion. Far from enabling business men to get about more quickly in the transaction of their affairs, motor vehicles have, to a great extent, increased their difficulties by aggravating traffic congestion and impeding the pedestrian.

There are numerous things which might be done to relieve the intolerable traffic congestion of to-day and make it possible to operate the increased number of vehicles which will surely come. Unquestionably some solution of the problem will be found. Civilization always has solved its problems. Some of these possibilities, such as rebuilding our cities with wider streets and more main arteries, providing elevated roadways, vehicular subways and such might solve the problem. The cities might purchase valuable property in each business center and erect free public parkage garages; but it is extremely doubtful if any of these things will actually be done.

Our cities are built. By the adoption of city plans it will be possible to widen certain main arteries, as Chicago and Philadelphia are doing. By the same means the continuation of mistakes of the past in the building of narrow, crooked streets, such as is going on in Los Angeles to-day, can be prevented. By zoning of business, as practised in New York, and the establishment of manufacturing districts, with every modern transportation convenience, such as Chicago's Central Manufacturing District and New York's Bush Terminal, decentralization may be gradually achieved. These developments, like the modernizing of Buenos Aires will come, but the process will be slow, much slower than the increase in motor vehicles. Some means must be adopted in the meantime of accommodating a greater increased volume of traffic, of parking cars, of providing for safe and convenient pedestrianism and of quick and convenient short-haul passenger transit. All of this without razing or abandoning buildings, depreciating property or prohibitively expensive elevated or underground structures. It can be done.

Sidewalks fifteen feet wide, admits the writer, are not too large for the crowds on a dozen Broadways, Fifth Avenues, State Streets, Broad Streets, Market Streets, and Main Streets. But—

These wide sidewalks have encroached



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Just turn a small control wheel and you get instantly the heat you want —quick, slow, intense or simmering.

And the fuel cost is little, for the Patented KEROGAS Burner vaporizes common kerosene or coal oil and burns 400 gallons of air to every gallon of oil consumed.

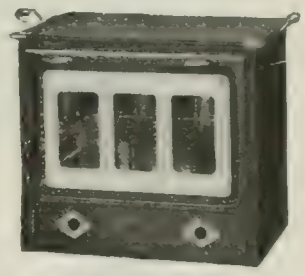
The double flame within a flame—the one-piece, no-leak, rust-proof construction, with simple mechanism and honest workmanship combine to make the KEROGAS Burner last and satisfy as long as the stove itself.

Ask your dealer to show you an oil stove with the Patented KEROGAS Burner. It's worth looking at.

This Trademark Appears on Every Kerogas Burner

PATENTED KEROGAS BURNER

Insist on it being on the Oil Stove You Buy



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Another feature you ought to have as part of your oil stove. Heats quickly and evenly. Bakes and roasts perfectly. Ask the dealer to show you this as well as the Kerogas Burner equipped stove.

DEALERS: The best jobbers now supply various brands of excellent oil stoves equipped with Patented Kerogas Burners.

A. J. LINDEMANN & HOVERSON CO.
1211 First Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
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Standard Equipment on the Better Makes of Oil Stoves

THERE'S ample breathing room everywhere in Faultless Pajamas and Night Shirts. They are cut to fit—100% comfort in the wear—and stylish too.

Rest assured

Here's something—really new. The Faultless SleepCoat, a pantsless pajama, tailored like a coat. It's an open front garment from neck to hem, (knee length) with a convertible high or low neck and smartly cut Raglan sleeves. Made of Exquisette and Lusterette, durable, silk-like fabrics in white and all colors, and a wide variety of materials of merit at a wide range of prices.

E. ROSENFELD & CO.,

Baltimore New York Chicago

MOTORING AND AVIATION
Continued

on the streets. A forty-foot street is no longer a wide one. Some of the cities have actually narrowed their main streets in order to provide wider sidewalks If the present wide sidewalks could be removed altogether, the traffic space left for vehicles would be increased from 50 to 100 per cent. There is nothing new in the proposal that sidewalks should be elevated. The trouble is that on account of street-cars, motor buses, taxicabs and last, but by no means least, store doors, all being accessible only from the street level, it would be necessary, under present conditions, to have a duplicate sidewalk system on the street-level, connecting with the elevated sidewalk by stairs. This would make it practically impossible to force the pedestrians to use the elevated walks.

If, however, the show windows and main doors of stores, office and public buildings were raised to the second floor, or on a level with the elevated sidewalks, with carriage entrances on the main floor connecting through the building only, it would be a different matter. If the pedestrian is to be elevated, the shops must go up with him. There is no real obstacle to this, save the novelty of the idea. Modern stores are at least two stories high. The main floor might as well be the second as the first. It would be a great convenience to department stores to have the main floor one story above the street, for then loading and unloading of trucks and delivery cars could be carried on without interference with pedestrians or danger of pilfering and without sacrificing valuable main-floor room or window space.

Platforms could be provided for buses and taxicabs on the near side of each corner, connecting with the elevated walk by stairs and having no other connection. At street intersections the walks would be extended in the form of bridges over the street, upon which could be mounted semaphore signals controlled automatically, as is already the case in Chicago. It is quite likely that the removal of both street-car tracks and sidewalks from the streets would increase their capacity 100 to 200 per cent., in view of the fact that this would not only add about four lines of traffic to the street, but that it would eliminate the two greatest obstacles of traffic and sources of danger. So far, however, the parking problem remains.

Many of us are resigned to no-parking restrictions. In New York, millionaires go to business via subway because motor-car transit is too tedious. Others whose routes between home and office are less fraught with traffic difficulty, permit themselves to be driven to work by chauffeurs. There are thousands, however, who are unwilling passengers on subway and elevated trains because, while willing and able to drive down in their own cars, they can not do so because they can not park their cars and can not afford the services of a chauffeur. There are down-town garages, to be sure, but they are usually at some distance from the offices and with some garage rents as high as they are, they are no economy over a chauffeur.

This problem, too, can be solved so that there will be parking space for all. With the elevation of sidewalks and consequently of main floors of buildings, street-level floors will be of less value than upper floors, since they will be more or less dark. Without great expense they could be converted into parking spaces. Walls would be removed, leaving only the supporting columns, while at elevator shafts small entrance foyers would be built, with platforms, for vehicle entrances to the buildings. Similar arrangements at the foot of freight elevators would be provided for trucks.

ANYBODY CAN CROSS THE COUNTRY, NOW, IN FIFTY DAYS

AN automobile tourist can go from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast without using a map, or without consulting a guide-book. All that the driver has to do is follow a blazed trail. The record for the trip is five days, but about fifty days is recommended for the average sightseer who has some interest in scenery. Of course, the season and route must be chosen with care, or the tourist is likely to get into difficulties. The early summer is the best time, all things considered, and the best policy is to stick firmly to one trail. All these maxims and counsels are presented on the authority of an automobile expert who writes in the New York *World*. Nothing is more significant of the development of the automobile, he says, than the roadways which have been marked out across the country for making it easy for travelers to go from town to town, across State after State, and into all the places of the nation. "A glance at any roadway map of the United States reveals many curious and influential features," he goes on. For instance:

Between the Canadian and Mexican borders there are only seven crossings feasible under present conditions, from the Rockies to the Sierras, a distance of about 1,200 miles; and from the Missouri River to the Pacific coast there are only nine or ten practicable routes from the north to the south, and of these hardly more than five are connected with Canadian routes.

These are main, marked and feasible routes. Yet at times some of these highways are apt to be subject to delays and difficulties which baffle or greatly deter the passer-by. When the great cloudburst assailed the eastern slopes of Colorado's Rockies, tourists caught in the cañons in the mountains and out on the prairies were subjected to experiences none of them will forget.

Thousands of people have in mind the transcontinental automobile trip. This is the premier automobile journey of the world. Not only is the journey entirely feasible, but it is coming to be a regular jaunt of countless tourists who have the time to spare. People of Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma are only twelve or fifteen days' leisurely automobile run from the Pacific coast, but New York and Eastern States are twice as far, and if the journey from coast to coast is reckoned in terms of difficulties, it is more than three times as hard to go from, say, Colorado Springs to Los Angeles as from New York City to Colorado Springs.

The conditions which a tourist used to New England and Eastern State roads confronts when he has crossed the Mississippi are astonishing. The work which States in the West have put upon their roads is enormous, when one considers the popula-

tion. There are as many people in New York City as there are west of the Rocky Mountains; the State of Nevada has less population in 110,000 square miles than Schenectady or Yonkers or Albany. All Utah has fewer people than Buffalo, and Boston, with 748,000, has more population than Utah, Arizona, New Mexico, Wyoming, Idaho, Montana, North Dakota or South Dakota, and within a few thousand of being as large as Oregon as to numbers. All these States are far larger than New York State.

Hardly any one east of the Mississippi River has any conception of the magnitude of the land of sage, alkali and mountains. Nevada, with more than 109,000 square miles, has 77,407 people, while New York State, with more than 10,000,000 population, has 47,654 square miles.

Reno, Nev., one of the best known communities in the United States, has a population of 12,016, and it would stump the average New York City man to name any community in New York State as small as this. There are about five miles of narrow paved roadway east from Reno, and then hundreds of miles of almost unworked desert and mountain trails across Nevada, where, at Ely, in the eastern part, are about nineteen miles of pavement as far as McGill, and then more hundreds of miles to Salt Lake City, where good roads appear from Springville, out of Spanish Fork Cañon up to Ogden.

And this is on the route of the Lincoln Highway, probably the best all around roadway from coast to coast, altho in spring and autumn the Sante Fé route is perhaps better on the average under the tires—but the desert suns are merciless in July and August and part of June and September, at least.

The astonishing thing about the United States, says the writer, is the ignorance of people about the actual conditions which confront the tourist, no matter in what direction he goes away from home. We are informed that—

The average automobile tourist actually has no idea whatever of the distance he must traverse to go from one place to another, no least notion of what he undertakes when he starts for Denver or Los Angeles or San Francisco. Unfortunately, wonderlands of the country are shaded by the efforts of some people to belittle what, for example, Utah or Idaho or New Mexico have to display. The war of automobile trails bids fair to hide the genuine glories of the vast national domain.

The automobile speed record from coast to coast is approximately five days. Judging from this enormously difficult accomplishment tourists figure on a jaunt from New York to San Francisco in twenty days or so. This time demands nearly 200 miles a day of travel. The fact of the matter is, any one undertaking to drive from the Atlantic to the Pacific in thirty days has thrown the scenery of the journey away for the questionable privilege of watching the ruts and chucks.

It takes a strong man to hold a wheel from New York to San Francisco for thirty days steadily with 150 miles a day average; if there are any delays for broken springs and other troubles due to reckless driving over bad roads, day runs must be increased.

There is no way of avoiding deserts, mountain ranges, poor roads or the great open spaces. The Santa Fé route follows the railroad closely, and here the houses or towns are seldom more than twenty or

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MOTORING AND AVIATION
Continued

thirty miles apart along the highway. A train must stop when signalled by any one in the New Mexican, Arizonan or Californian deserts. Water must be carried by every tourist who values his life. Every summer on the desert trails ignorance leads many to deadly peril from thirst, and some parts of roads which are safe enough in mild weather, are closed by local laws against the passage of tourists, who are warned to take the long way around, and are urged to carry ample supplies of gasoline, oil and water; and food does not come amiss when gears smash or batteries fail, or other troubles come upon one in the midst of the beautiful, colorful and unimaginable desolation.

As a matter of fact, the season for the journey is most important in picking a route. The Sante Fé route is open first in the spring; the irrigation ditches along the way are often opened and the roads converted to quagmires, apparently in the hopes of having automobile tourists appeal to Congress to pave this route before the hated Lincoln Highway to the northward gets a whack at the road appropriations. While the late April and May journey along the Sante Fé route is beautiful, no sooner does one hit into the spring rains of Kansas muck and mires than the tourist wails at his fate. Kansas is practicable only after the rainy season, and nobody goes through the Missouri River clay, ruts and hills in the spring.

The spring itinerary would be from Eastern States via Chicago, Clinton, Ia., and then, as the weather permits, into Western Nebraska and southward through the dry sage and alkali of Eastern Colorado, and down into the National Old Trails after passing the Kansas wet belt on the north. But the Raton Pass route is apt to be cold, and it may be dangerous if one is caught on this backbone of the Rockies by a blizzard, even in May.

The easiest transcontinental to make is probably in the early summer, after the spring rains. The route would be the Lincoln Highway straight through. The Lincoln Highway isn't as good as the Sante Fé route, so far as actual road conditions are concerned. There are places along it where houses are fifty miles apart, where the water is bitter alkali, and where the road is bad as no Easterner ever dreams of. But a start in middle May from New York, a leisurely trip to the Rockies, of twenty or thirty days, and then twenty days via Cheyenne, Green River, Salt Lake City, Ely, Nev.; and Reno, Nev.; Carson City or Lake Tahoe, Placerville and over the beautiful California roads to San Francisco, camping most of the way, if not all of the way, includes the wonder of miles, mountains, deserts, wildernesses and the farmland empires of the country. The same trip may well be undertaken in August, but care must be taken not to run into early autumn snows of the Sierras beyond Reno. Better turn south beyond Ely, into Bakersfield, Cal., rather than take the chance of being snowed back by the Sierras.

One should not be bound too closely by schedules or trails. Fellow tourists coming from one's proposed regions give the latest and most reliable news. Some of the trail boosters in the towns are perfectly heartless as regards their loyalty to their own beadstring of trail towns. Cloudbursts, desert inclemencies, sand, mud, organized rapacity of garage and other purveyors of neces-

sities may make it preferable to cut loose for a few hundred miles in order to go around the difficulties. The consensus of tourists out of a trail as to conditions is more reliable than all the puffery indulged in by the trail boosters.

No one should undertake a transcontinental trip without having his car put into first-class order, tires in good condition and with a proper outfit for campaign, emergency repairs and raiment for dust and heat and cold nights. It is, of course, feasible to make the whole journey, stopping at hotels, ranches and at other accommodating places, but in an emergency camping outfit will be needed, and food for all hands in case of breakdown twenty miles out in a desert or wilderness should be provided.

East of the Mississippi it is feasible to travel at fifteen or twenty miles an hour, but every driver takes chances who speeds faster on strange roads. West of the Mississippi attempts to drive fast are sure to lead to breaks, smashes and to unmerciful shaking up. Any one trying to do the transcontinental in less than forty days loses all that makes the journey worth making in an automobile. Those in a hurry had better take a train. The roads are worse than anything an Easterner ever dreams of when he thinks of bad roads.

But the way is blazed, and the watchful driver can follow any of the transcontinental trails from coast to coast by watching the painted signs. A good spotlight will enable him to travel night or day, and if judgment is used a car can be driven across at a cost of from $75 to $150 a week, total expenses. Automobos do it for much less.

MOTORIST, SPARE THAT ROAD!

THE automobilist is responsible for most of the good roads which are beginning to cross the country in every direction. He is also chiefly responsible for destroying them. The good-roads movement "rode into America on a bicycle," as a recent critic of road-destroyers phrases it, but the movement "did not get very far until the automobile picked it up, and carried it all over the country." However, now that the roads have been fixt up so that the mud-hole is an occasional misfortune rather than a constant menace, that same automobilist "proves to be the greatest destructive agent to the work which he started and organized." There is plenty of legislation to protect the highways, it appears, but a good many drivers seem to feel that these laws "should be honored in the breach rather than in the observance." Probably the hardest law to enforce, continues the writer, Ernest F. Ayres, in the *American Motorist*, is the one relating to speed. He objects:

Many speed limits, particularly in the cities, are so low as to be foolish, so every one cheerfully ignores them, but where the limit is set at a reasonable mark, how many pay any attention to it? High speeds are ruinous to macadam and gravel roads, and it is impossible to pave all highways at the present time.

Speed traps are worse than useless. They give a locality a bad name and they usually catch the wrong man. The speedster knows about the trap from some other member of the fraternity, and drives accordingly,

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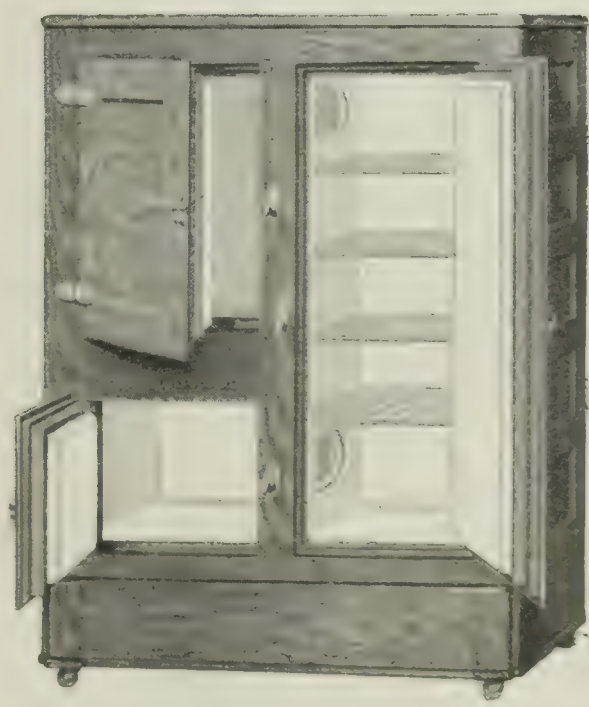

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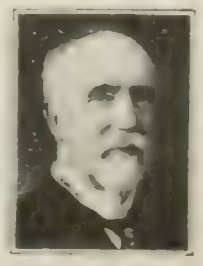

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MOTORING AND AVIATION
Continued

while the unfortunate tourist, hurrying to reach the next town before dark, gets nabbed.

Many States have legislated against the practise of driving in one track, realizing that nothing is worse for the highway, but it will take a lot of education to overcome this practise. Signs such as were used in Indiana, informing the taxpayer that he was destroying his own investment by following the track left by the other fellow, may do some good, but it is doubtful. It is inherent in the human constitution to follow the leader in all games. Look at the path across the meadow. It winds and twists and turns. Any chump can see a much more direct way of crossing, but his feet will not allow him to go anywhere except where those who preceded him have already trod. Every one is familiar with the poem of the calf-path, by Sam Walter Foss, which begins:

"One day through the primeval wood
A calf walked home, as good calves should,
But left a trail all bent askew,
A crooked trail, as all calves do.
Since then three hundred years have fled
And I assume the calf is dead,
But still he left behind his trail
And thereby hangs my moral tale.
The trail was taken up next day
By a lone dog that passed that way,
And then a wise bell-wether sheep
Pursued the trail o'er vale and steep
And led his flock behind him, too,
As good bell-wethers always do.
And since that day, o'er hill and glade
Through those old woods, a path was made.
And many men wound in and out
And bent and turned and dodged about
And uttered words of righteous wrath
Because 'twas such a crooked path.
But still they followed, do not laugh,
The first migrations of that calf,
And through that winding woodway stalked
Because he wobbled when he walked."

That old calf-path is now Washington Street, Boston, and thousands of vehicles and pedestrians go twice the distance they need to each day, simply because that calf could not walk straight. No one doubts that the Puritans of that day were men of firm convictions and settled purpose, but if they, and twenty generations of their descendants, could not straighten out one poor calf-trail, how can we expect the driver of to-day to get out of the rut started by those who went before? It has to be done, but it will be some job.

Then there is the genial idiot who turns his exhaust pipe down and tears over the highway with his cut-out wide open. The escaping gases play a regular machine-gun tattoo on the road surfacing, and the amount of binder left in a gravel or macadam road after one of these pests has passed can be put in your eye. In fact, that is where the binder usually locates. Having blown out all the binder on his first trip, he starts on the return journey. Give him lots of room, for the way his tires will throw loose stone around the landscape will make the good old trenches seem safe by comparison. When you catch one of these Bolshevists, give him the limit. His destruction has been wanton and deliberate and he deserves any punishment he may get.

The motorist, however, is not the only destroyer of roads. To begin with—

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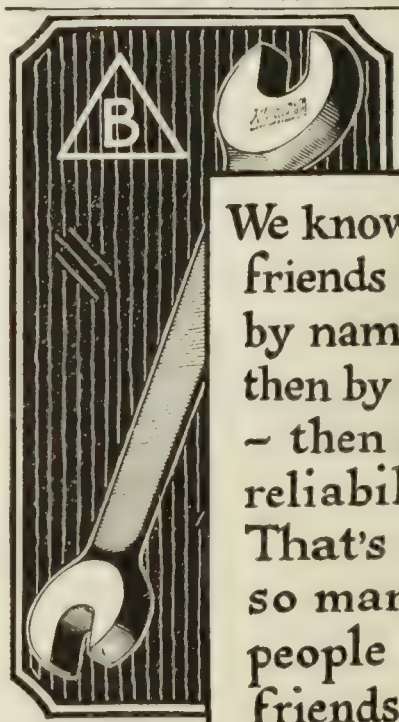

We know our friends first by name — then by looks — then by reliability. That's why so many people are friends with Billings and Spencer tools

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In many of the Western States, stock is a source of great damage and annoyance. Most of these States have laws providing that all damage done by stock must be repaired by the owner at once, and stiff fines are provided for the person who fails to make such repairs. It is a good law, if the man who makes the repairs happens to know anything about road-building. If every one who drives his stock along the highways, rolling rocks, brush and junk into the ditches, is given to understand that the road must be fixt immediately at his expense, there will be less people who leave the road in poor condition, trusting to the overworked and underpaid overseer to repair the damage and say nothing.

In some portions of the West it seems to be common practise to bed the stock down for the night in the highway. This may have its advantages, but after a driver has bumped into three or four animals when driving home from the county fair, he fails to see any great benefits. And even a cow likes an undisturbed night's rest.

Every one has seen traction engines going along the road when the surfacing was just the right consistency to roll up like a rag carpet behind the wheels. It is bad for the road and irritating to the driver. Few States have any legislation governing tractors on earth roads, so this is another point which must be handled by education.

The weed problem is one of the hardest to contend with in road maintenance. You can cut them down, burn them down, dig them up or try to kill them with salt, but it does little good as long as the ranch beside the highway keeps a first-class seed bed going in the corners. Any other plant would die if neglected as the weeds are neglected. It thrives in wet weather or dry. It cares not for irrigation or cultivation. The land may be sour or sweet; too light or too heavy; fertilized or overcropped. It makes no difference. No one ever heard of a weed crop failure yet. Cut-worms, cinch-bugs and the seven plagues of Egypt may ruin all other crops, but the weed survives and spreads its seeds over the surrounding country with a misguided energy worthy of a better cause.

Most of the Western States have laws providing that adjacent property-owners shall keep their half of the highway free from weeds, and the friends of good roads must see that they do it. Most men will cooperate if the law is called to their attention. The rest must be made to conform. One slacker can nullify the efforts of the ninety-and-nine who have killed out their noxious weeds, and he should be forced to do his share of the work, or else be placed where outside exercise will not interest him for a nice, long time.

Enlist the support of the public in keeping the roads in good condition. Get every driver to notify some responsible official whenever he discovers a broken-down culvert, a plugged drain, a stopt ditch, a road surface going to pieces, or any of the other countless afflictions to which the road is heir. The usual method is to use pale blue profanity in referring to the road until it has gone to pieces, and then notify the road supervisor. It is probably the first time the poor man ever heard of it, and it will take a lot of work, a lot of money and unlimited explanations to get things back where they were in the first place.

When the State has no law regulating some practise which you know to be detrimental to the roads, the county, city or town has the authority to pass the necessary ordinances to preserve the highways. Then help to enforce those ordinances.

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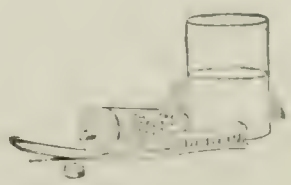

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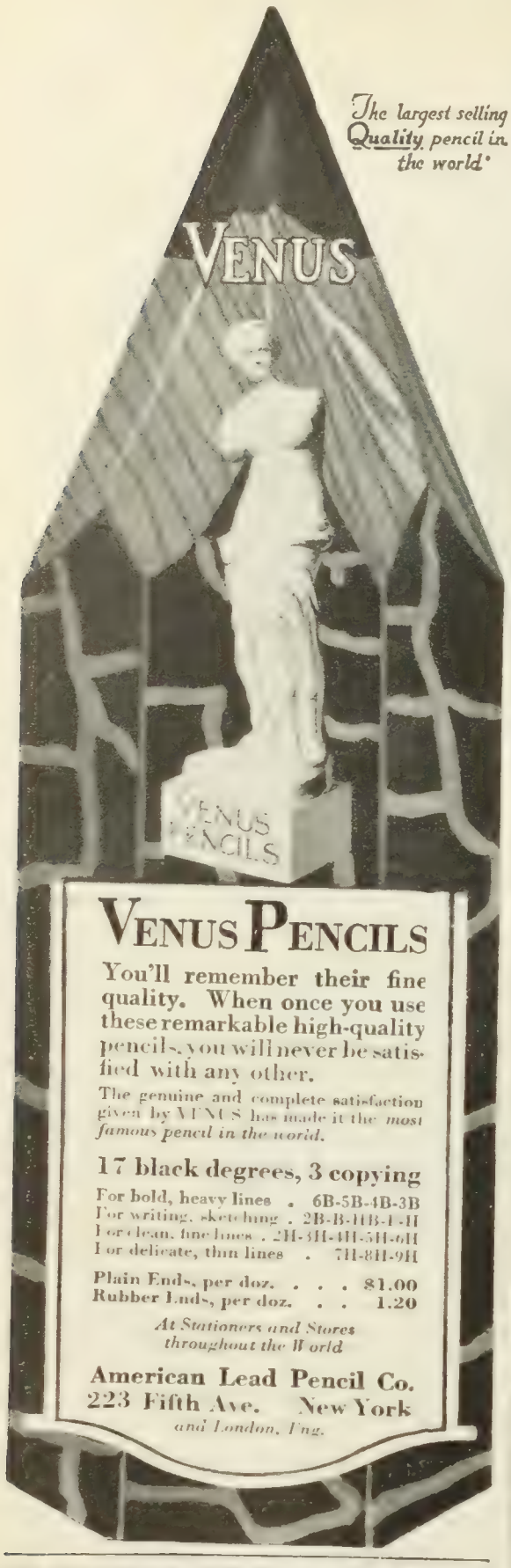

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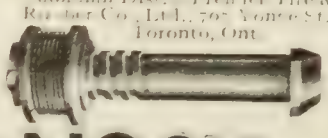

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MOTORING AND AVIATION
Continued

The usual American attitude is to feel that if a law is passed against any practise, then such practise immediately curls up and expires. Our police officials know better, but it is hard to convince the laymen.

The road of the past was built for horse-drawn traffic only. The road of the future will be built for the heaviest type of motor traffic. The road of the present, a little better than the road of the past but nowhere near so good as the boulevard of the future, must be preserved until adequate funds are available for paving.

The autoist can hasten or delay that time. If he tears up the road so that all funds must be used to maintain a gravel or macadam surfacing, it will be generations before he sees a smooth pavement on his speedway. If he cares for the road of the present, he may see his dream come true within a very few years. It is up to him.

THE FEMININE INFLUENCE ON THE CAR

WHAT would the automobile have been to-day if only mere man had been concerned in the development of it? Certainly we wouldn't have had the comfortable luxurious sedans and limousines which now fill our city streets. For, "woman has so cast a spell upon the modern automobile," writes one of the gentler sex who has been looking into the subject, that, in its highest developments, the modern car becomes practically "an upholstered, silk-curtained hallway between the boudoir and the theater." This most astounding thing lovely woman has done to the ugly vehicles which men invented, a few years ago, to take them on business trips around the city, or on nerve-racking tours through the countryside. "Man made the automobile; woman tamed it. Man utilized it; woman has socialized it." So this exponent of the eternal feminine in motor cars sums up the situation. The writer, Madelaine G. Ritza, adds that "man has commercialized the automobile, but woman has merchandised it." For, as she argues in *The Michigan Manufacturer and Financial Record:*

Woman has come to consider the motor car as much a creation for her amusement, entertainment and glorification as a utility and a time and distance destroyer for her lord and master; hence man has had to revise his ideas on motor-car salesmanship to meet the feminine foibles of all the daughters of Eve.

That there has been a remarkable evolution in the automobile in the last few years we all know. From the clumsy, chugging, uncomfortable curiosity that horrified old Dobbin, to the glistening, finely upholstered, gliding piece of mechanism we enjoy to-day is a far cry. And what is responsible for it? Time and its progress, you answer. Certainly; everybody agreed. But behind the progress of every really big undertaking lies some definite reason other than time's natural development. And the definite reason in this case is—Woman.

There was a time when milady drove her

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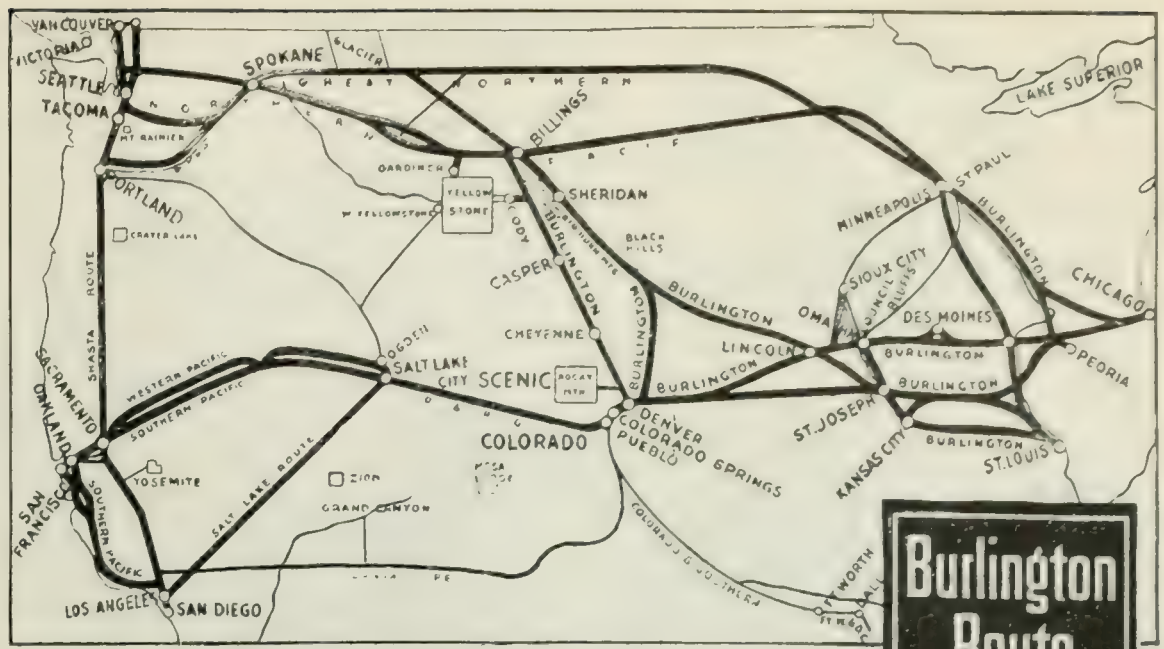
own pony, span or four-in-hand, as the case might be, provided she was wealthy and willing enough to brave public criticism and opinion, or courageous enough to handle the horses with her own delicate hands. But modernity with all its recklessness is upon us. Admiration and envy have replaced the social censorship. The same delicate hands that once controlled the restive horse now control, without a thought of danger, a contrivance that can, at will, make the contrariest horse look like a lazy piker.

When women socialized the automobile by appropriating it for their own use, they awakened in the minds of manufacturers a new trend of thought and opened the way to a wide range of possibilities. Every automobile designer and producer in the country set about to devise new ways to please them, improvements and additions which might add to their comfort and convenience.

Man never would have been satisfied with the old models; he would have demanded perfection of motor and a little more bodily comfort. But ten chances to one he never would have noticed the inconveniences of the high-hung body. The lowering of it was, of course, largely an engineering problem done primarily to eliminate sidesway, but even in this first step of the automobile's evolution, woman's influence may be seen, and quite naturally, for the most casual observer could not help witnessing the extreme inconvenience it gave to her in those dark days of hobble skirts. Followed the drive. It was a man-sized job to handle the meekest car, and a brawny arm was required to persuade it to go just where one wanted it to go. The cone and disc clutches of to-day were unknown then and are the outcome of an effort to make driving easier for woman. Leather would have done for man; for himself he never would have demanded velvet and tapestried upholsterings, but woman wanted something more effeminate, and there followed deep, soft cushions, beveled windows, plated heaters, softly shaded dome lights. No manufacturer ever perfected the appointments of his car to the extent of silver-plated handles and holders with their vases of delicate cut-glass, silk curtains and inlaid woodwork in the hope of pleasing the masculine heart. Man accepted the automobile as a wholly utilitarian vehicle, and such it would remain to-day were it not for the gentler sex. In brief, man made and perfected the engine and woman dictated the accouterments of the body to which it gives motion.

The automobile was produced primarily for man. In his wildest dreams, perhaps, the inventor in those old-fashioned days failed to visualize timid woman at its helm. And woman never yet invaded man's province—according to the best of masculine authority—without "starting something," which brings us to her influence upon present motor-car prices.

Prices would have risen, certainly. It is utterly impossible to make a fair comparison between the price of an automobile as it might be and as it is. But when to-day a man buys a motor car adapted to the needs of his family—and what man doesn't if he has a family?—he pays for all these little niceties of detail. Woman, it would appear, has not failed the traditions of her sex here so far as extravagance is concerned. And yet does it seem quite fair to shift the blame entirely to her shoulders and let it rest there? She has, as has been pointed out, been mainly responsible for the high cost of motoring. But men are not insensible to comfort. They have become accustomed to the ease and luxury of the car designed and made for woman's convenience, cars of taste and refinement.



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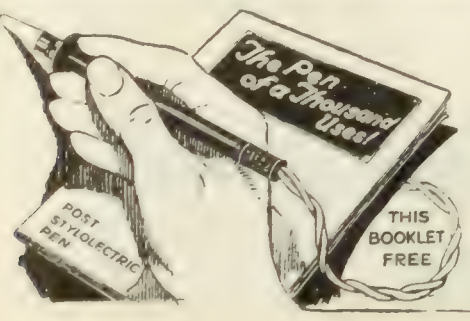


MOTORING AND AVIATION
Continued

COMMERCIAL AIRSHIP LINES FOR THE UNITED STATES

"THE most important move in commercial aeronautics to date," says the *U. S. Air Service Magazine* (Washington), is the incorporation of a company known as the General Air Service, which is planning to put into operation a series of airship lines throughout the country. This year, or early 1923, it is predicted, will witness the opening of an airship route between Chicago and New York, backed by the facilities of a $50,000,000 corporation. The New York-Chicago route is planned to be only the first link in the company's service, which is expected to be developed as far as San Francisco and Seattle within two or three years. Lines to South America and Europe are projected. The recent disaster to the *Roma* gives particular interest to the company's announcement of its investigation of the helium supply of America. Initial service from Chicago to New York, according to the Seattle *Times*, will be maintained with two 4,000,000 cubic feet capacity airships, inflated with helium gas, and having accommodations each for 100 passengers and thirty tons of freight. The airships, it is predicted, will have the enormous length of between 900 and 1000 feet. One of the men active in the company's plan, says *The Nation's Business* (Washington), is Benedict Crowell, formerly assistant Secretary of War, head of the American Aviation Mission to Europe, and President of the Aero Club of America. The report runs:

Mr. Crowell was one of a party of financial men and engineers who spent in Europe much of the spring and summer of 1921. They went to airship factories and stations in Germany, France, England and Italy. They made flights in British, ex-German and Italian airships, obtained data covering manufacturing and operating costs, not only of airships but of hangars, mooring masts, landing fields, and terminal facilities. They gathered information and engineering data respecting flights over routes in the countries named, passenger accommodations, freight and express handling, fuel and supply statistics, replacement costs, insurance rates, and the laws governing air navigation in Europe.

The immediate result of their investigation is that the first ships will be fabricated in Germany, and erected in the United States. In their investigations, we are told,

The representatives of the corporation had the cooperation and assistance of Dr. Johann Schuette, of the Schuette-Lanz Airship Company of Germany, and corps of his engineers, also various engineers and associates of other airship authorities of Europe. Dr. Schuette had been in America in the spring of 1920 as had officials of the Zeppelin Company, and the information gained from them was of

He says he has smoked more Edgeworth than any other living man

Let Mr. Baldwin's letter give you the facts, and you will see he has some justification for his claims.

Burlington, Vermont

Larus & Brother Company,
Richmond, Va.

Gentlemen:

I think that I am entitled to be called a charter member of the Edgeworth Smokers Club, as I have used the Edgeworth Sliced Plug between twenty and twenty-five years.

When I commenced using it I was selling hardware on the road. One of my customers who kept a general store told me that he had just received a new tobacco and wished that I would try it. He gave me a box for which he charged me 20c. He made a mistake, as it was selling at that time for 25c. I liked it so well that I made it a point to ask for it in every store in the different towns that I made; but few had it. The next time that I called on this customer I bought six boxes, which would last until I got around again. I still continued to ask for it in the different towns and tried to induce the dealers to stock it.

In 1906 or 1907 I went to So. Carolina and stayed there three years. I was surprised not to be able to get it there. At that time I was in Beaufort, S. C. and made frequent trips to Savannah, Ga. and Charleston, S. C. and was unable to get it in either of these cities. Finally I ordered some direct from you and also induced a dealer in Beaufort to stock it.

I have used it always for over twenty years except occasionally when I could not get it. I figure that I have smoked over 1000 of the 25c boxes, which have cost for the last few years 35c. For at least five years I have not bought a cigar. Have had some given to me, but they do not take the place of the old pipe filled with Edgeworth.

I am sixty-one years of age and still think that it is the best tobacco on the market. I don't think there is a man living who has smoked any more Edgeworth than I. What do you think?

Yours truly,

(Signed) H. F. Baldwin

It is always pleasing to hear from old Edgeworth smokers, and we would like to know if this record is the best ever made.

But we are interested, too, in new Edgeworth smokers. We like to know that young men, men who are breaking in their first pipes, find Edgeworth before they get very far in their pipe-smoking careers.

So we have a standing invitation to send free samples of Edgeworth to all who ask for them. If you haven't tried Edgeworth, we have a sample package here containing Plug Slice and Ready-Rubbed that is only waiting for your name and address.

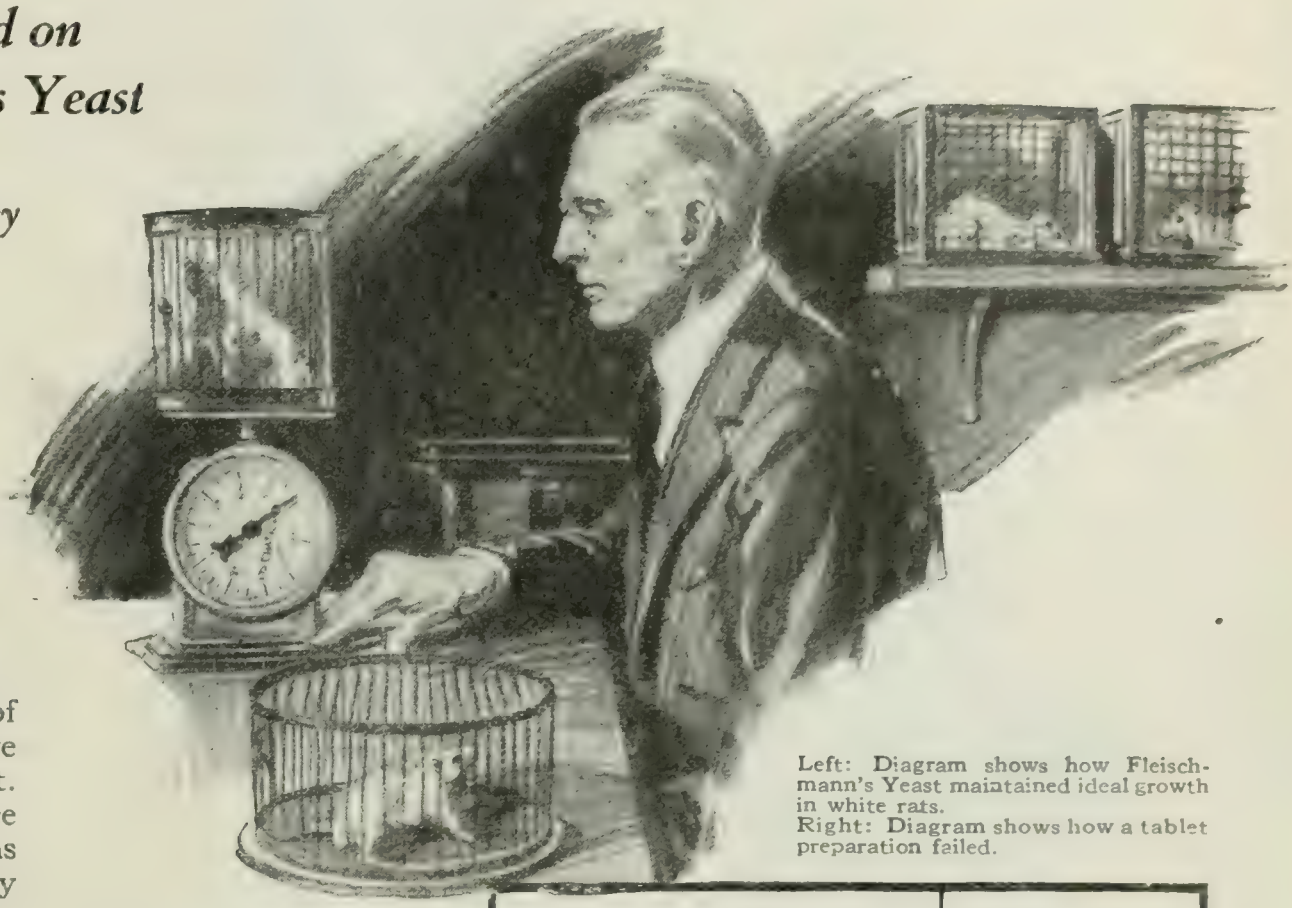
When you write for it, address Larus & Brother Company, 5 South Street, Richmond, Va.

To Retail Tobacco Merchants: If your jobber cannot supply you with Edgeworth, Larus & Brother Company will gladly send you prepaid by parcel post a one- or two-dozen carton of any size of Edgeworth Plug Slice or Ready-Rubbed for the same price you would pay the jobber.

AMAZING NEW EXPERIMENTS WITH YEAST just completed by one of America's great scientists

Ideal health maintained on diet with Fleischmann's Yeast

White rats chosen because they eat and thrive on the same kind of food as man



Left: Diagram shows how Fleischmann's Yeast maintained ideal growth in white rats.
Right: Diagram shows how a tablet preparation failed.

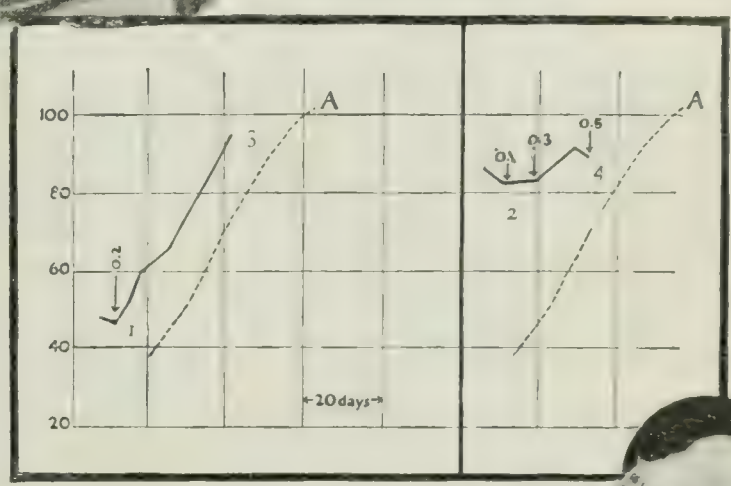
ACTUAL feeding experiments of far reaching significance have recently been completed on yeast. The findings are of vital importance to yeast therapy and to the millions of men and women—1 out of every 5 you meet—who are eating Fleischmann's Yeast.

One hundred and fifty white rats were fed meals of the same food value that any man or woman might eat. No element was missing except the water soluble vitamin B. The rats, which were young and sleek to start with, at once began to lose weight and strength.

When the loss in weight had progressed to a definite point, Fleischmann's Yeast was added to the white rats' diet at the rate of .2 gram a day. The white rats ate the yeast greedily. Immediately they began to pick up and soon reached normal weight. They maintained normal growth from then on as long as they ate Fleischmann's Yeast.

Identical feeding experiments made with six yeast preparations in tablet, capsule and other forms now on the market, and also with a different kind of yeast from Fleischmann's, gave very different results.

In these seven cases, instead of recovering, the rats lost weight steadily until the dose was greatly increased—in some cases to as many as two whole grams. In two cases satisfactory growth was never attained. The animals remained infantile in appearance and in size.



Dotted lines A represent ideal growth.
1 and 2—low points reached on diet without vitamin B and where feeding with Fleischmann's Yeast (left chart) and tablet preparation (right chart) began. 1–3 and 2–4 represent growth of white rats after being fed Fleischmann's Yeast (left) and tablet preparation (right). Note how closely the Fleischmann's Yeast line, 1-3, follows the ideal line and how tablet preparation line, 2–4, fails to follow ideal line.

Findings on white rats hold good for human beings

In scientific research white rats are always chosen for feeding experiments because they eat and thrive on the same kind of food as man. Just as a white rat cannot maintain normal vigor and health without the vitamin B, neither can a human being.

Many of the meals that we eat every day lack this necessary vitamin. The result is a gradual lowering of health until the body loses its resistance and quickly becomes a prey to disease. Indigestion, chronic constipation, lack of energy, are the first and most important symptoms.

Later in life this lowered vitality shows in premature age and even death. Each year thousands of young men and women in America die unnecessarily of diseases that come normally only with old age.

Fresh yeast is a food which supplies the vitamin we must have in order to preserve vigor and health. Fleischmann's Yeast as a food is doing for people what medicine cannot do naturally or permanently—keeping them vigorous, protecting them from unnecessary disease and premature old age.

Add Fleischmann's Yeast to your regular diet. Eat 2 or 3 cakes daily before or between meals. *Place a standing order with your grocer. 200,000 grocers carry Fleischmann's Yeast. If your grocer is not among them, write to the Fleischmann agency in your nearest city—they will supply you.*

Send for free booklet, "The New Importance of Yeast in Diet." Address THE FLEISCHMANN COMPANY, Dept. 1803, 701 Washington St., New York.

FLEISCHMANN'S YEAST is a food—not a medicine

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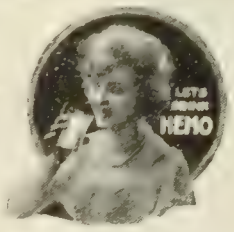

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MOTORING AND AVIATION
Continued

material service in the first formal step, the organization of the American Investigation Corporation.

"We uncovered enough evidence early in our trip to Europe taken with that previously found," said Mr. Crowell, "to convince us all that the time had arrived for action; that certain conditions abroad, if taken advantage of, would place the United States in the lead in the airship industry, perhaps for all time. Political conditions, reduced rates of exchange, post-war preparations, the non-employment of airship talent, all these were factors in giving airships a set-back in Europe. These factors are to our advantage."

While these investigations were going on in Europe, Mr. Crowell added:

"We were carrying on investigations here in the United States. We looked into the helium question, its cost and probable supply; sources of operating revenues; passenger, freight, express and mail; the most feasible routes over which to start our new service to supplement existing traffic facilities; meteorological data and the effect that our climate will have on a yearly operation schedule; and the thousand and one things which develop into real problems to be surmounted in any undertaking of such wide application."

Mr. Crowell justifies the project, which might have sounded fantastic a few years ago, but has now enlisted the support of a number of men of business, in the following paragraph:

The unit of life to-day is *time* not *distance*. Therefore the vehicle employed in reducing the time required to cover a given distance is of immense importance to the business world. That is where the airship comes in. It is essentially a long-distance craft, and that is why we will have no competition on long-distance traffic—airships are distinctly in a class by themselves. The running time of General Air Service liners will be ten hours from New York to Chicago and only forty hours from New York to the Pacific Coast. Think what this means to business dealing in express shipments where time is a factor.

The men back of this airship project give it unusual validity, both in the view of *The Nation's Business* and the *U. S. Air Service*. Among the founders of the corporation, says the Seattle *Times*, may be mentioned:

Marshall Field; Philip N. Wrigley, vice-president William Wrigley Company; Benedict Crowell, Cleveland; Edward H. Clarke, president Home Stake Mining Company, New York; L. V. Benet, president Hotchkiss Company, New York; Samuel McRoberts, New York capitalist; Arthur V. Davis, president Aluminum Company of America; L. C. Hanna, Jr., Pittsburgh; R. P. Mellon, president Mellon National Bank, Pittsburgh; Theodore Pratt, Standard Oil Company, New York; Franklin D. Roosevelt, vice-president Fidelity & Deposit Company, New York; John H. Kirby, Houston, Texas; and many others.

TO MAKE OUR GREAT LAKE PORTS OCEAN PORTS

(*Continued from page 18*)

"the cost is to be divided between the two Governments." As Senator McKinley, of Illinois, recently said:

"For more than a generation the Middle West has made repeated efforts to gain a nearer way to the sea. For fifteen years the growing inadequacy of railway transportation for moving the products of a continent has been apparent. "The necessary increase in railroad rates has further emphasized the need of the interior. In order to establish rates which would enable the railroads to live, it was necessary to adopt schedules which would not permit traffic to move. It is a situation that can be cured only by reshaping the national transportation structure so that from every producing section, by a relatively short-rail haul, the nation's products may be carried to the universal water-base.

"The first question every one asks himself is whether the New York Barge Canal, when its service is fully developed, will not fill this need. It is a question that is very quickly answered. The capacity of the Barge Canal as estimated by its friends is 10,000,000 tons a year in each direction. The movement from the Middle West to the seaboard is about 200,000,000 tons in what we may consider a normal movement. The Barge Canal at its utmost capacity can not in any large way meet this situation."

"The St. Lawrence waterway is a legitimate subject for national study, and New York can not decently assume a dog-in-the-manger attitude toward it," remarks the New York *World*, and the New York *Commercial* observes that, since the project is backed by eighteen States, "it is entitled to the most careful consideration by Congress." "The construction of the canal and the development of water-power in the St. Lawrence will not injure New York or any other legitimate interests, but should prove a boon to American industry," believes the New York *Journal of Commerce*. The charge that ice conditions in the St. Lawrence will restrict operations to eight months a year is answered by the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*. "There is ice every winter in the Sault Ste. Marie canals, but nevertheless they serve for a greater commerce than passes through the Suez or Panama Canal," observes this paper. Besides, notes the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, "the New York Barge Canal is frozen up at the same time the St. Lawrence is ice-bound, and the fog menace that hampers St. Lawrence shipping also endangers Atlantic shipping."

Canadian papers, on and near the Great Lakes, favor the building of the waterway. "It will enable 5,000-ton ships to load newsprint from our paper-mill," says the Sault St. Marie *Star*. "Hamilton would be benefited in every way," declares *The Herald*, of that city, and its neighbor *The Spectator* agrees. "It cost £5,000,000 a few years ago to build the Assuan dam in Egypt, and now it yields the Egyptian exchequer an annual revenue of £5,000,000, or an annual dividend of 100 per cent.," observes the *Border Cities Star*, of Windsor,

Are You *Penny Wise?*

Do you think that the few pennies less on the initial cost of a roll of paper towels is a real saving when each user rips off yards of toweling?

Or are You *ONLIWON Wise?*

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ONLIWON TOWELS are extra large and doubly absorbent because they are delivered folded—another check on waste. By a system of interfolding, the towels serve themselves. The user *touches no part of the cabinet,* but only the clean towel which he secures by a slight pull.

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Gentlemen:

Enclosed is my check for {$6.00 / $5.00} for 1000 {Pure White / or Grade B} ONLIWON Towels and one white enameled cabinet. Delivery prepaid west of the Mississippi 25 cents more).

Name .....

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A postage stamp brings a box of cigars to you

Have you ever noticed how much it costs you to try a new cigar? You buy three or four from the retailer. Then perhaps you do not get any more. You don't like them.

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If you think you are not getting the same quality, return the remaining forty to us at our expense. Your total cost is two cents.

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Continued

Out. This paper believes the northern project will be of general benefit to both nations. "The capital which is frequently tied up for months in grain in the elevators, and the cost of insurance, would be released for other purposes if direct shipments could be made by way of the St. Lawrence," notes this Canadian paper. The two Kingston papers, *The Whig* and *The Standard*, are "unanimous" in their approval of the waterway plan. As the Ottawa *Citizen* puts it, "Canada surely has nothing to lose by giving more consideration to the proposed development. The sale of water-power would bring in a revenue sufficient, it is estimated, to pay the whole of the fixt charges on Canada's expenditure. Let the plan be considered on its merits." "If seaports should suffer, they have no moral right to object for their own sakes to the development of a continent," agrees the Montreal *Witness*. The electrical energy that will result from the development of the St. Lawrence "will help to build up along the River industries similar to those developed at and near Niagara through the use of cheap power," maintains the Toronto *Globe*.

Among Great Lake editors we find unbounded enthusiasm regarding the St. Lawrence project. The Racine *Times-Call*, which is "solidly for the waterway," believes that one of the benefits which the canal will bring about is a lowering of freight rates. It will mean increased buying power for the farmer, in the opinion of the Chicago *Journal of Commerce*, which says "the new waterway is as essential to business as the Panama Canal." "What helps the Central West helps the whole country," maintains the *Ohio Farmer* Cleveland: "good times in the West mean good times in the East." "The cost of getting freight through the New York terminals often equals the freight cost from points as far west as Chicago," notes the Toledo *Blade*. Toledo, which *The Blade* tells us is the third railroad center in the United States, hopes to become the gateway for a great export trade upon the completion of the canal. At present, says the Duluth *Herald*, where, by the way, the movement for the St. Lawrence project started, "the vast inland empire of the United States and Canada pays toll on every pound of its products, if they go through New York's congested port." In fact, avers the Detroit *Journal*, "New York has been made wealthy by tribute collected from Western farmers and manufacturers." And it is this inland empire, remarks the Green Bay (Wis.) *Press-Gazette*, "that is the producing backbone of the country." "When the canal is built we shall wonder how we ever got along without it," predicts this paper. "The fear of New York that it will lose export and import tonnage is an entirely selfish view

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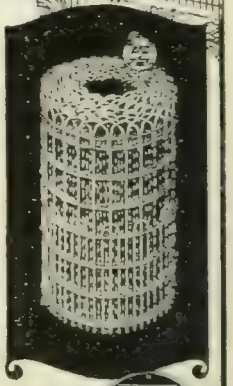

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RAT BIS-KIT OR RAT BIS-KIT PASTE

to take," thinks the Duluth *News Tribune*, which recalls "a similar howl when it was proposed to build a second railroad from the Mississippi to the Pacific." Now there are five transcontinental railroads, notes Governor Preus, of Minnesota, "and they are all operating at capacity."

"There has never been a great public improvement undertaken in the whole history of America so well supported by scientific investigation as this one," declares the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, which considers the northern waterway "an improvement greater in its constructive possibilities than anything the United States has undertaken in a generation." "The most productive grain farms of this country and Canada are far inland," we are told by the Chicago *Journal*, "and are thus at a disadvantage as compared with those of Russia and Argentina, which are within easy reach of the sea." But the main reason why the canal should be built, says this paper, is because "the business of the Central and Western States is expanding beyond the power of the nation's railroads to handle it."

Other arguments set forth by a score of editors are that the St. Lawrence waterway will shorten the distance between Duluth and Liverpool by five hundred miles; that unloading and reloading charges at Buffalo and New York will be eliminated; that transportation by water costs only one-tenth as much as by rail; that the electrical energy of the St. Lawrence River, if developed, will save 50,000,000 tons of coal every year; that a canal will offer unlimited carrying capacity to move the crops of the Middle West when the rush comes; and that, in the words of the Milwaukee *Journal*, "it is the only way the transportation needs of a large part of the country can be met." "Not an argument against the waterway has been made which the International Joint Commission did not hear and consider; not a new adverse argument can be made against it," declares this paper. The above contentions, necessarily abbreviated, are those of the Detroit *Journal*, the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, the Detroit *Free Press*, the Sandusky *Star-Journal*, the Toledo *Times*, the Detroit *News*, the Bay City *Times-Tribune*, the Michigan City *Dispatch*, the Toledo *News-Bee*, the Houghton *Gazette*, the Sault Ste. Marie (Mich.) *News*, the Saginaw *News-Courier*, the Port Huron *Times-Herald*, the Columbus *Dispatch*, and the Sandusky *Register*. As the Chicago *Daily News* sums up the Great Lakes side of the case:

The Central West suffers heavily from inadequate transportation, excessive transportation charges, and costly port delays. Consequently it is determined to overcome opposition to the St. Lawrence project. It feels that the Atlantic and Pacific seaboards are getting material benefits from the construction of the Panama Canal, for the construction of which the entire country was taxed, whereas the interior not only does not benefit but in some ways suffers injury from this water route.

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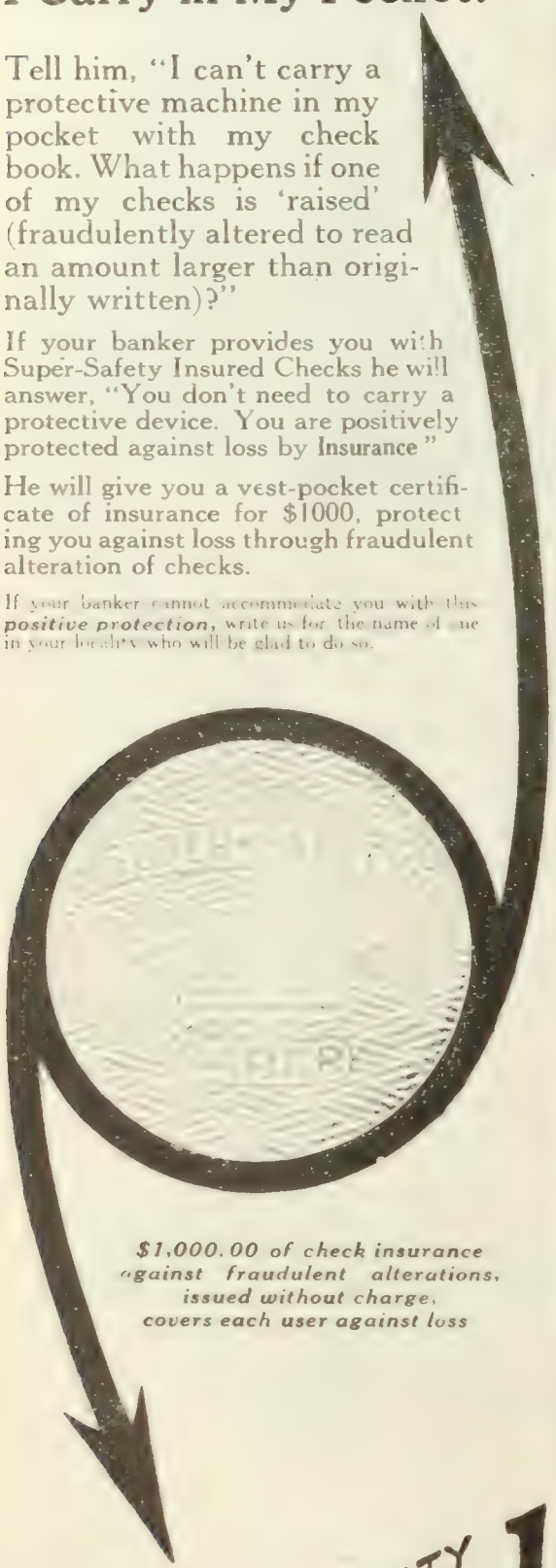

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INVESTMENTS · AND · FINANCE

WHO HAVE THE $5,000,000 INCOMES?

NOW that we have survived the effort of making out our income-tax blanks and have duly sent them in and have become reconciled to the gap in our income made by the March 15 tax payment, we can take time to consider a few curious facts about previous tax returns which have just been made public. The Washington dispatches have been informing newspaper readers that in 1919—the statistics for that year's tax being just made public by the Internal Revenue Bureau—there were sixty-five persons with reported incomes of one million dollars or more, as against 67 in 1918, 141 in 1917, 206 in 1916, 120 in 1915, and 60 in 1914. In 1918 there was only one personal income of over $5,000,000, which was generally conceded to be John D. Rockefeller's. But in 1919 there were five. Who can they be? One newspaper editor, noting that two are reported from Michigan and three from New York, is strongly inclined to the belief that the two Michigan multi-millionaires are Henry Ford and his son Edsel. John D. Rockefeller is set down as surely one of the New Yorkers, and John D., Jr., as probably another. The writer hazards a guess that the third might be William Rockefeller or J. P. Morgan or George F. Baker, Sr. But as such facts are confidential, one man's guess is about as good as another's.

The New York *Times* correspondent notes that 5,332,760 persons filed income-tax returns for 1919 and that they paid a total tax of $1,269,630,104. This is an increase in both number of tax-payers and cash. A little more than 5 per cent. of the population of the country pay an income tax. The average income of an income-tax payer is $3,724.25, and the average tax is $238.08. The correspondent does not believe that the figures for 1920 and 1921 will show so many great incomes because of the period of business depression which the country has experienced. *The Times* comments editorially on these figures:

The official report of the Federal income taxes paid in 1919 discloses an increase of total incomes by four billions over 1918, or from $15,924,000,000 to $19,859,000,000. In 1916 came the first great increase in million-incomes—from 120 to 206. In every succeeding year there has been a decrease, to 65 in 1919. Looking ahead, it is safe to say that there will be a further decrease. The incomes themselves have gone with the war, the increase of the post-war profits in 1919, to the contrary notwithstanding.

The second deduction from the income-tax figures is that the millionaires paid lower taxes, even tho their incomes increased. Excessive taxation had stimulated the ingenuity of those most concerned as to how to pay taxes according to law in the manner least burdensome to themselves. One of the plain lessons of the income figures is that there is a severity of taxation which defeats itself, and that the Treasury and trade would both benefit by wiser taxation.

AN EXPLANATION OF THE WALL STREET FAILURES

PEOPLE pick up their papers nowadays and almost every morning read about one or more new failures of brokerage firms. There were twenty-five such failures in February and this month is rapidly adding to the total. Wall Street men are being confronted everywhere with puzzled inquiries as to why these failures do not indicate bad financial conditions and in particular how such failures can continue while, as a matter of fact, the stock market is daily growing stronger. According to a writer on the financial page of the New York *Times*:

The answer which most Wall Street people make is apt first to touch on the point that none of these failures was due to inability to get normal credit (which makes the trouble in a panic market) and that most of them were not concerns of any real financial standing. Two other possible reasons for failures are, first, unlucky speculations by the broker himself, which may have been on the bear side of the market; second, his receiving the customers' money on the pretense of buying stock for them, but not buying it and then being suddenly confronted with the customers' request for the stock when its price would cost the "broker" ten to twenty per cent. more to get it. It is not easy to prove how far this so-called "bucketing" has been the cause in the recent failures. It certainly has been so in some of them. When customers who have been dealing with houses which indulge in such practises hear of failures of other similar houses the result has always been a wide-spread demand for delivery of their stocks, which amounts in a way to a run on the brokers. In a rising market such demands are apt to bring an illegitimate business to a quick end.

The Wall Street Journal agrees that "bucket-shop failures are always a sign of a bull market." The point is that "it is easy to go short against your customer's purchase in a bear market and pocket both margin and commission. But when the market shows the customer a profit there is nothing for these thieves to do but fail." This newspaper calls attention to the fact that the list of 27 failures between November 29 and February 24 contains the names of just two Stock Exchange houses. One "will pay dollar for dollar"; the other "has already made a composition of fifty cents on the dollar cash; 25 cents in notes; and with any reasonably successful liquidation will probably pay in full."

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

WHY IT'S HARD TO BEAT THE BUCKET-SHOP

NOW that the papers are full of stories of losses in New York bucket-shops, of criminal prosecutions of the operators, of long descriptions of the methods they used to snare their victims, and of suggested remedies for the conditions that produce them, it may be of some interest to call attention to a brief account of their ways in an authoritative work on finance. As Professor Huebner of the University of Pennsylvania explains in his recent book "The Stock Market" (Appleton), we must distinguish between the *bona fide* broker's office "and the fictitious broker's office where only bets on price fluctuations of stocks or produce are made between the customer and the proprietor of the so-called bucket-shop." The odds are against the patron for several reasons. In the first place the bets are one-sided from the start. In this connection Professor Huebner quotes from John Hill's "Gold Bricks of Speculation," the latter's explanation why it is so hard to beat the bucket-shop:

Take, for instance, the $10 stock trade, which is the most popular deal among the patrons of bucket-shops; could there be a more insane bet on the part of the patron? He steps up to the "order" window, pays in $10 and "buys" say, ten shares of American Sugar at $110 a share. If American Sugar declines three-quarters of a point to $109.25—the patron loses his $10, the remaining one-quarter being the commission charged by the bucket-shop. American Sugar must advance to $111.25 in order that the patron may win $10 from the shop after paying the 25 cents commission. I am not an expert in figuring the percentage in games of chance, but it looks to me as if the fool patron was betting even money with the keeper that American Sugar would advance $1.25 a share before it would decline 75 cents a share; in other words, the keeper has 50 cents a share the advantage of the patron on a bet involving a fluctuation in the stock market of 75 cents on one side and $1.25 on the other, or a total of $2.00, so that the "sucker" starts out by giving an advantage of 25 per cent. to the keeper. Or, the stock must advance $1.25 a share to permit the patron to make as much as he would lose on a decline of 75 cents a share, the advance being 166 2-3 per cent. of the decline. It is a question in my mind on a deal of this kind (and there are probably more of these dealings than of any other in bucket-shops) if the keeper has not really a 66 2-3 per cent. advantage.

Now all too frequently, continues Professor Huebner, taking up the thread of his own argument, "the patron's disadvantage is further increased by dishonest practises on the part of the pretending broker, such as manipulating the actual market to bring the price of a given stock to the point where the bets may be closed out, or closing the shop through voluntary suspension should, perchance, a considerable number of patrons be winning."

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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

March 1.—Premier Lloyd George throws down the gauntlet to Sir George Younger, leader of the Conservatives, and threatens to resign the Premiership unless cooperation is given him.

Arthur Griffith, head of the Irish Free State Cabinet, announces that troops occupying military posts will not interfere with the people in the forthcoming election.

March 2.—Viscountess Rhondda wins her contest for a seat in the House of Lords, and will be the first woman to sit in that body.

March 3.—The Italian Fascisti regain control of Fiume after a short bombardment of the palace, and dissolve the provisional government and constituent assembly.

King George confers the Order of the Garter on Arthur J. Balfour in recognition of his services at the Washington Conference.

The Montreal City Hall, built thirty years ago at a cost of approximately $1,000,000, is totally destroyed by fire.

March 4.—The Italian Fascisti and former D'Annunzio legionaries install a provisional government at Fiume.

March 5.—Refusing to recognize the Irish Provisional Government, units of the Irish Republican Army from Cork, Tipperary and Clair commandeer the principal hotels in Limerick, while in Dublin the Free State supporters begin their campaign to uphold the treaty with England.

Mount Vesuvius erupts and the great cone which stood inside the crater collapses, while streams of lava pour down the mountainside.

Disturbances occur in Belfast, and one person is killed and fifteen are wounded.

March 6.—Members of the Irish Republican Army defy the Free State Government and take possession of the entire city of Limerick, and a serious clash between the Free State and Republican forces is threatened.

The Italian Government is reported to have cleared Fiume of agitators and to have arranged for an election to choose a new President.

March 7.—The Provisional Government of the Irish Free State sends ten companies of loyal troops to Limerick, and negotiates with the Republican forces who have seized the principal buildings of the town to disperse.

Twenty-six American marines, found guilty of engaging in a fight at Managua, Nicaragua, on December 8, and killing three policemen, are sentenced to imprisonment for terms varying from eight to twelve years.

The Allied Reparations Commission issues a statement showing that Germany has remitted to the Allies since the Armistice a total of $1,557,086,040, of which only $284,204,280 was in actual cash.

DOMESTIC

March 1.—The Senate ratifies the Yap Treaty without amendments or reservations.

March 2.—For the first time in its history the Emergency Fleet Corporation netted a profit in February in operating government vessels, announces Joseph

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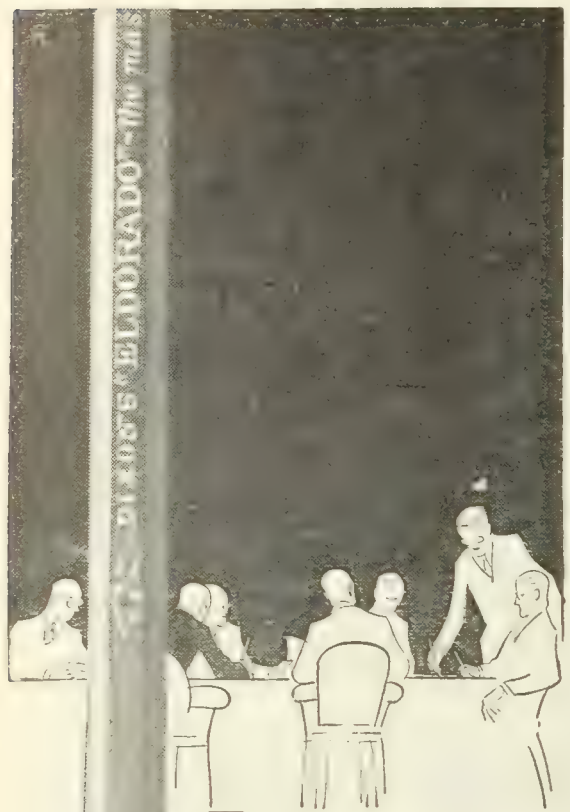

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CURRENT EVENTS
Continued

W. Powell, President of the Corporation.

Dr. Hubert Work, of Colorado, First Assistant Postmaster-General, is nominated by President Harding to succeed Will H. Hays as Postmaster-General.

March 3.—Fifteen persons are killed and a dozen others are injured when a New York Central express train crashes into a crowded motor bus near Cleveland, Ohio.

The House passes and sends to the Senate a bill appropriating approximately $108,500,000 to meet deficiencies of various Government departments. The largest item is $94,000,000 for the Veterans' Bureau.

March 4.—Secretary of the Navy Denby announces that he has ordered 50 additional destroyers and nearly three-score auxiliary and naval craft out of commission to conserve the fuel supply.

The Rev. Dr. Albert Le Roy Shelton, medical missionary of the Disciples of Christ, who was the first Christian missionary allowed to enter Tibet, was murdered by Chinese robbers on February 17, it is announced in a cablegram to St. Louis.

March 5.—Government revenues collected during January, the first month of operation of the revised tax law, showed a decrease in receipts of nearly $65,000,000, compared with January, 1921, according to the Internal Revenue Bureau.

March 6.—The Senate adopts a resolution calling on President Harding to define the present status of the Lansing-Ishii agreement.

Shipments of arms and munitions of war to China are prohibited by President Harding in an official proclamation.

March 7.—Six deaths are reported as a result of a tornado which ravages mill villages in Georgia and the two Carolinas.

The Compromise.—FARMER (who has sent some beer of doubtful quality out to the harvest-field)—"What be ye lookin' at the beer like that for? Anybody 'ud think there was summat the matter with it."

JARGE—"Well, I were just a-thinkin' if 'twere any worse we couldn't a-drink it, an' if 'twere any better we shouldn't 'a' got it."—*Punch.*

On Second Thought.—PATIENT—"Doctor, I've known you so long now that it would be an insult for me to pay your bill, so I've arranged a handsome legacy for you in my will."

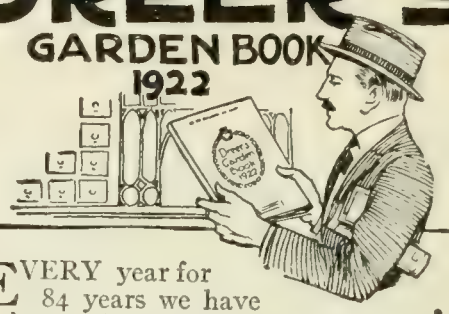
DOCTOR—"You don't mean it—I am overwhelmed—by the way, just let me take a look at the prescription again."—*Banter.*

The Order of Authority.—"Is your wife the boss of your household?"

"She is," answered Mr. Meekton; "now that the hired girl has left."—*Washington Star.*

Mixed Condiments.—Sir Henry Wilson says that the British soldier is the salt of the earth. Previously it was the general impression that soldiers were mustered.—*Eve.*

DREER'S GARDEN BOOK 1922



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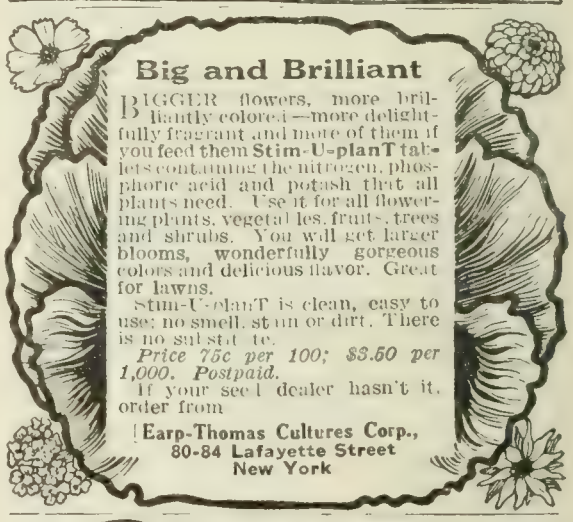

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"R. E. K.," Hillsboro, Mo.—"In a pleading filed in court in a case wherein there are several plaintiffs, the following clause is used: 'Plaintiff Frank Smith is estopped to assert, etc.' Should there be a comma between the word 'plaintiff' and the name 'Frank Smith'?"

Where there is more than one plaintiff, no comma should be used. The reason is that the terms are not in apposition, but are restrictive (or resumptive). See Klein, *Why We Punctuate*, pp. 44-49 ("The defendant, Baker, was a party to the contract"; . . . "Defendant Baker was a party to the contract"). See also Goold Brown, *Grammar of English Grammars*, p. 777.

"V. P.," Chillicothe, Mo.—"Please give me the meaning of the word *botulism*."

Botulism is poisoning caused by eating decomposed sausages.

"D. M.," Rush, N. Y.—"I am wondering if you could give me a complete list of Shakespeare's plays. I own 36 books in the set, but there are some others which some critics do not acknowledge, as 'Titus Andronicus.' Some people claim that there are 40 separate books, but I have never been able to find more than the 36."

According to the authorities available to us, there are thirty-nine of Shakespeare's plays published. He wrote also the following: "Venus and Adonis," "Sonnets," "Lucrece," "The Phœnix and the Turtle," and "A Lover's Complaint." In 1599, the stationer William Jaggard published a volume of miscellaneous verse which he called "The Passionate Pilgrim," and placed Shakespeare's name on the title-page. Only two of the pieces included herein are certainly Shakespeare's.

"H. C.," Hereford, Tex.—"Kindly inform me whether there is such a word as *Domineque*, and does it mean a breed of chickens?"

The word to which you refer is *Dominique*. It is the French form of *Dominic*, a proper name used to designate a breed of domestic fowls from Dominica, in the British West Indies.

"O. M.," Weaubleau, Mo.—"Please give me the correct pronunciation of *bonhomie*."

The word *bonhomie* is correctly pronounced *bon"o-mi'*—first *o* as in *not*, second *o* as in *obey*, *i* as in *police*.

"F. S.," Struthers, O.—"Is the following sentence correct, 'In most cities there *are* (or *is*) more than one car line'?"

Goold Brown says: "It is plain that either the word *more*, taken substantively, or the noun to which it relates as an adjective, is the only nominative to the verb *is*." *More* is considered as a quantity or aggregate and not as a number of separate units, and therefore calls for a singular verb. The sentence should read, "In most cities there *is* more than one car line."

"A. L. S.," Ontario, Cal.—"Which is correct: *Housefurnishings*, *house-furnishings*, or *house furnishings*, and kindly give the rule for its proper printing or writing, that is, whether it should be one word, a compound word, or two words?"

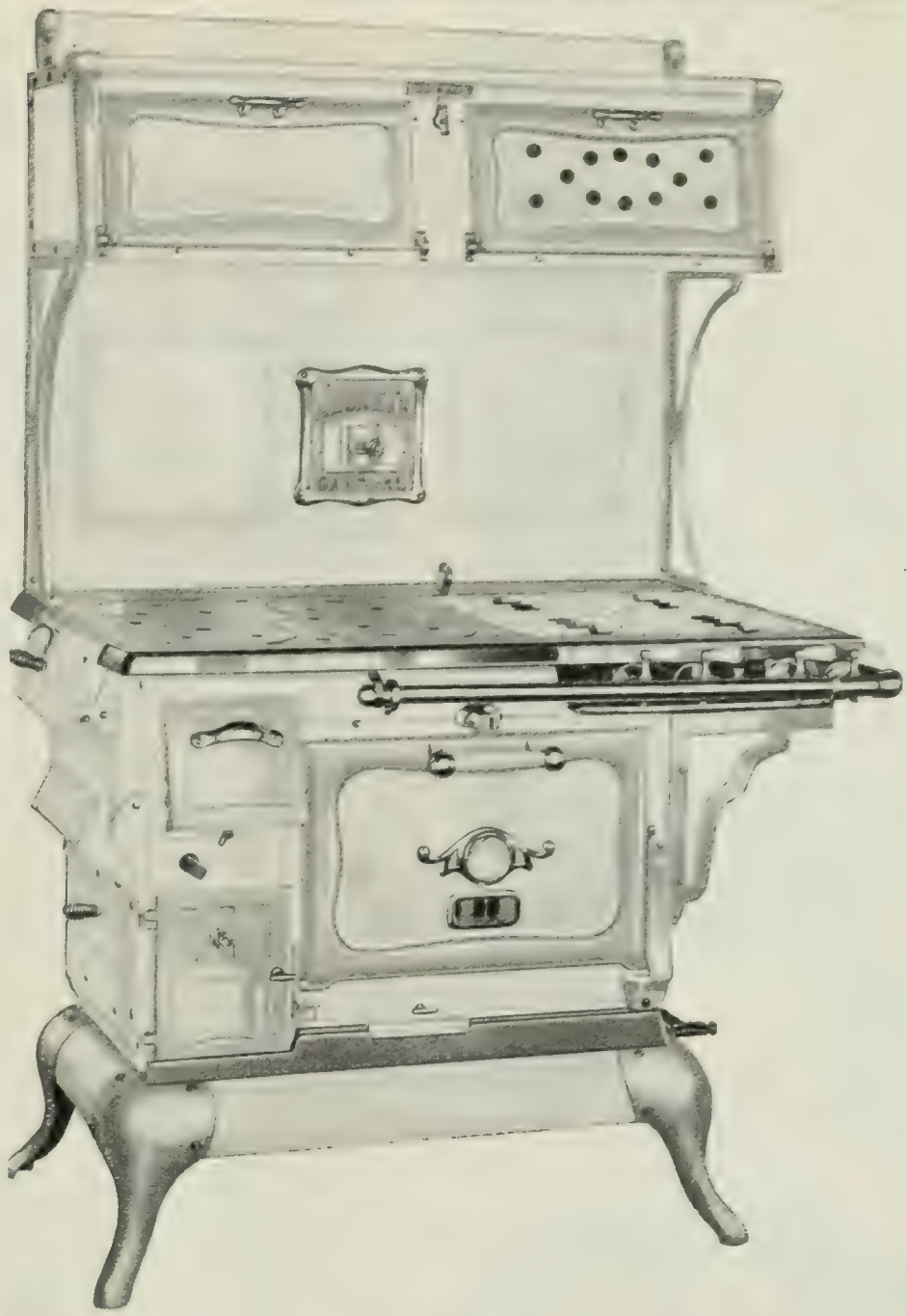
When the first of two nouns stands as an adjective with the sense 'suitable for' the words are to be written as two separate words—*house furnishings*.

"E. G. S.," Vancouver, B. C., Can.—"Please tell me what is meant when in a debate one side accuses the other of 'begging the question.'"

The phrase *to beg the question* means "to take for granted the matter in dispute; assume without warrant something that involves the point under discussion."

"W. L. O.," Oteen, N. C.—"Is there any difference in the pronunciation of the two words *dents* (plural of *dent*) and *dense?*"

There is. When the first is correctly pronounced the *t* is heard; when the second is correctly pronounced the sound of *t* is not heard.



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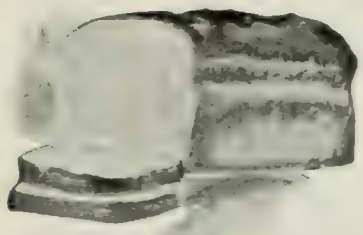

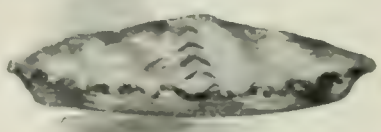

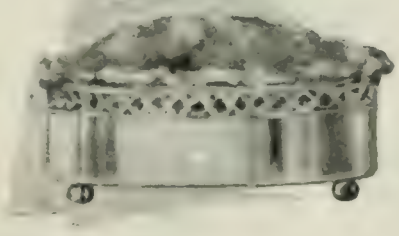

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Agricultural Note.—The only thing that can be raised on the farm at a profit just at present is the price.—*Baltimore Sun.*

A Safeguard.—Divorces are practically unknown in Sweden. Perfectly natural in the land of safety matches!—*Life.*

Real Salesmanship.—Our idea of a first-class automobile salesman would be one who could sell Senator Newberry a Ford.—*Columbus (Ohio) Dispatch.*

After the Disarmament Conference.
MR. HARDING—"Where's the Army?"
MR. COOLIDGE—"He's out rowing in the Navy."—*Our Navy.*

What a Missing "T" Will Do.—There is only one way to get ready for immorality, and that is to love this life, and live it as bravely and faithfully and cheerfully as we can.—*Motto displayed beneath the head of The Wiggins Courier.*

Going Up.—SON—"Papa, give me a nickel."
PAPA—"Why, son, you're too big to be begging for nickels."
SON—"I guess you're right, papa, make it a dime."—*The Leatherneck (Washington).*

A Word for Father.—"Dear God," prayed golden-haired little Willie, "please watch over my mamma."
And then he added as an afterthought. "And I dunno as it would do any harm to keep an eye on the old man, too."—*The Leatherneck (Washington.)*

Never Mind the Corridors.—"Your name," exclaimed the admiring constituent, "will echo down the corridors of time."
"I don't demand that much," said Senator Sorghum, much affected. "All I ask is that my services may be considered sufficiently worthy to keep my name mentioned in the various political conventions."—*Washington Star.*

Business Brothers.—President Neilson of Smith College was making a rather tedious journey and was glad when the man who had the seat in front of his turned around and began a conversation. The man proved to be a traveling salesman and took it for granted that Dr. Neilson was another. "What's your line?" he asked. "Mine's skirts." "Well, so is mine," said the president of Smith.—*New York Evening Post.*

Ditty of the Dear Due Dollar.—An editor has been inspired, after looking over his list of delinquent subscribers, to compose the following: "How dear to our heart is the old silver dollar, when some kind subscriber presents it to view; the Liberty head without necktie or collar, and all the strange things which to us seem so new; the wide-spreading eagle, the arrows below it, the stars and the words with the strange things they tell; the coin of our fathers, we're glad that we knew it, for some time or other 'twill come in right well; the spread-eagle dollar, the star-spangled dollar, the old silver dollar we all love so well."—*The Troy Times.*

True Two Ways.—One way to get on your feet is to sell your motor car.—*Kansas Gazette.*

All Clear Now.—A professor says that sedentary work tends to lessen the endurance. In other words, the more one sits the less one can stand.—*Boston Transcript.*

Few and Small.—"I understand your cook has left."
"Yes," answered the housewife, who was taking account of broken china, "but not much."—*Washington Star.*

She Remembers.—Mrs. Asquith is lecturing in the United States on "People I Have Met." Some of the people in question are wondering when they are going to hear the last of it.—*Eve.*

Oratorical Precaution.—"You always have a very convincing way of speaking."
"I generally ascertain the views of my auditors and then fall in line as closely as possible," confided Senator Sorghum. "In that way I have 'em convinced before I start."—*Washington Star.*

The Advantages of Thrift.—"If a man had put a hundred dollars in a savings bank twenty years ago," said the statistician after dinner, "it would amount to over two hundred dollars now, and he could buy almost as much for it now as he could have got for the original hundred at the time he began to save."—*New York Sun.*

What Did He Say?

LODGE TELLS HARDING FOUR-POWER TREATY IS IN MUCH DANGER

—*The New York Times*, Sunday, March 5.

LODGE TELLS HARDING PACT CAN NOT FAIL

—*The New York Tribune* (same date).

Making Himself Clear.—A subscriber writes to the Anthony *Republican* as follows: "Don't send us your paper any more. We ain't taking any papers now or we would take yours. But we don't want none at the present time. The *Republican* is a awful good paper but we can't take no paper now, so please stop your paper. We'll take your paper again when we can take a paper. Don't send it no more."
The substance Toronto Kelley makes out of the foregoing is that the man evidently wants his paper discontinued.—*From a clipping sent in by an ex-subscriber.*

A *Faux Pas.*—At Southern railway stations it is the custom of darkies to sell chicken patties and other delicacies to passengers. A passenger who had enjoyed a patty and was leaning out of the window to buy another, asked of the dusky salesman:
"Where do you get your chicken?"
The darky rolled his eyes. "You-all f'om de No'th, ain't you, sah?" he queried.
"Yes," was the reply. "But why do you ask that?"
"'Case, sah! No gem'l'm'n f'om de South ever asks a nigger whar he gits his chicken."—*The Argonaut (San Francisco).*

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Volume 72
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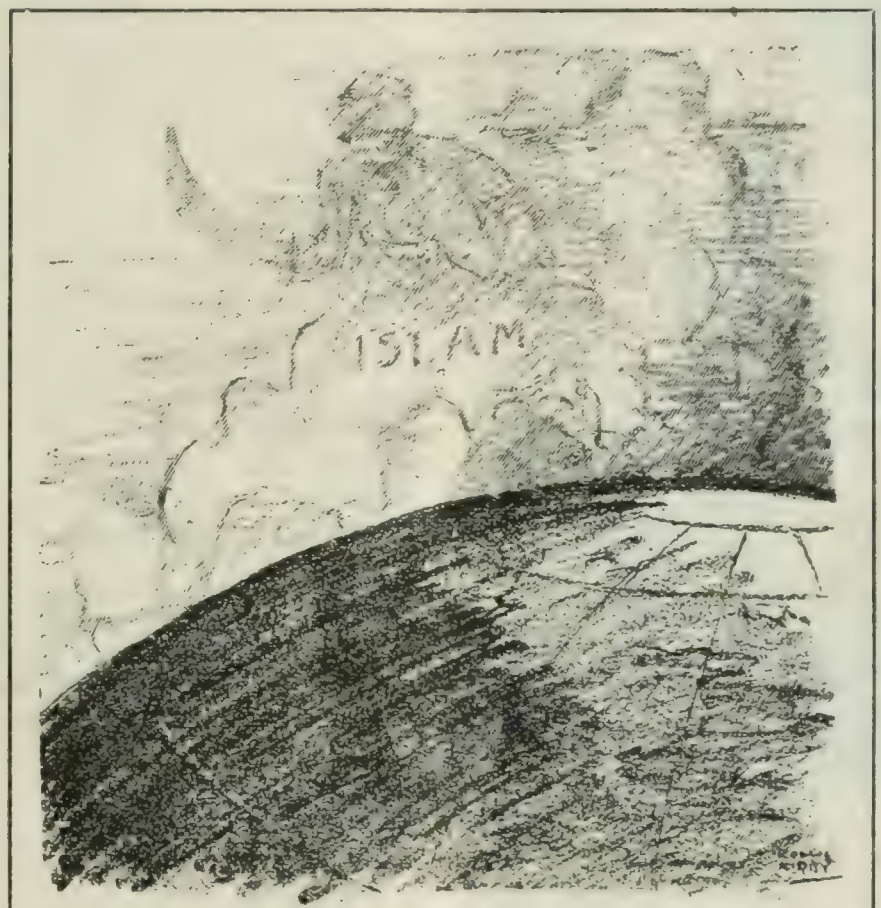
TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

(Title registered in U. S. Patent Office for use in this publication and on moving picture films)

ISLAM ASTIR AGAINST CHRISTIAN RULE

LITTLE SPURTS OF FLAME that seemed hardly worth noticing in India, Egypt, Tripoli, Morocco and Asia Minor during the past weeks and months now appear to many keen observers to be ominous manifestations of underlying volcanic fires that may set the Moslem world of 250,000,000 fanatical believers ablaze almost any day. Everybody knows, for instance, that it was the demand of India's Mohammedan population for the revision of the Treaty of Sèvres that precipitated a Cabinet crisis in Britain. But the Western world is just beginning to realize that this is only one page of the story and that the Moslem menace threatens not only the British rule in Asia but Christian civilization in large areas of the Eastern Hemisphere. The Sultan of Turkey, who as Caliph of Islam is also the leader of all Mohammedans, was put out of Europe by the Sèvres Treaty, and his Empire of more than 600,000 square miles and 20,000,000 inhabitants reduced to less than 200,000 squares miles, supporting about 8,000,000 inhabitants. His readmission to Europe, as demanded by the Moslems of India, would, we are warned by many political and editorial observers, have consequences reaching far beyond the boundaries of the European continent. "The world of Islam, mentally and spiritually quiescent for almost a thousand years, is once more astir, once more on the march," declares Lothrop Stoddard in "The New World of Islam" (Scribner's).



STORM CLOUDS IN THE EAST.

—Kirby in the New York *World*.

Turning to the news dispatches of recent weeks for evidence in support of this statement, we encounter the following items: India's demand for the rehabilitation of Turkey; unrest among Egyptian Mohammedans, resulting in Britain's pledge of self-government to Egypt; a Moslem revolt against Italian rule in Tripoli; a fresh uprising against the Spaniards in Morocco; and a renewal of Kemal Pasha's campaign against the Greeks in Asia Minor. "All these things," says the New York *World*, "are part of a great Pan-Islamic movement intended to restore Mohammedan power." The same paper, in an editorial headed "Islam Strikes Its Tents," speaks of the attitude of the Indian Government toward the spoliation of Turkey as "the most impressive sign there has yet been of the solidarity of Islam"; and it goes on to say:

"It will not be the last. There is trouble throughout the Mohammedan world, in Spanish Morocco, in French Algiers, in Italian Libya, in British Egypt, in French Syria, in Greek Smyrna, in British Palestine, in Arabia, in Persia, in Central Asia.

"Islam has struck its tents and is again on the march. The signs are too clear to be dismissed with a light heart. Western civilization and Islam are entering one of those great periods of readjustment the like of which there has not been for over three centuries. And Western civilization is prostrate and divided. Its strongest member admits only a bowing acquaintance with the rest of Christendom."

Mohammedans in India number only about 70,000,000, or less than a quarter of the total population. But this fighting minority has joined forces with the Hindu followers of the pacifist Gandhi in their demand for swaraj (self-rule), and since Gandhi's imprisonment by the British authorities the leadership of the movement is said to have passed to a Mohammedan, Abdul Kalam Azan. Says the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat:*

"With Gandhi in jail, the adhesion of the Hindus is likely to be made even more fanatical than in the past. Reflecting the queer ideas of the country, Gandhi is a revolutionary chief who abhors the use of force. That is a type not found among Mohammedans. The incumbent of the chief place was empowered by a native conference held in December to proclaim the establishment of a republic in India and to order resistance by armed force. Gandhi refused to use this power, but will Abdul Kalam Azan refuse?

"Of what avail is it to arrest and prosecute on a charge of sedition a nonresistant supreme leader, when his deprivation of liberty only brings to the leadership one who is not of the nonresistant type? Late strategy of the Viceroy and Mr. Montagu of the London Cabinet aimed at separating Mohammedans from Hindus. What success can be expected from such strategy when another and apparently inconsistent piece of strategy must increase Mohammedan loyalty to the movement and sense of responsibility for its success?"

Reports from India, notes the Washington *Herald*, indicate that certain Mohammedan leaders dream of making the country

a Mohammedan state: and as a reminder that the Mohammedan faith is historically grounded in conquest and conversion by the sword, it quotes the following characteristic passages from the words of the Prophet:

"Fight in the path of God with those who fight with you. . . . And kill them wheresoever ye find them, and thrust them out from whence they thrust you out; for dissent is worse than slaughter. . . . Fight them till there be no dissent, and the worship be only to God. . . .

"I swear by God, in whose hand is my life, that marching about morning and evening to fight for religion is better than the world and everything that is in it; and verily the standing of one of you in the line of battle is better than supererogatory prayers performed in your house for sixty years."

ALWAYS DRIPPING BLOOD.
—Stinson in the Dayton *News*.

"The combined forces of Mohammedanism, Bolshevism, and racial and class sullenness are making a real demonstration against modern civilization," remarks the Albany *Knickerbocker Press*, which adds: "What makes the Indian outbreak especially portentous is that it is evidently part of a world-wide movement by the Mohammedans to reconstitute their power and to put down the Christians." "While the Hindus and Moslems are combined in their unnatural alliance there will be a struggle that will spread far outside India, and even Asia, into Africa, and very likely Eastern Europe as well, a struggle motived in great part by religious fanaticism," agrees the Manchester *Union*. "It would be just punishment for the Powers' neglect to protect their fellow Christians, the Armenians, if Islamism pushed forward once more into Europe," avers Henry Morgenthau, former American Ambassador to Turkey, who is quoted in the New York *World* as saying further:

"The Turks realize that the European countries are not in a position at present to keep large military forces on hand to cope with this movement. They are tremendously shrewd, and they have impress the Mohammedans of India with the thought that by cooperating at the present time they can bring Great Britain to terms. They are playing upon the other Mohammedans to bring about a war of conquest, when the rest of the world is crying for peace."

"A revived and powerful Islam is bending and twisting British power in the Near East and the Orient," remarks the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, which agrees that the Treaty of Sèvres, that turned the Turk out of Europe, was "the torch that kindled the Moslem fires." Says the evening edition of the same paper:

"Islam, which was by no means solidly pro-Turkish while the Ottomans were installed in Europe, has grown increasingly resentful in the progress of events in the Near East. In Egypt, in India, even it is said in those French and Dutch possessions peopled by Moslems, a new fusion of purposes has been manifested."

The Treaty of Sèvres, which was not signed until the summer of 1920, and has not yet been enforced, took from the Sultan of Turkey 438,000 square miles of territory, and 12,000,000 subjects. The lost territory included Thrace, Smyrna, and certain "holy places" of Mohammedanism. Mustafa Kemal's nationalist rebellion represents the Turkish protest against this treaty. Some three months ago Lord Northcliffe, the British publisher, wrote from Bombay that the "moderate Moslems" of India urged the following concessions in the name of world peace:

"First. The British should again recognize the Sultan as the head of Islam and warden of the Holy Places at Mecca, Medina and Bagdad, and grant free access there to all Moslems.

"Second. Adrianople should be returned to Turkey. Adrianople is a holy city, and its loss never will cease to rankle.

"Third. Hand over the whole of Asia Minor to Turkey, not excepting Smyrna. The Turks regard Asia Minor as their homeland, and while they have no legitimate grievance regarding the loss by fortunes of war, of the empire in Irak and Arabia, they resent the splitting up of the land of their birth."

Virtually the same recommendations are contained in the Indian Government's dispatch from Delhi to the British Government, the publication of which by Mr. Montagu had the effect in England of a political bomb. This dispatch, after recalling the support given the Allied cause by Moslem soldiers in the World War, reads in part as follows:

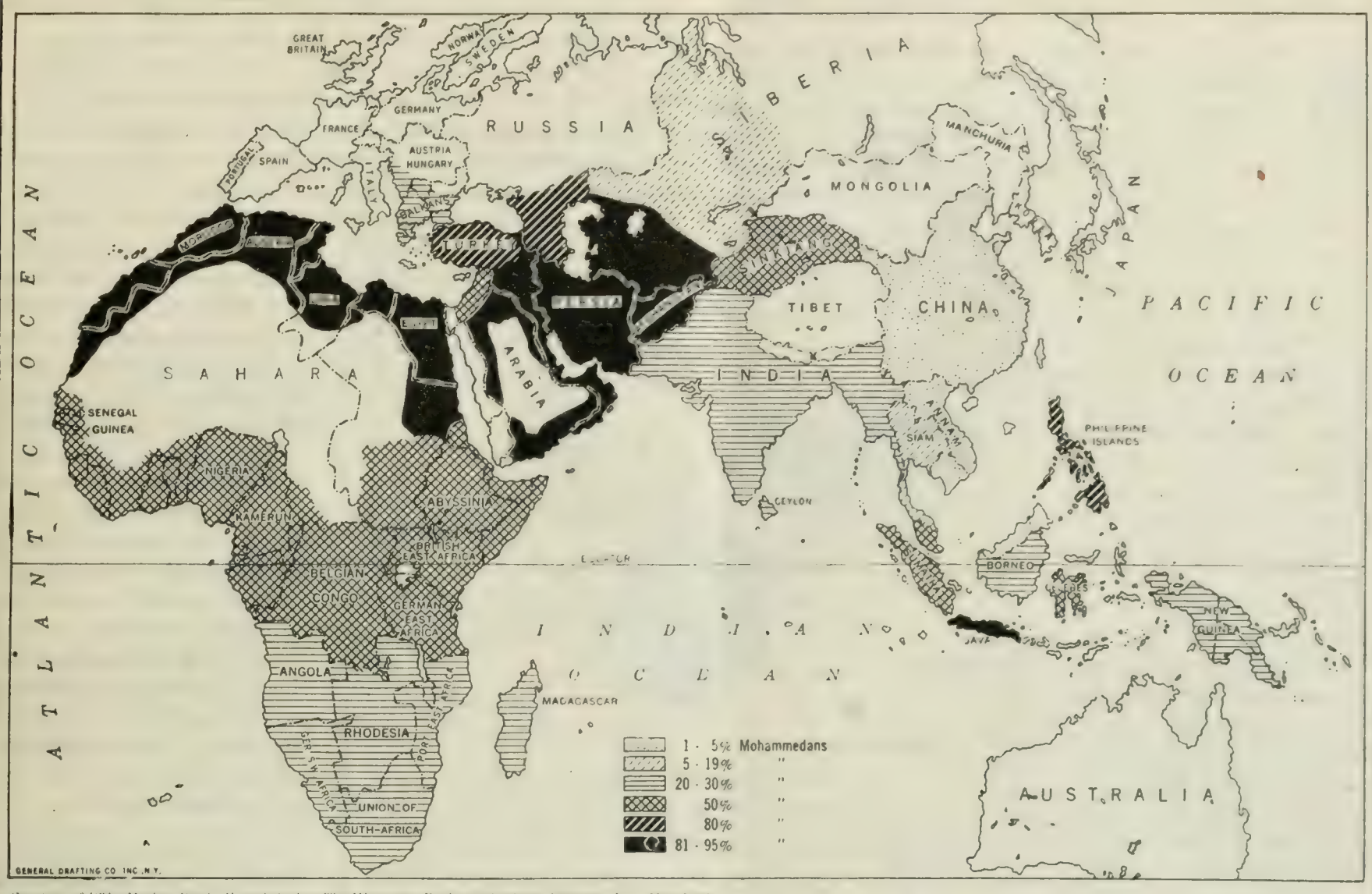
"The Government in India particularly emphasizes the necessity of guaranteeing the neutrality of the Dardanelles and security of its non-Moslem peoples. It also urges evacuation of Constantinople, sovereignty of the Sultan over holy places, restoration of the Turk in Thrace, also in Adrianople and Smyrna. The Government urges that these points are of supreme importance to India."

After the war, in which India Moslems fought against Turkish Moslems, remarks the San Antonio *Express*—

"British, French and Italian soldiers held Constantinople, and Britain aided Greece against the Turkish Nationalists. Moreover, Colonial Secretary Churchill and Foreign Secretary Curzon replaced the Turk with the Arab. King Suleiman of the Hejaz was confirmed in his possession of Mecca and Medina, Mohammedanism's holy places. His son Feisal was crowned King of Irak (Mesopotamia), which Indian soldiers had conquered from their co-religionists. Suleiman and Feisal ridicule the Sultan's claims to the caliphate. They point to the fact that Sultan Selim I compelled the last Arab caliph to surrender the title and Mohammed's sacred banner after the Egyptian conquest, 1517. These Arab kings say there is no caliph now and that a general Mohammedan assembly must settle the issue as to the office and its rightful possessor, if such there be."

Lloyd George, the Newark *News* reminds us, has admitted that the Sèvres Treaty needs revision, not by "unjust concessions to fear" but on a basis of justice. "One of the unfortunate consequences of the war from the point of view of India was that we were maneuvered into a position of having to fight the greatest Islamic Power in the world," said Lloyd George in the British House of Commons last month. And he continued:

"It was an undoubted triumph for German diplomacy. In the East, German diplomacy did thrive with Turkey, Bulgaria and



Courtesy of "The Moslem World," published by The Missionary Review Publishing Company, Inc., New York

WHERE 250,000 MOSLEMS CHALLENGE THE RULE OF THE CHRISTIAN POWERS.

How the followers of Mohammed are distributed over the Eastern Hemisphere.

Greece, and there was the fact that we were the only Power that was free, because we were a sea Power and there was no invader on our soil to take up the challenge.

"The result was we were as an empire brought face to face, as it were, with a solitary conflict between the British Empire and an Islamic Power. That was one of the misfortunes of the war over which we had no control. But undoubtedly that is one of the causes of unrest in India and elsewhere."

Public opinion the world over, except in certain Moslem countries, "is profoundly adverse to reimposing the rule of the Sultan over any people or territory which has been freed from the Turk," says the Washington *Post*. And the Philadelphia *Record* argues:

"The demands of the Anglo-Indian Government upon the Imperial Government in the interest of the Turks simply on religious grounds, and given out by the Indian Government, are said to have fallen upon English opinion, and perhaps opinion on the Continent, like a bombshell. It would be entirely competent for our Government to drop another bombshell into European opinion by asking the Allies whether they got us into the war under false pretenses.

"In December, 1916, we asked the belligerents what they were fighting about. On January 10, 1917, the Allies told us, and we entered the war on their statement of their purposes. The one which they have forgotten wholly is the following:

"Liberation of the population subjected to the bloody tyranny of the Turks; rejection out of Europe of the Ottoman Empire as foreign to Western civilization.

"That is a part of the contract. What have the Allies to say in extenuation of their default?

"Instead of dictating terms of peace to the Turks when they dictated terms to the Germans, and when the Turks were abject and would have accepted anything, they dismissed the Turkish delegates with a scolding, and waited 14 months before making the Treaty of Sèvres. The Turks didn't like it, and the Allies made no effort to enforce it; and France has traded off its mandate over Cilicia for some mining concessions from the Turkish insurgent organization in Angora.

"This is a good time—none could be better—to ask England, France and Italy, which will confer with the Turks on the 22d with a view to fixing up a treaty they will like, to keep their agreement with us, on the strength of which we went to their rescue when their chance of success was not very bright.

"The demands of the Indian upon the Imperial Government are made in behalf of Moslems. Ferid Damad Pasha raised the religious issue in Versailles in June, 1919, and Clemenceau said caustically to him that there was no room to raise the religious issue when Protestant Germany, Catholic Austria, Orthodox Bulgaria and Moslem Turkey combined to attack their neighbors, and that the argument of Ferid seemed to be that the Turkish Government was to be spared, not out of regard for the subject population, whether Christian or Moslem, but out of regard for people in other countries who had never felt the weight of the Turkish yoke or had forgotten how heavy it was.

"The effect of the Indian demands would be to restore Turkey practically to the condition before the war. Alone of the four defeated belligerents it would not suffer from the war. And all this alleged Indian interest in Turkey has been created since the war and since Ferid Damad Pasha was dismissed from Versailles in June, 1919. . . .

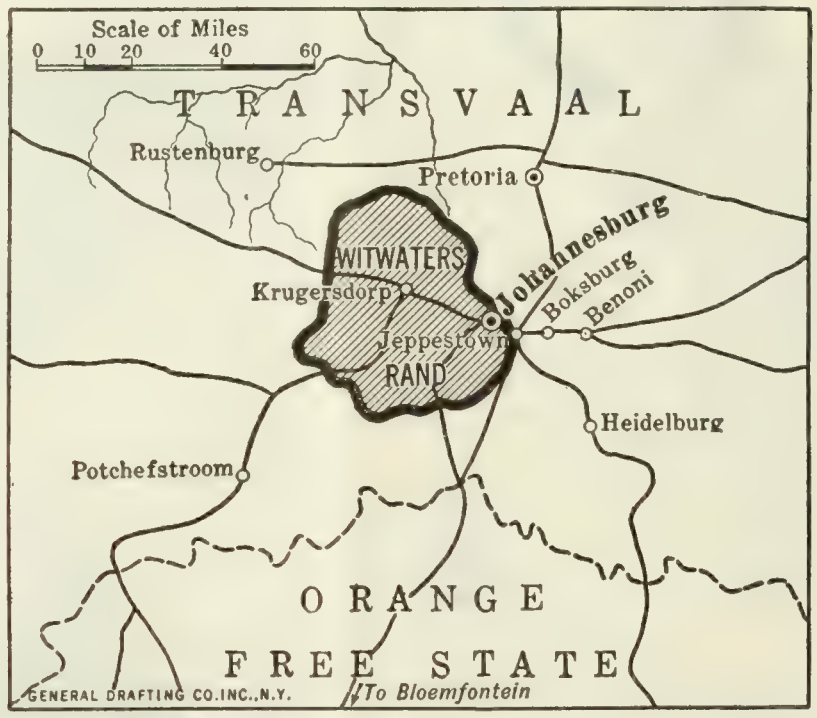
"The Moslem regiments from India fought for England against the Sultan through the entire war, and only since the Peace Conference have the Indian Moslems discovered that the Sultan is really the Caliph, and that all the Turkish cities are holy places of Islam. As for Mecca and Medina, they are in the kingdom of the Hedjaz, under Arab rule."

Lord Sydenham, formerly Governor of Bombay, is quoted by a London correspondent of the New York *Times* as saying:

"India's Moslem population is as a whole uneducated, intensely fanatical and wholly ignorant of the existence of such places as Constantinople, Smyrna and Thrace. Their natural tendency toward violence has been skillfully utilized by Gandhi, his method being very simple. The Moslems have been told that Britain is determined to destroy Islam and that British troops had bombarded and violated the holy places of Arabia. This, and not susceptibility in regard to the Treaty of Sèvres, is what has powerfully appealed to their imaginations."

A FLARE OF REVOLT IN SOUTH AFRICA

BAYONETS, BOMBS, TANKS AND SWORDS—which apparently were not all hammered into plowshares after the World War—were found necessary to quell the most recent South African labor war. Not so serious as a similar outbreak in 1913, when hundreds were either killed or wounded in a single day's fighting, the general strike nevertheless grew into a "revolutionary movement," according to correspondents on the spot. Railroads were blown up by the insurgents, wires cut, police ambushed, and machine-guns and barbed-wire brought into use. Government troops and volunteers, on the other hand, used all these, and in addition the more modern tank and airplane. American editors find it hard to account for the ruthlessness with which the Smuts government proceeded to stamp out the insurrection, altho some find justification for this in the report that the uprising grew out of a Bolshevist plot. At any rate, remarks the New York *Globe*, "the situation can only be described as terrible tragedy." Premier Smuts admitted on March 10 that it was "one of the gravest situations ever faced by that country." "Certainly, with Ireland, Egypt, India, and now Africa, the British Government has its hands full," notes the Springfield *Republican*. With events in these countries following as they have, one upon the other, the Providence *Bulletin* wonders "if there is some systematic effort at undermining the power and stability of the British Empire." These outposts are peculiarly vulnerable points of attack, points out this paper. And it continues:



From the New York "Evening Post."

"THE RICHEST GOLD FIELD IN THE WORLD"

was the scene of the recent South African labor war. General Smuts, who personally commanded the Government troops and volunteers which quelled the strikers, was compelled to use extreme measures.

"The outbreak in South Africa comes after long-continued and increasing trouble in India. The one may be easily explained without reference to the other, of course, since there are peculiar phases of unrest in each region which are wholly without connection with the other. In the more recent seat of trouble there has been a large group of irreconcilable malcontents ever since the Union of South Africa was formed. The problem seems to be largely a political one, and to a great extent it is free from the racial complications of the tangled web in India.

"In each country, no doubt, there are the inherent sources of potential trouble, sufficient to account for an outbreak as a spontaneous affair. But there can be little doubt as to the additional impetus given by outside trouble-makers. During the war there was a vast amount of external conspiracy aimed at the incitement of revolt in India. In the past three years, there is reason to believe, these insidious influences have been even more active, and now the organized external forces are apparently working in South Africa, where the outbreak is recognized as a 'Red' revolution."

"Underneath the whole situation," we are informed by the Boston *Transcript*, "lies the old peril of a black revolt—for whites of every stamp are a small minority in South Africa, and there have been many grumblings among the blacks." Because of this, agrees the Springfield *Republican*, "the fear of a native rising is never wholly absent."

While the New York *Times* does not discredit the report that the revolt was of Bolshevist origin, it reminds us that "there is a certain type of Boer that is always 'spoiling for a fight.'" General Smuts, however, flatly declares that the insurrection was financed "from abroad." It began with a strike in the coal mines last November, cables a Chicago *Tribune* correspondent, and for several weeks no information concerning it was published abroad. "But when the strike spread to the iron and gold mines, and it was feared the world's gold supply would be placed in jeopardy, the news of the strikes was given out."

The policy of "stocking the mining regions with imported labor from India is a source of irritation among the miners," declares the Socialist New York *Call*. Then, too, notes the New York *Evening World*, "the Rand is a polyglot region full of old quarrels and new. The Boer, the European, and the Kaffir disputes have been augmented by the importation of Indian workers, however." "Since 1910 there has been an active syndicalist movement among the miners," asserts the Baltimore *American*, but the strike which started last November, thinks the Newark *News*, "is a strike against the Smuts policy of displacing white miners with native or Indian labor." The Philadelphia *Inquirer* thus sums up the South African situation:

"For several months labor troubles in the South African Commonwealth have been rife. There has been a severe and general reaction from the great prosperity which the country enjoyed during the war, and many sufferers from the painful process of readjustment are in a disaffected and resentful mood. To make things worse, thousands of farmers, whose crops were badly damaged by last summer's drought, have been forced into bankruptcy by the drop in the price of all agricultural products, and with more men out of work than ever before, the prevailing condition is one of dissatisfaction and unrest.

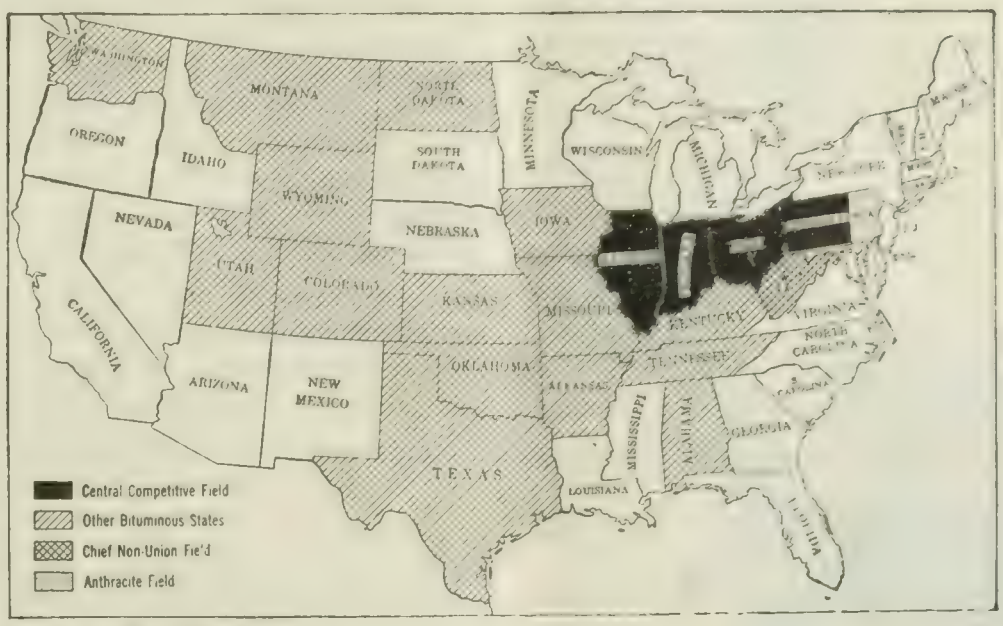
"So far as can be determined at this distance, and in the light of the available information, their protest appears not to have been devoid of merit. During the war there was a premium on gold, which led to the payment of inordinately high wages, but with the reduction of the war premium to the vanishing point many of the mines can not be profitably worked on the present wage basis, and General Smuts proposed to realize the economy which has become necessary by an increased employment of the cheaper native labor. The strike which is proceeding was caused by the publication of this intention, and it is easy to understand and measurably to sympathize with the feelings of the men who apprehended that the execution of this program would sooner or later deprive them of their means of livelihood.

"Since February the trouble has been aggravated by the issuance of a call for a general strike by the Executive Committee of the Industrial Federation. Other elements which complicate the crisis and darken the outlook are the influences exerted by a Bolshevist propaganda; the alarmed excitement of the native mine workers, who are fearing to encounter and preparing to repel a white attack; and the anti-British activities of the Republican Nationalists, who follow the leadership of the unreconstructed Hertzog, and who are not reconciled to the defeat they sustained at the last election."

"As to the right and wrong of the stand the miners have taken against employers, we have not sufficient data to judge," declares the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "but however right the miners may have been, their resort to violence puts them in the wrong before the high court of civilization's opinion."

WANTED: THE TRUTH ABOUT COAL

ALL FOOLS' DAY has been celebrated on April 1 for a long time. How appropriate, say a number of our editorial writers, that this date should be set for the great coal strike. The folly of it is envisaged from several angles. Representatives of the coal trade as well as a number of daily papers tell the miners that they can only lose under existing circumstances and so are foolish to quit good jobs. The operators, say some of their critics, will be fooling the public by using the strike as an excuse to keep coal prices up. Others are inclined to think that the public will consider it an "April fool strike" because it will all be over before there is any particular effect on either prices or supply. But the great underlying folly, editors tell us, is that there should be a strike at all, that every so often our whole domestic and industrial life should be upset by the actuality or the threat of a coal war. Why, exclaims an editorial writer in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, "digging coal out of the ground and selling it to persons and industries who must have it or die should be one of the most stable and profitable of industries!" Instead, as a dozen writers point out, it is one of the most irregular, ill-organized and mysterious.



From the New York "Tribune."

WHERE THE NEXT COAL WAR WILL BE FOUGHT.

Altho coal is mined in 20 States, the decisive battle in the war which is expected to begin April 1st is likely to be fought in the Central Competitive Field, which sets the standard for wages in all the unionized soft-coal mines.

But before calling attention to a few of the permanent mysteries connected with the business of coal mining, we should understand why a coal strike is so confidently expected for this particular April first. Newspaper readers will remember that it all hinges on the fact that wage agreements in both anthracite and bituminous fields expire on that date. The agreements have been running for two years, and coal operators, thinking of decreasing their expenses, have made up their minds to cut wages. Naturally, this does not appeal to the miners, who would like to retain their present wages, and in some cases feel that slack work has made even the existing wage-scale inadequate. When the anthracite miners met at Shamokin, Pa., they decided to insist on what practically amounted to a 20-per cent. wage increase. At the Indianapolis convention of the United Mine Workers of America, which opened its sessions on February 14, the delegates voted almost unanimously to call a strike—subject to a referendum—on April 1, if the mine owners would not agree to a maintenance of the present scale for bituminous miners, consent to certain agreements and readjustments for the soft-coal miners, and give the anthracite miners their 20 per cent. increase. One of the trouble-making points in this program is the demand for a five-day week with a six-hour day for soft-coal workers. Immediately after the convention, President Lewis of the Mine Workers arranged a defensive alliance with fifteen railroad unions. He asked the operators of the Central Competitive Field to meet him in conference at Cleveland. The Pennsylvania soft-coal operators refused and the operators in the other soft-coal fields declined to attend in the absence of the Pennsylvanians. This refusal to meet is made the most of by the miners and the newspaper editors who support them. It is used by President Lewis as the basis of his statement "that the operators want a strike while the miners do not; that's the difference between them." Representatives of anthracite operators who met in Atlantic City about this time declared in favor of wage cuts, but agreed to meet the miners in conference in New York on March 15. On March 9, Secretary of Labor Davis asked miners and operators to parley, but the suggestion met with a refusal from the Pittsburgh operators, who say they will only meet with the miners of their own district and object to the arrangement whereby a conference representing the four States in the Central Competitive Field establishes a basic wage-scale for the country. On March 10, the newspapers reported that the miners' strike vote had been completed and that the result was unofficially estimated to be a nine-to-one endorsement of a walkout. On March 15, it was expected in coal circles that there would be a suspension of work in the anthracite fields, at least till the end of the conference between workers and operators.

With the situation standing thus, editors enlarge upon the huge numbers of men and the vast territory involved in the expected strike. According to figures gathered by the New York *Tribune*, the miners' union claims a membership of 560,000, with 425,000 in the bituminous and 135,000 in the anthracite fields. Anthracite production is confined entirely to northeastern Pennsylvania. The chief bituminous-producing States are western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, while Virginia contains the principal non-union area. Other bituminous-producing States are indicated on the map.

An Associated Press dispatch from Chicago, using government figures, estimates that the country will have a forty-day supply of bituminous coal by April 1. A bulletin of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States estimates that there will be about a month's supply of anthracite on hand April 1. As *Saward's* (New York), a coal trade journal, notes, "there is no strike scare among anthracite consumers and the demand for coal is only moderately strong." We are reminded by a writer in *The Annalist* that there are important non-unionized bituminous fields in West Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee, which can produce enough coal to furnish a reasonable supply during the probable duration of the strike. Altogether, concludes the Washington *Herald*, after making a similar study, "there should be no panicky industrial condition through the summer."

The fact that there are these reserves of coal is one of the reasons why papers like the New York *World* think that it will be extremely difficult for the miners to win their strike. Taking the same position, *The Coal Trade Bulletin* (Pittsburgh) and *The Black Diamond* (Chicago) assert that the miners are further handicapped by their poor financial condition.

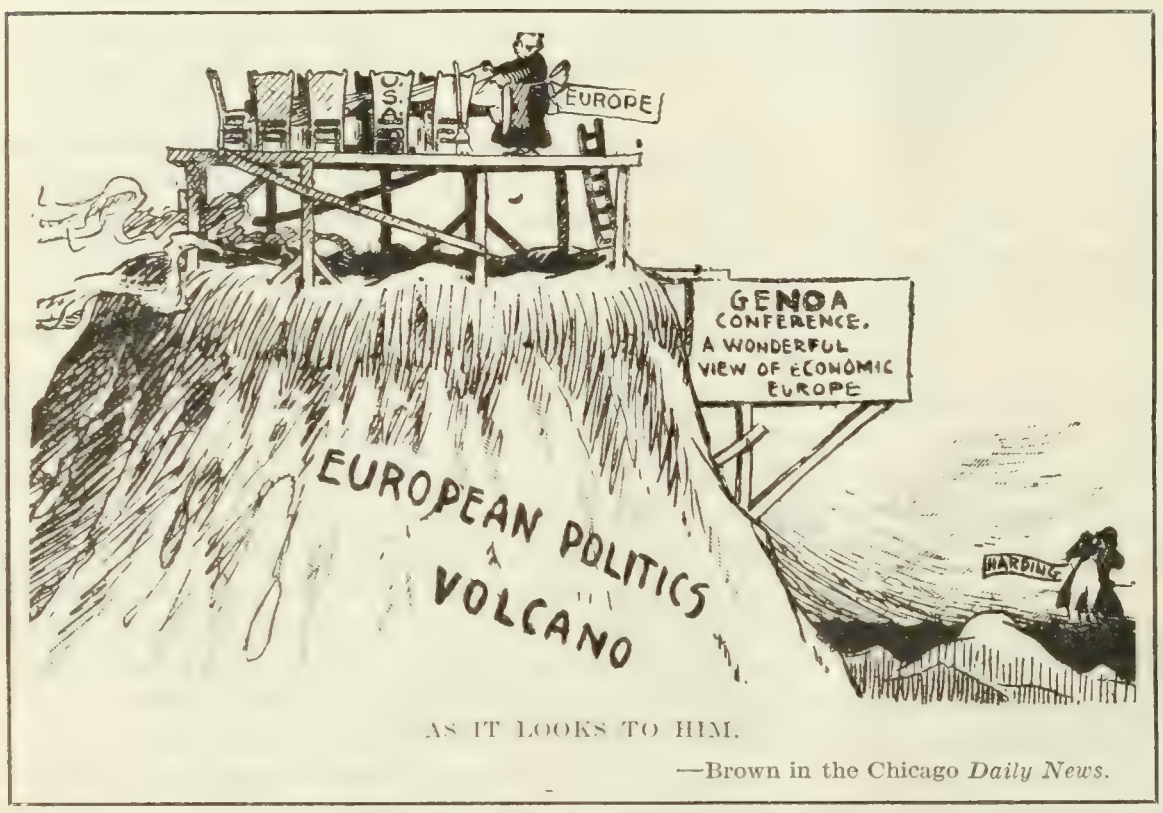
This brings us to the Philadelphia *Ledger's* protest that the "perennial quarrels of miners and operators have become intolerable and must come to an end." The New York *Evening Post*, the Chicago *Daily News*, *The New Republic*, *Labor Age* (New York), and the Seattle *Union Record* unite in calling for a real, sincere, thoroughgoing and deep delving official investigation of

the coal business, which has been called "our worst run basic industry." *The New Republic* points out:

"As to *costs* and *profits*, no one knows the capitalization of the industry; how much of book value is water and how much real money; whether salaries and depreciation charges are reasonable; or anything for any controlled adjustment of producers', wholesalers' and retailers' prices. As to *labor*, no one knows the miners' actual earnings, hours and conditions of work, or expenditures. As to *production* and *distribution*, the admirable Geological Survey reports are not issued regularly on many of the most necessary phases. *Prices* we have to glean from what the operators tell their trade journals. *Financing* is a quite closed book, hiding the ownership of the coal lands, the leases and royalties, the contracts between collieries and railroads and coal sales companies and other industries."

"TACTFUL PRESSURE" ON EUROPE

"TACTFUL PRESSURE" seems likely to become as famous a phrase as "watchful waiting" was a few years ago. For these words, coined in our State Department, are widely used by the Washington correspondents to define the President's policy toward Europe which is exprest in the note telling why we will keep away from the Genoa Conference. The United States firmly but courteously declines an invitation to discuss European economics in the Italian city and the press of the Continent at once reflects wide disappointment. In fact, we read in the European dispatches that America has wrecked the Genoa Conference and is apparently quite willing to let Europe "wallow in her own blood." Many of our own papers share this disappointment, the Springfield *Republican*, for instance, sorrowfully reflecting that Europe might just as well "give up America as impossible." But to others it seems that the President has done precisely the right thing in avoiding entanglement in a mess of European politics. So arises a debate over "tactful pressure" on Europe recalling the stir over Woodrow Wilson's "watchful waiting" for changes in Mexico.



AS IT LOOKS TO HIM.

—Brown in the Chicago *Daily News*.

It will be recalled that our Government declines to take part in the Economic Conference set for April 10, because it considers it primarily "political" and because our people oppose involvement in European politics. Further, in the words of the Secretary of State, it goes on to express its desire "suitably to assist in the recovery of the economic life of Europe" and its hope that progress may be made toward "the eventual discussion and settlement of the fundamental economic and financial questions relating to European recuperation." The correspondents who had a chance to talk with the President or Mr. Hughes or others in authority after the publication of the note of March 8, learned that the Administration has a positive as well as a negative policy; that just as soon as the European nations "get down to economic brass tacks" in the way of balancing budgets and deflating currencies, they can expect the United States to come in and help. One important object of this "pressure" policy, notes one correspondent, is indicated by the President's evident hope that land armament will be limited by a European conference to follow the Genoa meeting.

The Hughes note is most specific where it touches on Russia. The Secretary tells Russia's rulers they must set up "the essential bases of productivity" before they can have an economic revival, and he tells the other European Governments "that the resources of the Russian people should be free from exploitation and that fair and equal economic opportunity in their interest, as well as in the interest of the Powers, should be preserved." The correspondents explain that this means, first, that Russia can not expect to make any trade arrangements sanctioned by the American Government until she guarantees safety of life, sanctity of contract, private property, and the rights of free labor; it means, second, that the United States Government "will not sit at a council table with Russia until the Soviet Government has first cut down its army of about 1,250,000."

Another instance of "tactful pressure" is seen by some editors in the Administration's effective demand that the Allies recognize our right to collect $241,000,000 from Germany to pay the expenses of our army on the Rhine.

European disappointment over American non-participation at Genoa is by no means confined to any one country. "Much of Germany's hope in the Conference dies," says Maximilian Harden for Germany. The Genoa Conference, says Karl Radek for Russia, "is now reduced to little more than a mere chatterfest," and "Europe will continue to wallow in her own blood until America emerges from her period of aloofness and joins in the active work of reconstruction." "Without the United States," declares the *Gaulois* in Paris, "it is impossible to formulate a plan for the economic reconstruction of Europe." *The Pall Mall Gazette* observes in London that "America gives very disappointing support to those endeavoring to make real, constructive progress in the restoration of Europe's economic life—a task of deeper importance than the mere activities of a soup kitchen." In general, the British press divide between mild reproof of the United States and warnings to the European Governments so to conduct themselves as to deserve and obtain American aid.

In this country press opinion on "tactful pressure" divides roughly along political lines, the Democratic and pro-Wilson papers waxing scornful, sorrowful or ironic. "Befuddled," is the New York *Globe's* (Ind.) brief description of the Harding policy. "Watchful waiting," says the New York *Journal of Commerce*, "is certainly not an acceptable alternative from the standpoint of a suffering Europe." Apparently, it adds:

"Our present Administration wants foreign nations to adopt an attitude of penitential regret for past sins, going barefoot to Canossa before they can be granted a pontifical absolution and be readmitted to the circle of economic relationships common to other countries. Unfortunately, that is not a form of repentance that is likely to work very well with nations, however effective it may be with individuals."

The substitution of a policy of "tactful pressure" for active

participation in world rehabilitation through the Genoa Conference is deplored in more or less vigorous terms by a score of papers, including the New York *World* (Dem.), Springfield *Republican*, Chicago *Daily News* (Ind.), St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.), Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Dem.), and Los Angeles *Times* (Rep.). And the Boston *Christian Science Monitor* voices its firm conviction of "the wordly wisdom and the Christian duty of participating in all conferences designed to bring stability to Europe."

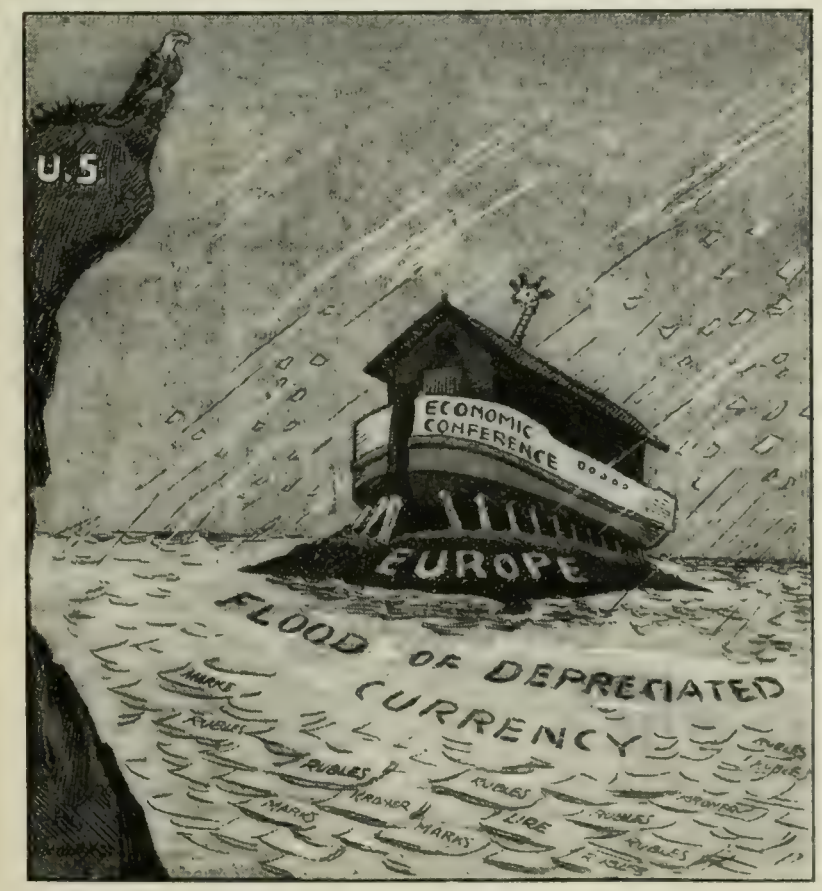
But "every line, word and syllable" of the Hughes note of March 8 is welcome to the Manchester *Union* (Rep.), and, it thinks, to "pretty much the whole nation." The main objection in its opinion is that European politics is bound to figure at Genoa, that this revolves about Franco-British rivalry, and—

"For our country to become mixed up in European politics would be for it either to take sides as between Britain and France, or to stand between them, disappointing both and getting nothing but kicks from either without doing any good."

It had been expected, we read in the Albany *Knickerbocker Press*, that the resources of the United States would be put behind whatever solutions were arrived at in Genoa—

"In other words, Europe has been expected to fill out the check and Uncle Sam has been expected to sign it. But Uncle Sam has another idea about it."

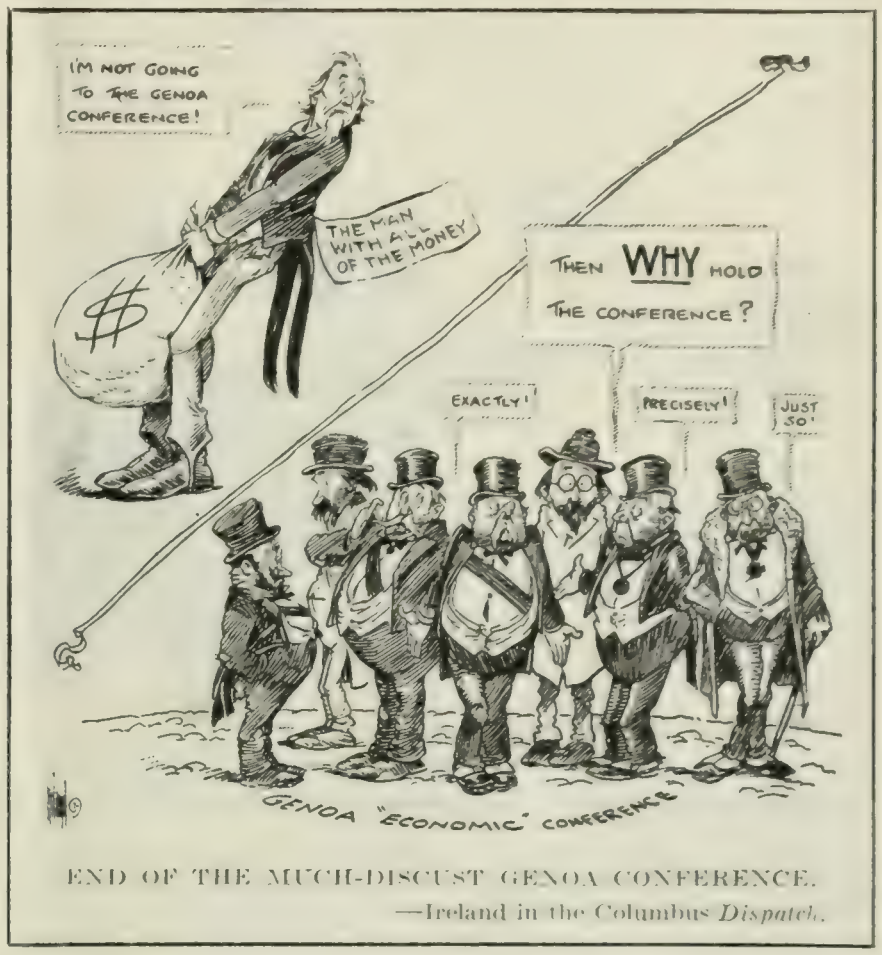
In the first place, remarks the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind. Rep.), we have shown that "we do not care to take a hand in one of Lloyd George's political poker games," and in the second place, "we have given notice Europe can not recoup itself by forming a close corporation to loot the Russian storehouse." It is this Russian angle which also seems to the New York *Times* (Dem.), the Washington *Post* (Ind.), and the Albany *Journal* (Rep.) to be the "largest fly in the conference ointment." It may be in the interest of some of the European Powers to recognize, and to enter upon trade relations with the Bolshevists in order to



GENOA'S ARK.

—Thurlby in the Seattle *Times*

induce them to quit their "malign" political propaganda, particularly in the Orient. But, argues the Washington *Post*, "nothing has been brought forward to convince Americans that it is to their interests to take part in this scheme." Bitter words come from the Hearst papers and from the radical weekly *Freeman*, the latter declaring that we were invited to Genoa "merely to take sides in a factional squabble amongst a delectable crew of professional thieves and confidence men." Without sharing this bitterness towards Europe, the general attitude of relief that we are not to take part in the Genoa Conference is common to such



END OF THE MUCH-DISCUST GENOA CONFERENCE.

—Ireland in the Columbus *Dispatch*.

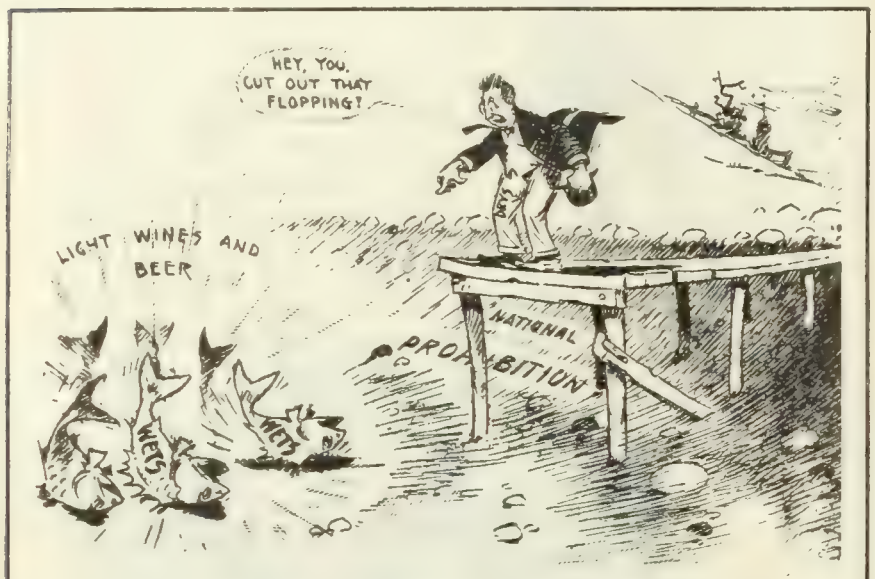
papers as the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.), New York *Herald* (Rep.), Washington *Herald* (Ind.), and Kansas City *Star* (Ind. Rep.).

No sooner had the Administration settled all the doubts about our relation to the Genoa Conference than it proceeded to tell exactly where America stands in regard to another matter connected with European readjustment. On March 10, it will be remembered, Roland W. Boyden, in accordance with directions from Washington, filed a statement with the Reparations Commission, then discussing the proper division of German reparations funds in its hands, that the American Government would insist on its rights to $241,000,000 out of the German money with which to pay the costs of keeping our soldiers on the Rhine. According to the Paris press dispatches, this announcement was received with something of a shock at first. Premier Poincaré was said to hold the view that America, not being a party to the Versailles Treaty, has no rights to German money under the Treaty and that the Allies are not bound by any claims based on our separate treaty with Germany. But it was announced a few days later that a clause had been "inserted in the inter-Allied agreement on reparations distribution reserving American rights as they may be determined." It is pointed out in a Washington dispatch to the New York *Times* that our Government "is not carrying a club in its hand or a chip on its shoulder; it is merely taking proper measures to preserve American rights." Secretary Hughes, it seems, acted only when he found that the Allies might distribute all the German money available for costs of military occupation without considering the United States, and that if we made no claim for it, it might be held that we had waived any rights that we might have. As the *Times* correspondent explains:

"The United States does not claim that it won the war, but it goes without saying that its contribution to the Allied cause made victory over Germany possible. If we had remained out the war might not have been won. It is not to be assumed that we participated in the war and in the common victory without acquiring certain rights. . . . Therefore the rights guaranteed to us as the result of the common victory, it is urged, can not now be denied through any technical interpretation of treaties."

LABOR AND PROHIBITION

THE STAND of the American Federation of Labor for a modification of the Volstead Act to permit the sale of light wines and beer indicates to the Birmingham *Age-Herald* and other newspapers the country over that "prohibition is not yet a dead letter in American politics," and it will "not be surprizing" to the St. Paul *Pioneer Press* "if, in



AFTER DRYING UP THE LAKE.

—Brown in the Chicago *Daily News*.

the Congressional elections of next fall, the issue of light wines and beer will be the determining factor in district contests throughout the country." The attitude of labor as a whole, however—whether or not the workingman in general subscribes to the action of the Executive Council of the Federation—is hard to ascertain. Of more than a hundred letters which we sent to labor organizations and labor periodicals, asking their views, replies were received to less than half a dozen. In one of these replies, from the Worcester (Mass.) *Labor News*, we are told that "there is a division of opinion on the question of legalizing light wine and beer." The Toledo Central Labor Union, however, indorses the action taken by the A. F. of L., while the *United Mine Workers Journal* (Indianapolis) declares that "prohibition is a subject with which organized labor should have no business." *The Union Labor Bulletin*, of Little Rock, believes that "legalizing the sale of light wine and beer would not lessen, but would increase the illegal traffic in strong liquors, and make it more difficult to make effective the enforcement law."

As the Rochester *Times-Union* interprets the statement of the Executive Council, it does not represent the attitude of the entire Federation; "the statement is only the opinion of the leaders of the Federation, and not the members." In calling upon the members of the body and other citizens to demand of their Senators and Congressmen that the Volstead Act be amended to permit the manufacture and sale of light wine and beer, the Executive Council members said:

"Before this decision was reached the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. had caused to be made an exhaustive investigation of the effects of the Volstead Act. It was shown by this investigation that there had been:

"1. A general disregard of the law among all classes of people, including those who made the law.

"2. Creation of thousands of moonshiners among both country and city dwellers.

"3. The creation of an army of bootleggers.

"4. An amazing increase in the traffic in poisons and deadly concoctions and drugs.

"5. An increased rate of insanity, blindness and crime among the users of these concoctions and drugs.

"6. Increase in unemployment due to loss of employement by workers in forty-five industries directly or indirectly connected with the manufacture of liquors.

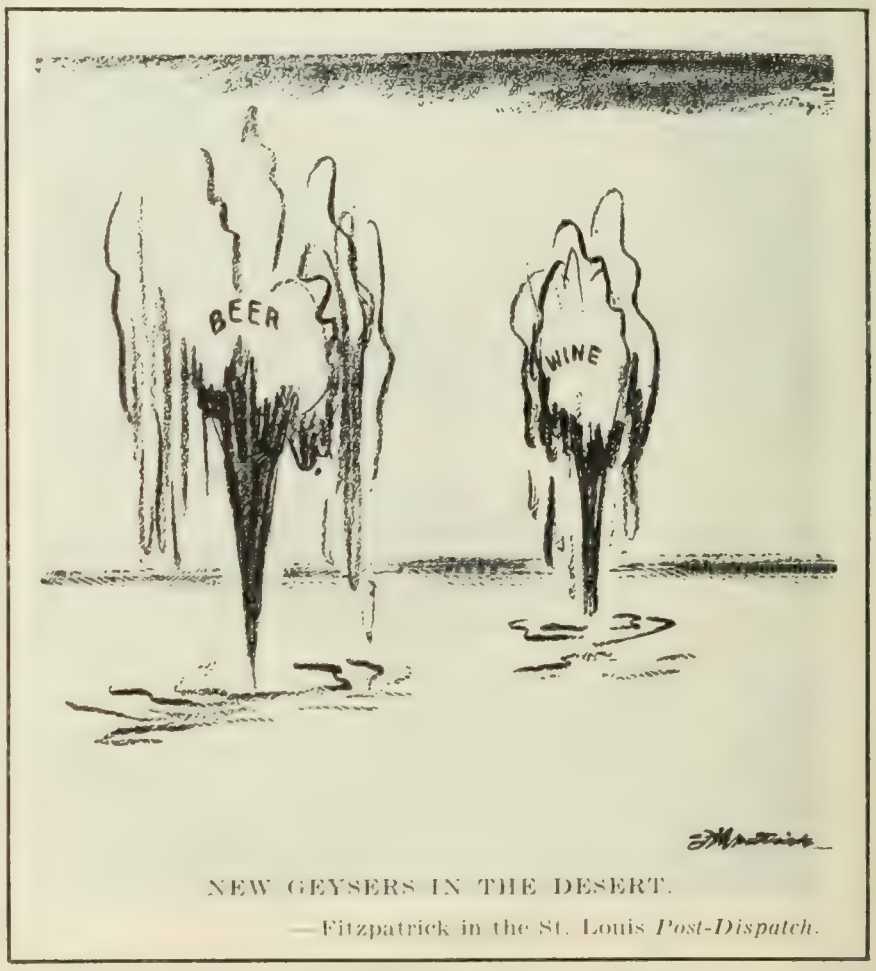
"7. Increase in taxes to city, State and national Governments amounting to approximately $1,000,000,000 per year.

"Having in mind these results of the extreme interpretation of the Prohibition Amendment contained in the Volstead Act, as well as the enormous expense of the attempt to enforce that unenforceable legislation, it is our conclusion that the Act is an improper interpretation of the Prohibition Amendment, that it is a social and a moral failure, and that it is a dangerous breeder of discontent and of contempt for all law. . . .

"We urge, therefore, that all citizens in every walk of life demand from their Representatives and Senators in Washington immediate relief from the unwarranted restriction contained in the Volstead Act; and we likewise suggest to the citizenship of our country the wisdom and advisability of bearing in mind the attitude toward this issue of office-holders and aspirants to office in coming elections in order that there may be restored to the people the lawful use of wholesome beer and light wines, which, under the provisions of the Eighteenth Amendment, can and should be rightfully declared as non-intoxicating beverages."

"This is a serious indictment of the existing law," as the Tacoma *Ledger* sees it, "and as such it merits the consideration of all thoughtful people." "Every one of these conclusions is established by unimpeachable evidence," declares the Buffalo *Times;* "every one of them is a matter of common knowledge." "The voice of labor in this case is the voice of reason," agrees the New York *Evening World*. "The terms of the Eighteenth Amendment, as interpreted by the Supreme Court," we are reminded by the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*, "make prohibition discretionary with Congress."

"Light wine and beer can not be made a strictly partizan issue at the coming fall elections, since the 'dry' members of Congress are not divided on party lines," points out the Oshkosh *Northwestern;* "even as a local issue, however, it will make 'hard sledding' for candidates." For "the result of the Council's appeal will be to line up its followers behind any wet candidate, no matter how wet, and against any dry candidate that may oppose him," the Adrian (Mich.) *Telegram* believes.



NEW GEYSERS IN THE DESERT.

—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*.

What the Federation wants, remarks the Brooklyn *Eagle*, is an interpretation to the effect that "'intoxicating liquors' mean liquors that intoxicate; there is no hope of any prompt removal of the Eighteenth Amendment from our organic law, because the Supreme Court has said it is valid." "It lies with Congress," says the Brooklyn *Citizen*, "whether taxes amounting

to a billion dollars a year, which light wine and beer would bring to the Government, shall be lost, and the field left in the hands of home-brewers and bootleggers with their poisonous stuff." As the Birmingham *Age-Herald* sums up the case for the Federation:

"Beer is regarded as the workingman's solace. There has always been resentment in the industrial centers against the drastic interpretation of the Prohibition Amendment which is

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THE PERSISTENT SUITOR.

—Darling in the New York *Tribune*.

now in force. The Executive Council of the Federation reflects the sentiment among laboring people and incidentally among a considerable body of other Amrericans who realize the difficulty of making the country 'bone-dry.'"

This conclusion, however, is challenged by the *United Mine Workers Journal*, of Indianapolis, and the Little Rock *Union Labor Bulletin*, as noted above, and the attitude of the Federation, moreover, is criticized by the Louisville *Post* and several other papers. "The Federation would act wisely in permitting its members to decide for themselves and act independently as citizens in such matters as prohibition," thinks the Louisville daily, and we are told by the Indianapolis labor paper that "the policy of the United Mine Workers all along has been that as an organization it should express no opinion on the subject."

So much for neutral opinion. When we look for opposition we find in the Rochester *Times-Union* that "the action taken by the Council of the Federation has little real significance, and is a libel on labor as a whole." Continues this paper:

"Organized labor does not want the stigma of being branded as a beer-guzzling body, and thousands of union workers will resent the action taken. Organized labor knows the benefits of prohibition. Growing savings accounts, more comforts, happier homes, less crime, better health, more for the children and the mothers—these are only a few of the results of banishing light wine and beer and the corrupting saloon which they sustained and fostered.

"The Federation takes the absurd position that it is not opposed to prohibition and the Eighteenth Amendment, but is opposed to the Volstead Act. This is the favorite old 'wet' argument, long ago worn threadbare. You can't license the sale of light wine and beer without bringing back the saloon, and you can't draw the line between light wine and beer and heavy wine and beer, or other highly alcoholic drinks."

Many editors look upon the light wine and beer contention of the Federation as "the opening wedge" in a campaign to repeal the Volstead Act. "The manufacture of light wine and beer would mean the end of prohibition," asserts the Little Rock *Arkansas Gazette*. The demand for light wine and beer among the people has been found by David Lawrence, a Washington correspondent, to be "spotty." "The element demanding these beverages is not in the majority," we are assured by the Geneva (N. Y. *Times*. As the Detroit *Free Press* says of the Eighteenth Amendment, and the proposal to modify it:

"If Congress should now proceed to amend the Volstead Act in order to permit the manufacture and sale of those beverages by declaring them non-intoxicating, it would be guilty of dishonest subterfuge, because those beverages as ordinarily made are intoxicating, thousands of people have become drunk by drinking them, and no mere legal fiction is going to change their nature and potency."

"The fact is," maintains the *Christian Science Monitor* (Boston), "that the officials and spokesmen of the Federation have never been in sympathy with the enforcement law or the Eighteenth Amendment." In the opinion of this paper:

"Contempt for a law of this kind can be engendered no more quickly or more generally among a class or a community than by the methods which the leaders of the Federation have so persistently followed for several years. Their verdict against the law, their declaration that it is repugnant and offensive, is only a finding in attempted confirmation of their forecast, their gloomy and unfounded prediction. They seem to lose sight of the important fact that in seeking to dignify their present finding they are lending themselves to a campaign whose real objective they can not indorse or afford to aid.

"There is a subtle pretense in this assumed deliberate and

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IT WOULD KILL HIS BUSINESS.

—Cassel in the New York *Evening World*.

studied inveighing against the enforcement law. It appears to be an echo of the old demand which was phrased in the one hollow threat of 'No beer, no work.' It is, in addition, but a cleverly disguised part of the propaganda aimed at the defeat of those members of both houses of Congress who have stood unitedly as champions of the law. It is a part of a political campaign, rather than a crusade against a law that it is said has proved itself 'a social and moral failure.'"

TOPICS IN BRIEF

A LITTLE deflation of national aspirations might help some.—*Newark Ledger.*

PROFESSIONAL reformers seem bent on getting the pie out of piety.—*Virginian Pilot.*

EUROPE still clings to the hope that we may yet marry her to reform her.—*Minneapolis Star.*

SOME singers get $1000 a night, but look at the risk they run.—*Newspaper Enterprise Association.*

APPARENTLY there is still enough moisture to sprout wild oats.—*Canton Repository.*

THE safest place to bury the hatchet is just back of the jingo's ear.—*Sioux City Journal.*

ILL fares poor France, to hastening ills a prey; when debts accumulate and Huns won't pay.—*Shreveport Journal.*

How trivial world problems seem when we reflect that soon we shall hear the crack of the bat against a fast one.—*Akron Beacon-Journal.*

ANOTHER reason why the doughboy favors a bonus is because he knows the job of paying it will teach his grandchildren thrift.—*Detroit Free Press.*

BRYAN: "IMPOSTOR!"

—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch.*

CHICAGO announces a widows' league. Offensive or defensive?—*Boston Herald.*

A TAX on every bonus plan might raise the bonus.—*Newspaper Enterprise Association.*

A FRENCH chef has come to the defense of pretzels. The war is over.—*Buffalo Evening News.*

Now that Egypt is free she can have her dances back.—*Newspaper Enterprise Association.*

ISN'T there a vacant place on the bench for Mr. Borah?—*Boston Post.*

IF Lloyd George does not resign until after the Irish settlement, he may die in office.—*Indianapolis Star.*

"THE coming generation will not acquire a taste for whisky." Not if it learns to drink the stuff now on the market.—*Baltimore Sun.*

BY the time the different nations quit fussing over all the cable lines the radio may have shoved them into the discard. — *Indianapolis Star.*

IF the coal miners are convinced their strike is lost in advance, they may yet find a way to preserve their dignity, with the emphasis on the "dig."—*Seattle Times.*

EVERY evil contains the germ of its own destruction. Note the "axe" in taxes.—*Lincoln Star.*

A VIRGINIA town is said to be so dry that it has to pin on its postage stamps.—*Washington Post.*

RICH bachelor who married his cook now has a fireless cooker.—*Newspaper Enterprise Association.*

ANYHOW, the world has made more progress toward peace than grand opera has.—*Detroit News.*

SOME say jazz is a passing fancy; others say a lingering infancy.—*Newspaper Enterprise Association.*

AT his reported salary, the movies will make Hays while the stars shine.—*Newspaper Enterprise Association.*

THINGS are looking so bad for Mr. Lloyd George that we suspect he is on the eve of another triumph.—*Washington Post.*

EUROPE is beginning to wonder if the rattle of printing-presses isn't about as sinister as the rattle of machine guns.—*Lansing Capital News.*

THE meanest thing the Government does is to frank our income blanks to us and make us pay postage when we return 'em.—*New York Tribune.*

ONE of the after-war products is grotesques in art, says a critic in the LITERARY DIGEST. And not only in art.—*Chicago Journal of Commerce.*

FISH are coming out of a California oil well. Fish usually go into oil wells but rarely ever come out on top.—*Newspaper Enterprise Association.*

WE have no rail-splitters now, but when we compare pacts and covenants it occurs to us that we are not without hair-splitters.—*Passaic News.*

AMERICANS are an efficient people, and by making forty or fifty more treaties will manage to absorb the whole of the League idea.—*Albany Times-Union.*

IF more of the law's delays were in the making of laws, and less of it in enforcing 'em, this would be a better world for every one save lawmakers and lawyers.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

THE reason men brag about the bee's industry is because men get the honey.—*Binghamton Sun.*

BONUS bulletin: Congress is ready to vote it if the country is ready to tote it.—*Washington Post.*

EVERYBODY has been held responsible for the crime wave except the criminals.—*New York Tribune.*

POLISH Diet votes Hoover a citizen. Hoover helped their diet.—*Newspaper Enterprise Association.*

ADAM had one advantage. The first robin didn't fool him into taking 'em off.—*Buffalo Evening News.*

BUSINESS is doubtless sound, as the experts say, but the sound is a little mournful.—*Rochester Times-Union.*

THE trouble with the world seems to be that it failed to prepare for peace in time of war.—*New York Tribune.*

THE highest explosive known to science is made by combining idle hands and addled minds.—*Fremont Tribune.*

ONE reason why husbands don't stay at home more is because the house seems so empty with the wife gone.—*New York Telegram.*

UNCLE SAM shouldn't be unreasonable. He should remember that he took his own time to pay his debt to Lafayette.—*Elmira Star-Gazette.*

FLORIDA scientists claim to have found another lost race. Why don't they leave Bryan alone?—*Newspaper Enterprise Association.*

ENVIRONMENT is a wonderful thing. Think of how many parents have been broadened by associating with their children.—*Elizabeth Journal.*

A CLEVELAND man says water will again flood the earth 300 years hence. Somebody's always flattering the prohibitionists.—*Washington Post.*

OUR British friends are getting more and more troubled over the question what to do with Lloyd George. Evidently the only recourse is to be patient and wait until Old Age gradually wears him down.—*New York Evening Post.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

THE INDIAN EXPLOSION IN ENGLAND

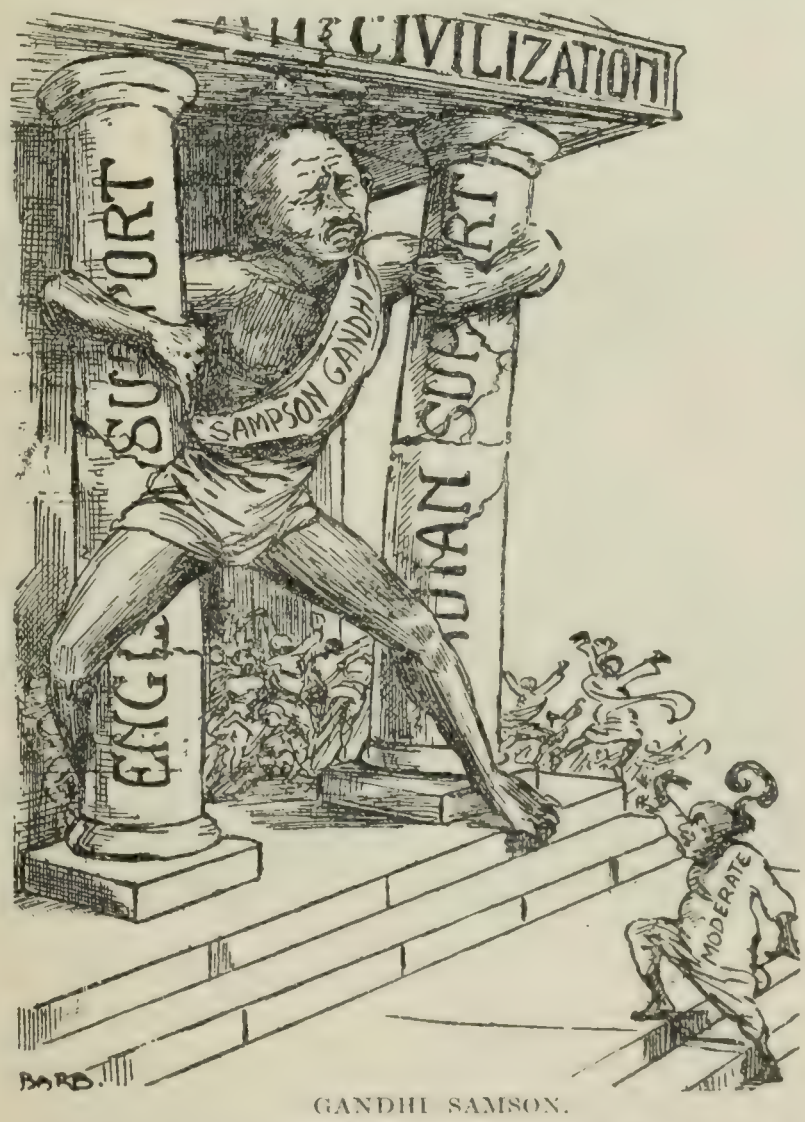
THE VEIL OF MYSTERY that enshrouded the resignation of Edwin S. Montagu as Secretary of State for India, in response to Premier Lloyd George's request, was torn into tatters, say London cable dispatches, by the speech of Mr. Montagu to his constituents in which, it is said, he dealt the present British Government one of the worst blows it has sustained during its long, turbulent career. Mr. Montagu's publication of the Government of India dispatch urging the necessity for the revision of the Sèvres Treaty, because of the intensity of Mohammedan feeling in India, came as a bolt from the blue, we are told, on the eve of the Near East Conference in Paris, and has had its effect on the position of Lord Reading as Viceroy of India, of Lord Curzon, as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and even on the Premiership of Mr. Lloyd George. One of the Prime Minister's strongest supporters, Mr. J. L. Garvin, of the London *Sunday Observer*, writes that there has resulted "a further weakening of the Premier's authority in the eyes of the country and of the world" and that "the Prime Minister's resignation is suspended, it is not finally withdrawn." We read further that "some of his closest adherents and some other experienced advisers urge him to go out as soon as the Irish Treaty is secure." Mr. Montagu declared in the speech to his constituents, who gave him a unanimous vote of confidence, that the Die-Hard section of the Conservative party had presented his "head upon a charger," and as quoted in the press, said also:

"Let us face these facts. Read that telegram from the Government of India. There is nothing in it which has not been expressed over and over again on their behalf by their spokesmen, by me, by his Highness, Aga Khan, and even really by implication by the Prime Minister. Observe that when he was defending in the House of Commons the retention of Constantinople by Turks he read then to the House the pledge he had made in January, 1918, that Thrace, Constantinople and Asia Minor should be left to the Turks, and he described it as a pledge to the Indian Mohammedans, and therefore he had put forward on behalf of India everything that the Government of India puts forward now. . . .

"In international affairs dominion status was given to India as a reward for its services in the war. Would the Government of Canada, the Government of South Africa, the Government of Australia, have stood silent when peace, so-called peace, was destroying the internal peace of the country they were governing?

"Let me remind you that the foreign policy pursued by his Majesty's Government in the Middle East has caused the gravest position in India. Over and over again the Government of India has made representations on this subject mainly based on the fact that the Prime Minister's pledge to the people of India has been broken by the Treaty of Sèvres.

"I am no believer in the doctrine of secret diplomacy. I think that the Moslems in India were entitled to know what efforts were being made on their behalf by their Government. I



GANDHI SAMSON.

TIMID MODERATE: "Stop! Why not leave that till we get a better?"
THE BLINDED ONE: "It is all Philistine, better nothing than this."

—*New India* (Madras).

EMULATION.

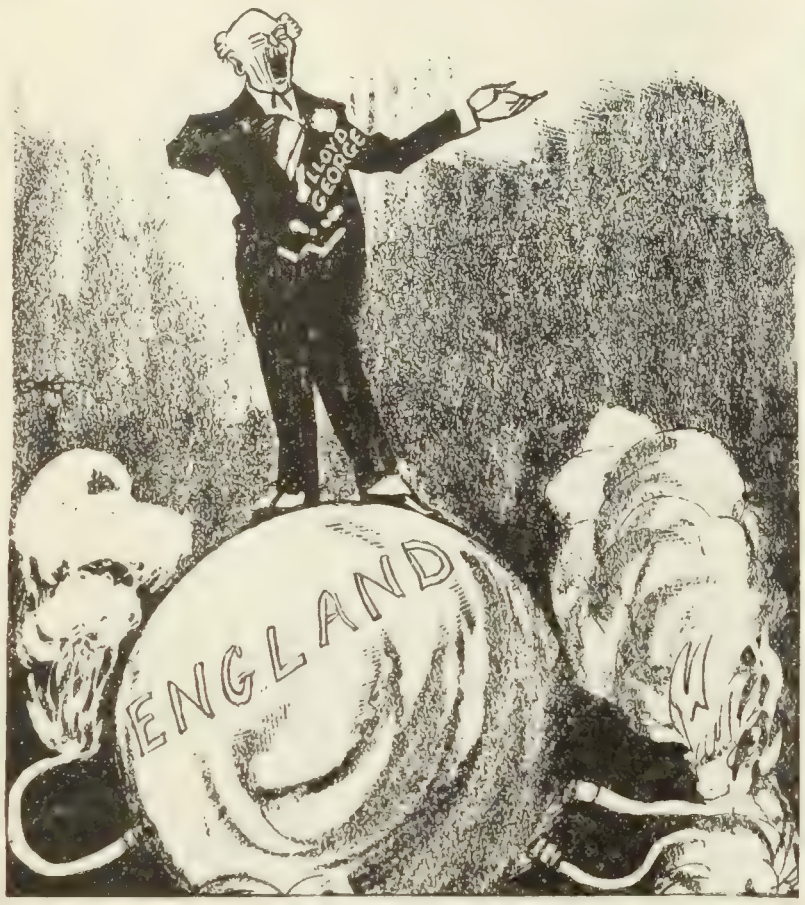
INDIA AND EGYPT: "Pa, we want one too!"

—*The Passing Show* (London).

TRAGIC AND COMIC VIEW OF BRITAIN'S TROUBLES.

think the British public were entitled to know what the Government thought on this important question. . . .

"I am sorry if the needs of India have embarrassed the foreign policy of Lord Curzon. How little he knows the disastrous effects that have been produced in India by his foreign policy, the missed opportunities, the bungled undertakings. I have been on the verge of resignation on this question again and again, and hesitated because I did not wish to say to the Mohammedans of India that the solemn pledges made to them were irretrievably lost.



A NORWEGIAN JIBE.

Lloyd George: "We've busted all our enemies, why not bust ourselves?"

Hvepsen (Christiania).

"No, the publication was not the real reason for my resignation? What was it? Well, I have been pledging, arguing, cajoling, urging against the Prime Minister's policy in the East ever since the Peace Conference. I have never been able to understand from what motive his pro-Greek policy was dictated. Pro-Greek it is called. I do not believe it is in the interests of the Greeks. I do not know in whose interests it is. I am certain it is calamitous to the British Empire."

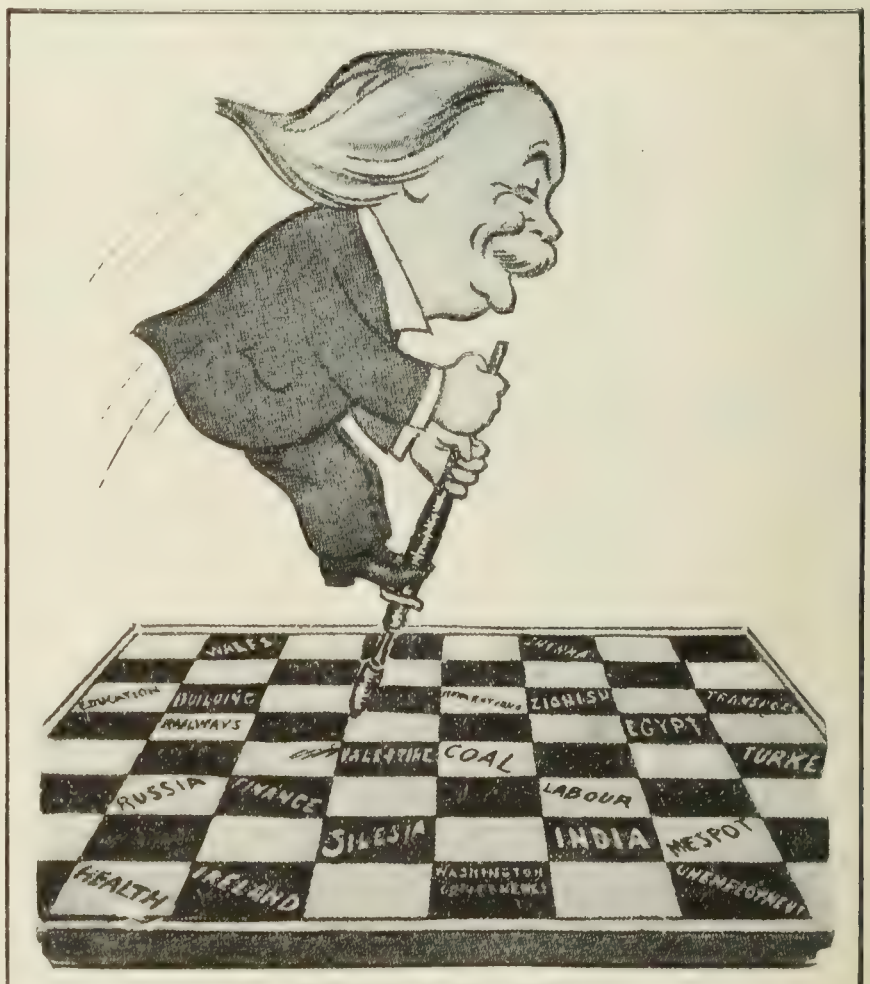
Among the Indian press, even Non-Cooperation organs express regret at Mr. Montagu's resignation, saying that "India has lost the services of the statesman who has done so much for her," while the Bombay *Advocate of India* is similarly chagrined and declares that the recommendations of the Government of India regarding Turkey should be acted upon. Anglo-Indian newspapers in Bombay speak warmly of Mr. Montagu's devotion to his ideals, but most of them think India is not likely to suffer by his resignation. In Calcutta *The Statesman* observes that Mr. Montagu's policy has been "bold, ambitious, and ungrudging, and his retirement will be sincerely lamented by Indians of all creeds and parties." The Calcutta *Bengali* ranks him as "by far the best Secretary India ever had" and avers that he "elevated the status of India to that of an equal partner." Mr. Montagu's difficulties and inability to give India the best that was in him, says the Amritsar *Patrika* were due "to the hostility of the Anglo-Indian bureaucracy and English reactionaries." The Madras *New India* believes his resignation is "a disaster fraught with serious consequences," and it deplores that the British Cabinet "has not realized the magnitude of the Indian problem." Great Britain's whole eastern position is in danger of collapse, says the Madras *Mail*, unless she reverses her policy, and it gives the opinion that Mr. Montagu's resignation has done good in clearing the air, and forcing the Government to make a definite statement of its policy.

But on the other hand, in London *The Evening Standard* blames Mr. Montagu "for the feebleness which has characterized the action of the British Government" in dealing with India, and hints that he gave encouragement to the belief that Britain is "eminently squeezable" which of course only strengthened the disaffection of the Indians. We read then:

"There may be things in Indian history which we should prefer, if we could, to wipe off the record. But the record is as a whole one of which any nation might be proud, and for many years it has been one of great unselfishness. The withdrawal of the British Power—if it were conceivable, and it is not—would at once involve anarchy in India and the most frightful dangers to the peace of the world, and, while the British people are willing to recognize (as, indeed, we must) that methods must change with the development of the people, they are wholly determined not to be fought out, or nudged out, or boycotted out, or agitated out of India."

This newspaper and others in England bridle at the delay which preceded the arrest of Gandhi, and the London *Daily Telegraph* wonders whether it does not come too late, for—

"Unfortunately it is not certain that even Gandhi's arrest or deportation would now allay the ferment he has aroused, tho it might have had that effect a few months ago. Unrest and disaffection have spread all over India; there are large numbers of Hindus and Mohammedans in the cities, and we are afraid in the villages also, who have been organized for rebellion, and it will need some strong and striking measures to restore the impaired prestige and waning authority of the British Administration. Is the Government in Delhi prepared to take such measures? Is the Government in Whitehall ready to sanction them? And can the support of the British people be engaged for a policy which may involve heavy sacrifices and highly unwelcome expenditure? These are grave questions. But they must be faced and answered by Parliament and the nation. For the future of our Dominion in the East is at stake, and if we do not decide quickly we may find once again that we have decided too late."



THE POGO-JUMPER.

—*The Passing Show* (London).

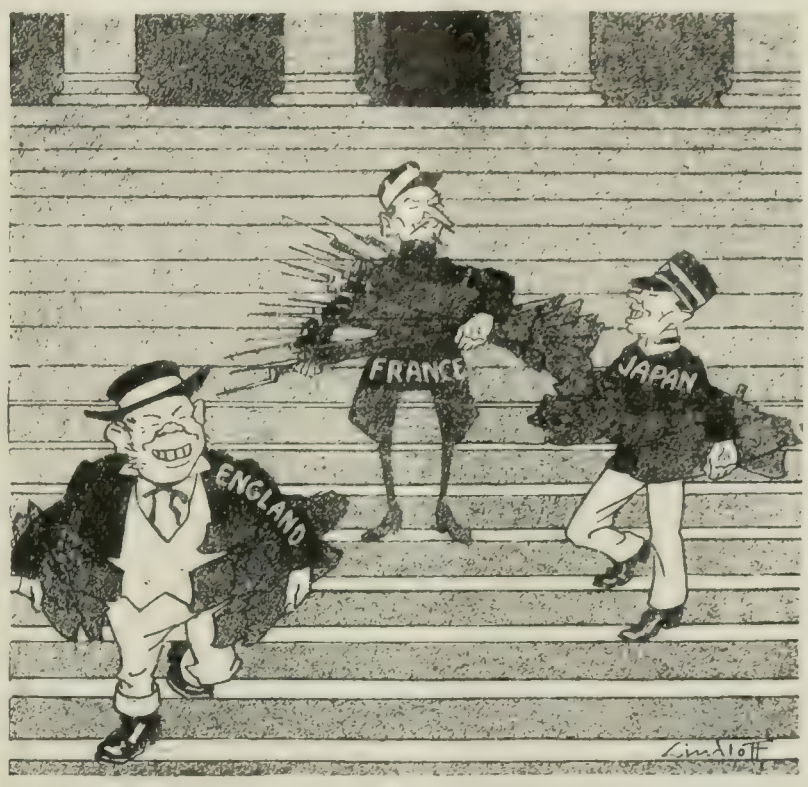
BLACK AND WHITE IN EAST AFRICA

ARE THE GREAT NATIONS who have taken the aborigines of Africa and their lands in trust prepared to assist them toward a higher and more humane destiny? This question is asked by the Nairobi *Leader of British East Africa*, which answers it by saying that whatever be the attitude of other nations, Great Britain and her Dominions must regard "as a sacred duty the great responsibility which circumstances and the pioneering and exploring spirit of her sons and daughters has thrust upon her." Besides the ideals that enter into the problem, we are told, it must also be decided which methods are preferable for the application of the ideals. It is not to be expected that the native in ten, twenty, or fifty years "will be let step alongside his white fellow-subject, and maintain that he is his equal in ideals, in the conceptions of what is best for mankind as a whole." This newspaper points first to a discrimination between the two races that is implied in the present law, and proceeds:

"Is the law, for example, as at present constituted suitably adapted to his particular needs? Is that which is eminently suitable for the white man under the law equally applicable to the native? Frankly, we do not think so. . . . We do not wish, for instance, to see the native flogged. But can he, in his semisavage state be brought up properly without some form of physical chastisement? The native is still a child mentally. The white man's law is often tedious and non-understandable to him. The probabilities are that he would prefer a just, but firm and quick correction as against a tedious incarceration in prison. At any rate, with his mind not yet properly opened, with his eyes yet blinded, the corrective principles of corporal punishment probably find a more receptive response from him. There is a Commission sitting on the subject now."

Another phase of the black and white problem in East Africa, according to this informant, is the anti-white movement in South Africa, which is designed to "throw off the yoke of the white man." It may not amount to much at the present, we are told, but its machinery indicates great possibilities, and the doctrine "Africa for the Africans" may one day have to be "faced squarely." Meanwhile—

"Let us favorably consider, say, his demand in regard to the buying and selling of land and the granting of title deeds to him. He has asked for such. The probability is that he would make a better citizen, both now and in the future, if he were allowed to acquire land freely and without irritating restrictions, outside his reserves for development purposes. It would make him feel more of a man and less of a serf, probably encourage him in the arts and crafts of agriculture. On the other hand, he grumbles against the registration system. That, we consider, is necessary to maintain for many years to come. With his present irresponsible nature, his loose ideas of what constitutes a pledge and a contract toward his employer, and his vagrant proclivities, he must be held in check. No doubt it galls him to some extent. But the ordinary laws of civilization gall many of us. Yet for the sake of all concerned we must all put up with such irritations. And so must the native. He is at liberty to petition and to ask. But the ultimate decision in these directions must be left to his mentors—the Government."



A GERMAN JAB AT WASHINGTON.

"As Uncle Harding says, don't forget the ratio figures, 5-5-3, but consider also what a tidy little handful of fighting material we still have."

— *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

WASHINGTON AFTER-THOUGHTS FROM JAPAN

ENGLAND GAINS MOST from the Washington Conference, say some Japanese editors, who also aver that Japan lost most while France and China came off better than most people know. The Tokyo *Hochi* believes that Britain and the United States together won a great victory at Washington, while Japan has "sustained such a loss as she would have suffered had she been defeated in her desperate war with Russia." This newspaper cites the text of the Far Eastern Treaty, published by the Japan Foreign Office, which, it finds, "deals with the entire portion of China, but has no reservation with respect to Manchuria and Mongolia." This signifies, in *The Hochi's* view, that "these regions are to be handled the same as China proper, and we must be ready to face the questions of the South Manchurian Railway, and the lease of Dairen and Port Arthur next time." Thus we are told—

"The result of the Russo-Japanese War has disappeared wholly. No doubt the failures of our authorities at the Washington Conference have cut deep into the vitals of the Empire. The Chinese call those guilty of such ignoble conduct traitors. Immediately before the opening of the Conference, the question of our surplus population was recognized by the world and, together with the question of land forces of France, it was thought to form one of the Gordian knots for the Powers. Later, Mr. Briand's argument caused the Powers to desist from discussing the army question in France. But, owing to the inability of our delegates, Japan has suffered irretrievable losses."

The Tokyo *Chugai Shogyo* considers that the Conference has achieved "fairly satisfactory results," and notes that altho it was in session for about three months, it sat for only about fifty-odd days. This daily feared in the beginning that the Conference might suffer from "confusion and complication," but it adds:

"Fortunately, smoothness and peace characterized all its proceedings, crowning it with a tolerable success. Needless to say, this was largely due to the fact that the proposals made by the United States Government were none other than the embodiment of the spirit of fairness and justice, and also to the constant care and efforts of the American authorities, but we can not refrain from believing that the extraordinary enthusiasm and genuine sincerity of purpose exprest by the delegates of the participating Powers account for the great results gained by the Conference. When we remember this fact, we are unable to suppress our feeling of deep gratitude for the Conference in having consolidated the basis of permanent peace and accelerated the advent of undivided prosperity to mankind."

The country which has been the largest gainer at the Conference is Great Britain, according to the Tokyo *Yomiuri*, which tells us Britain was desirous of cultivating friendship with the United States, and therefore hoped for the abrogation of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. This newspaper adds that the English have succeeded in achieving their aim, and through the

JAPANESE CONSENT.

ADMIRAL KATO: "It is quite agreeable to shorten our sword, as long as we can make it sharper."

—*Asahi* (Tokyo).

Quadruple Entente has avoided hurting Japan's feelings. We read then:

"With regard to the retrenchment of her naval armaments, too, Britain has attained a success in keeping the naval strength of the United States on the level with hers. Moreover, she has secured the good-will of China by the return of Wei-Hai-Wei, which is now of no use to her, to China.

"The United States comes second to Britain in point of success. Altho her finance is not so strained as that of other Powers, she is also experiencing annoyance and trouble. But now she can sleep in peace with a naval power superior by 40 per cent. to that of Japan, her potential enemy. On the other hand, she has gained the good-will and gratitude of China as much as Britain through her mediation in the settlement of the Shantung question and also her proposal for the formulation of various agreements and resolutions for China.

"France ranks third as the successful country at the Conference. The people are inclined to view her as the least successful of all the participants, but the fact proves quite the contrary. Although it goes without saying that she has not earned anything of positive and concrete benefit, that she has been empowered to have a voice in the Pacific questions side by side with Japan, Britain and the United States is a momentous event, vitally affecting her international position, and it can never be compared with such minor profits as are easily set off by the percentage of warship tonnage, etc.

"China is next to France in her attainments. She has made Japan yield in the Shantung question, aided by the influence of Britain and the United States. Furthermore, she has compelled the Powers to conclude treaties and agreements favorable to her interests. She has lost nothing and gained a great deal."

But the worst off among the nations are the Japanese, according to *The Yomiuri*, which admits that Japan has obtained some benefit from the Conference, for to have "a breathing space in naval competition through the enforcement of an international holiday is a considerable boon to her." Outside of this Japan gains nothing, and we are told:

"In addition, the long protracted Californian questions are still left unsolved, the pressure of foreign capital on Japan is on the increase, and the clandestine movements of foreign missionaries in Chosen are growing brisker. These things may prove to be sources of enmity and hate of the American people against Japan in a few years. Under such circumstances, it is quite reasonable that we should be reserved in our gratification concerning the work of the Conference. We wish to warn our people that they should exercise their best care and attention in gauging the results of the international gathering which has just come to its close."

In the view of the Tokio *Nichi Nichi* the abrogation of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance has permitted Great Britain "to adopt an extreme pro-German policy, and also her attitude toward Japan has undergone a radical change." We read then:

"The opinions exprest by the British press of late testifies to this fact. For instance, the Manchester *Guardian* is jubilant over the cooling of the sympathetic feeling of Britain for Japan as the result of the Washington Conference. To rely on a country in case of need and put a slight on it when its help is not necessary has, it seems, become the commonplace thing in the world's diplomatic circles. We can not, of course, foretell how long the intimate relations between the United States and Great Britain will continue. But there is no knowing whether the two countries will not meet with the same experience as Great Britain and Japan has had since the severing of the bond of alliance.

"Perhaps history will repeat itself in the case of the Anglo-American friendship. Be that as it may, the preposterous sacrifices and concessions made by Japan have furnished the United States and Britain with unexpectedly great successes and satisfaction, diplomatically and strategically. In other words, what has cost Japan so dearly has promoted the friendship between the United States and Great Britain and dampened the cordial sentiments of the British people for Japan. What little Japan has gained at the Conference is the establishment of good understanding between her and the United States. If the peace of the Pacific be preserved and maintained by the two countries, their friendliness and amity will grow more and more in the future.

"And, in this sense, Japan and the United States will come to be bound together either spiritually or materially and contribute immensely to the safeguarding of world peace and elevation of the status of human civilization and culture. The Japanese people who have been disappointed at the results of the Conference had better entertain optimism for their future in the face of these fine and rosy prospects."

A NORWEGIAN VIEW.

"Uncle Sam and John Bull are amazed to see how big Japan grew at Washington."

Humoristen (Christiania).

WHERE CHINA'S SALVATION LIES

CHINA'S POLITICAL EMBARRASSMENT is due principally to the great transformation of republican government, and a Chinese writer, H. K. Li, declares that her salvation is to be gained by industrial development. Her transportation facilities must be extended, her methods must be improved in agriculture, engineering and business. The opportunity for American Chinese trade, it is asserted, must be obvious in the fact that "there are to-day about two thousand Chinese students in the United States grasping as much Western culture and modern business methods as they can." These students will "pave the way for future friendly relationships between America and China" according to this contributor to the *China Review* (New York) who tells us that in spite of China's political state of upset new enterprises abound in the country. Among these he mentions schools, institutions, road building, cotton mills, and the increasing popularity of the automobile. At the same time the biggest obstacles to China's industrial development are specified as follows:

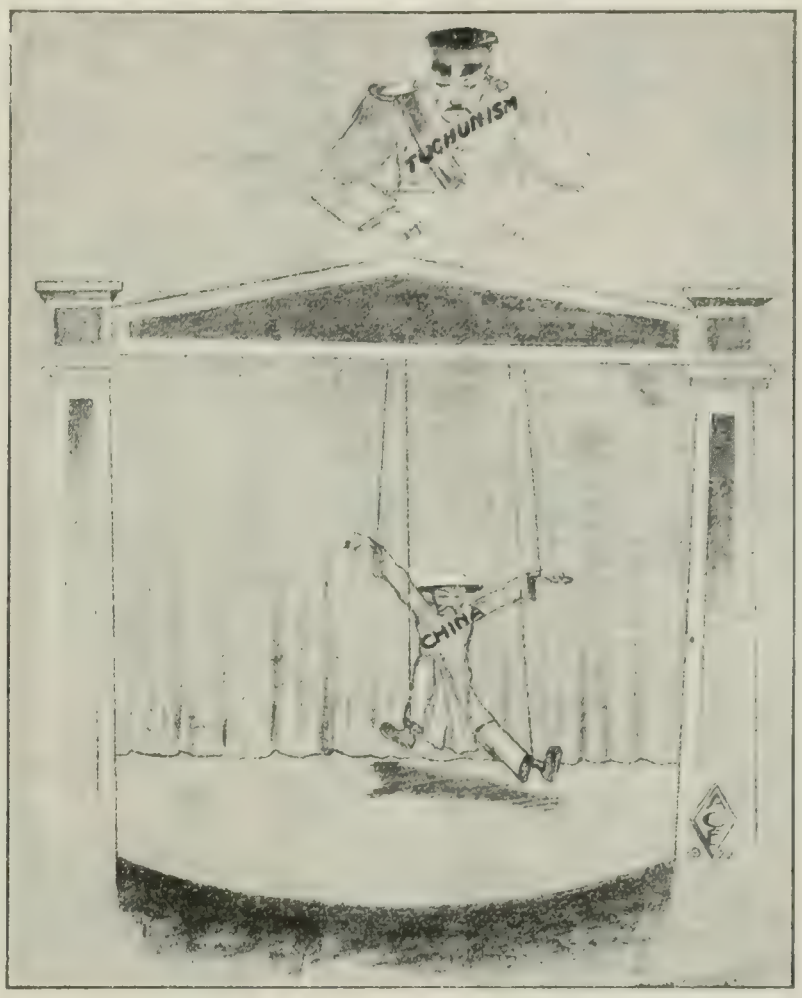
"(1) Lack of sympathetic cooperation between government and people.

"(2) Absence of organization method and scientific knowledge.

"(3) Inequitable taxation.

"(4) Deficiency of capital and a cumbersome currency system.

"(5) Defective communication."



CHINA AS JAPAN'S MARIONETTE.

The China Illustrated Review (Shanghai)

Nevertheless, we are assured that the effect of modern education among the masses is to do away with these retarding factors, and this informant believes that the thousands of students yearly sent to the Western world for education must have a great influence for good on the welfare of China. These young Chinese, trained in modern business and industrial methods, return home and impart their knowledge to their compatriots. Meanwhile defective railway communication as an impediment to industrial progress is shown to us as follows:

"China, with a population of 400,000,000, occupying an area of 4,250,000 square miles, has only 6,836 miles of railway, while the United States has 265,000 miles. There are only 638 locomotives, 1332 passenger cars, and 10,594 freight cars with a carrying capacity of 240,000 tons. A number of single railway systems in the United States each has far greater equipment. But this defective communication will be greatly improved when the railways now under construction are completed; not only by reason of the railways themselves, but by the improvement of the roads which will be created as feeders of each railway center. For famine relief, the Red Cross built 500 miles of highway in Shantung, and missionaries built 500 miles in Honan. Shansi has already built 700 miles of broad track way. Good road plans are now projected in Shanghai. In the meantime China's excellent river system and canals are a good compensation for the absence of other means of communication."

In the matter of industrial resources this contributor to the *China Review* reminds us that there are three great divisions of resource in every country, the first of which is man-power, the second, agricultural land, and the third mineral products. We are told that Chinese workmen are "sober, industrious, and economical" and tho they have much to learn from American laborers, yet the Hanyang iron workers "compare favorably in efficiency with the Pittsburgh workers in the same industry." The writer then turns to China's mineral resources:

"Of mineral resources China has plenty. Of all mineral resources, coal and iron are the most important. Expert authorities have estimated that coal resources in China are larger than those of Europe, and sufficient to cover the present world consumption for a thousand years. Iron is found almost in every province, but in only a few districts are the mines worked on any extensive scale. The annual production of pig-iron in Shansi, Mukden and other provinces is 160,000 tons, while the total production of Hupeh alone is more than 160,000 tons. A factor that will be of wonderful help in developing her latent resources is her available water-power. From Ichang to Chungking along the great Yangtse river, a distance of 400 miles, there is the tremendous total fall of 476 feet. Some engineers estimate that from seven locations along the same river 31,000,000 H.P. can be developed if proper means are used. Again if scientific means of afforestation is applied thousands of barren hills will be turned into productive forests which will not only furnish the people with a large supply of timber, but will also tend to regulate the rainfall and hold back the water so as to prevent the washing away of the soil and to furnish moisture for a longer period."

A somber note is struck with the writer's remark that practically the whole population of China, excepting the farming class, is in "constant danger of unemployment"; and the country's agricultural resources may be gaged by the fact that "for thousands of years the land alone has been made to support an ever-growing population." We read then:

"China is 750,000 square miles larger than the United States with Alaska; but so far only 650,000 square miles or 15 per cent. of her land are under cultivation. Over 85 per cent. of the most virgin soil to be found in China awaits development. When this available land is cultivated, the needs of China will be more than satisfied, and a great deal will be left over for world-wide use and consumption. China is thus destined to play an important part in the world's trade. If the cotton growers can be induced to take advantage of modern knowledge as to fertilization and nurture; if the silk cultivators will scientifically control the breeding, feeding and curing; if ceramic engineers are employed to improve porcelain; the trade of China in cotton, silk, tea and porcelain can play an enormous part in the world's traffic in these articles. During the last three years sixty new cotton mills were established in China. . . .

"China is a very large market for manufactured goods. Her imports for 1917 were $412,000,000; for 1918, $416,000,000; for 1919, $485,000,000 (based on present rate of exchange). During July, 1921, United States sent to China goods amounting to $5,700,000 and bought from China materials amounting to $10,000,000. American exports to China now total $8,900,000, an increase of $3,200,000 over that of July. Imports from China increased $1,900,000, making a total of $12,000,000."

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

MINING THE AIR

THE GASEOUS ORE of many useful substances surrounds the earth in practically illimitable quantity. Its contents are not chemically combined, as are those of so many solid ores, and they may be separated by physical processes. Since the discovery of a method for liquefying air by extreme cold, it has been found possible also to separate its constituents in this way, since they are only mixed mechanically and have different vaporizing points. They may be therefore distilled off one by one as alcohol is separated from water, John Walker Harrington, who writes on this subject in *Drug and Chemical Markets* (New York) ascribes the phrase used in our title to Sir William Crookes, the English chemist. It has been realized, he says, to the extent that the making and marketing of atmospheric products is now on a recognized business basis. He goes on:

"A survey of the American branch of the industry, made in facts and figures, without touch of fancy nor tinge of romance, reveals the results of a remarkable development. The raw material is costless and boundless. Every inhabitant of this earth stands up under the pressure of about fourteen tons of it, as the pressure of the atmosphere under ordinary conditions of the barometer is 14.73 pounds to the square inch. Considering the air as a mechanical mixture of certain gases, the making of products from it becomes merely a process of elimination. The air which we take into our lungs consists of 78 per cent. of nitrogen, and 21 per cent. of oxygen by volume, and 1 per cent. of various other gases and vapors. This 1 per cent. consists mainly of argon, with small fractions of neon, krypton, xenon, four hundredths of 1 per cent. of carbon dioxide, traces of hydrogen and helium, and a little water vapor. Such is the composition of the thirteen trillions of tons of raw material available, equal in weight to about one-one million, two hundred thousandth part of the globe.

"The element which has been withdrawn or eliminated with the best commercial success thus far is oxygen. The annual output of oxygen in this country is now one billion cubic feet. The price varies from $1.30 to $1.40 a hundred cubic feet. Thus the value of this air product per annum is from $13,000,000 to $14,000,000. The bulk of it is used in the mechanical arts and therefore the price is becoming more or less stabilized. Hardly a day passes that the public does not see workmen in the streets cutting street-car rails or iron bars by the oxy-acetylene process. Oxygen is also used extensively in lead-burning operations, and somewhat in the removal of carbon from the cylinders of automobile engines. Furnace workers, instead of freeing a mass of cast-metal of gates and risers by the laborious pounding of sledges in the hands of husky workmen, give a few deft touches of the oxy-acetylene flame, and the work is done.

"Whenever a prominent man is near death, and his scant breath is reinforced by the use of oxygen, the lay press dwells so upon the fact that the general public gains an exaggerated idea of the employment of this elemental gas for medicinal purposes. It is estimated that the scientific consumers of oxygen such as workers in laboratories and mines and hospitals and the physicians who need it in their practise, use only one per cent. of the present output.

"Oxygen is marketed in steel cylinders. The two most practical sizes contain 110 and 120 cubic feet of the gas respectively. The usual practise is to charge these stout steel containers at a pressure of two thousand pounds to the square inch at seventy degrees Fahrenheit. The containers remain the property of the producers always, and as they are rather expensive the consumer gets good service at a far more moderate cost than he would have were he buying his own.

"After the oxygen has been removed from the air, the companies see what they can do in the marketing of the residue. It is the practise, with some variations, first to condense the air until it is liquefied and then to distil off the gases as they are required.

"Among the residual gases, for instance, is that rare element, neon, which within the last few weeks has come into extensive use for the testing of the ignition in automobiles. A small glass tube of neon is applied to the spark plug and the state of the current is recorded by the depth of the rose colored light which appears at once in the tiny cylinder, provided that there is anything to test. It was only a few years ago that neon was a laboratory curiosity. Now this once rare gas is sold on the market at about $1 a litre, prices subject to change without notice. A litre of the vapor, that is, a little more than a quart of it, will fill a hundred or so of the small pocket tubes. The making of the tiny containers themselves, so as to have them hermetically sealed against the entrance of the air, is the main item in the cost of manufacture.

"Altho helium is also present in the residue, the quantities are so infinitesimal that it is not practical to take this gas from the atmosphere.

"Next to oxygen, argon is considered the most valuable of gases taken from the air, because of its use in the filling of the bulbs of incandescent electric lamps. A cubic foot of 90 per cent. pure argon costing approximately eighty cents, will fill from two to three hundred of the ordinary electric light bulbs.

"Nitrogen can also be obtained by the distillation of the air, merely by stopping off at a certain point, and as such it is largely used in the practically pure state for the filling of the so-called nitrogen lamps. It is quoted in the neighborhood of the same price as oxygen, that is from $1.25 to $1.50 a hundred feet. Nitrogen in tanks is also employed for the putting out of oil fires, a use which is now increasing."

ONE-CROP COUNTIES ARE POOR

THE RICHEST SECTIONS of the country are not those that depend on a single crop, such as wheat or cotton. Specialized crops, such as fruit, tobacco, or even potatoes, and the dairy and poultry industries, figure very largely in the counties where agricultural wealth is highest. Census figures, on which these statements are based, bear out the wisdom of campaigns to bring out diversified agriculture, according to Andrew L. Bostwick, statistician of the Liberty Central Trust Co., of St. Louis, in an analysis printed in *The Globe-Democrat*, (St. Louis). Says Mr. Bostwick:

"Of the leading ten counties seven are in the Pacific States (California and Washington), one is in the Middle West and two are in the East. Los Angeles County, Cal., with a total of nearly $72,000,000, comes first, and Fresno County, in the same State, is second. Fruit, of course, is largely responsible for the enormous agricultural values in these regions.

"Third on the list comes Aroostook County, Me. In value of crops alone this county ranks second in the United States, and by far the greatest part of the value represents potatoes. Lancaster County, Pa., the other Eastern county in the first ten, comes fifth; tobacco, in addition to hay and grain crops, is responsible for the high rank. Dane County, Wis., is the highest Middle West county on the list, being tenth. Dairying is very important; in value of crops alone this county ranks not tenth, but twenty-fifth.

"The richest Illinois county is McLean, the eleventh. The richest one-crop county, and also the richest county in the cotton belt proper, is Bolivar, Miss., in the famous 'delta' section.

"It is interesting to note that of the fifty leaders scarcely more than a dozen belong to the cotton belt. If crops alone were considered, without live-stock products, the result would probably be more favorable to the South.

"In a number of instances the dairy industry has raised individual counties to high standing in value of farm products.

St. Lawrence County, N. Y., ranks 108th in value of crops alone, but in the crop and live-stock products list it stands fourteenth. The poultry and egg industry of Sonoma County, near San Francisco, is the cause of that county's rank of eighth in the final list; in value of crops alone it stands forty-second.

"On the whole, the statistics as given present a rather strong argument for a diversified agriculture, with attention to dairying and to such specialized crops as the land and climate may permit."

ARCTIC TRACTOR SLEDGES

WHAT THE CATERPILLAR TRACTOR has done in the Arctic toward the improvement of transportation is told in an article contributed to *Export American Industries* (New York). Motor-driven vehicles, we are informed, are supplanting dog-sledges with remarkable results in speed, efficiency and load-carrying facilities. That there are great possibilities in Alaska is undisputed, says the writer. Financiers, promoters and business executives have for years scrutinized every possible source of information covering its commercial and economic developments. The greatest obstacle to progress has been the natural barriers, a result of climatic conditions. To overcome these, it has been necessary to introduce equipment and machinery of the necessary staying qualities to enable it to stand up under continuous hard usage. To quote directly:

"It is now generally admitted that no section of the Northern Hemisphere has evidenced such marked progress in the introduction of modern machinery and appliances as has Alaska. The pioneers who have endeavored to gain a commercial foothold in this region have been forced to do their own experimenting; very little assistance has been given them.

"Freight rates in the interior of Alaska have been approximately $350 a ton, but it is estimated that they will soon be reduced to the nominal figures of $25 per ton, as a result of the completion of the new government railroad. The new rate will be effective, it is believed, just as soon as the road is completed, and the road will then extend from the tide-water to the interior. Increased activities will result and mining machinery can soon be shipped to Fairbanks, Nenana, Fort Gibbon, Ruby and other interior points. At present most of the freight to these places is sent by dog-teams or 'mush' over trails from the seaport towns of Valdez and Cordova.

"It is interesting to note what means has made it possible to construct the 'iron trail' across the frozen region heretofore only accessible to dog-teams. The answer is the ingenuity and resourcefulness of the Yankee engineer. It was agreed that the construction of the road was feasible, but the question of supplying material during the construction was the great stumbling block which confronted all consulting engineers. The loads were too heavy for the dog-teams, and besides the delivery was too uncertain by this means. Hundreds of men in construction camps isolated in the interior could not humanly be expected to be dependent upon the ability of dog-teams to bring them subsistence in the face of a falling temperature and blinding blizzard. Motor trucks, of course, were out of the question, and the undertaking seemed hopeless until the introduction of Caterpillar tractors.

"These rugged, sturdy, power units are in reality a cross-country locomotive, in as much as they lay their own track and pick it up after them. Snow, ice, mud, sand, swamp or marsh are all alike to the operator of this tractor. The broad, flat, endless tread with the flexible articulating roller frame which permits the tractor to conform evenly to any obstacle in its path and deliver adequate traction regardless of the unevenness of the surface, enables the Caterpillar tractor to operate under these conditions."

The tractor train is now operating in this region, we are told, on a sixty-mile haul, and is delivering approximately fifty tons of perishable foodstuff, engineering supplies and construction material over the snow and ice. These tractors are similar to those supplied during the war to the Allied Governments, but a frost-pan has been added which covers the radiator, protects the motor, and enables it to operate at fifty degrees below zero. To quote further:

"The mining industry in Alaska, seeing these tractors operating for the railroad construction crew, quickly realized the adaptability of this equipment for their own purposes, and were not long in seizing upon the advantages and incorporated them in their own works.

Courtesy of "American Industries," New York.

"WHAT WILL THE POOR DOGS DO NOW?"

Caterpillar tractor in Alaska hauling 15 tons of freight on sleds.

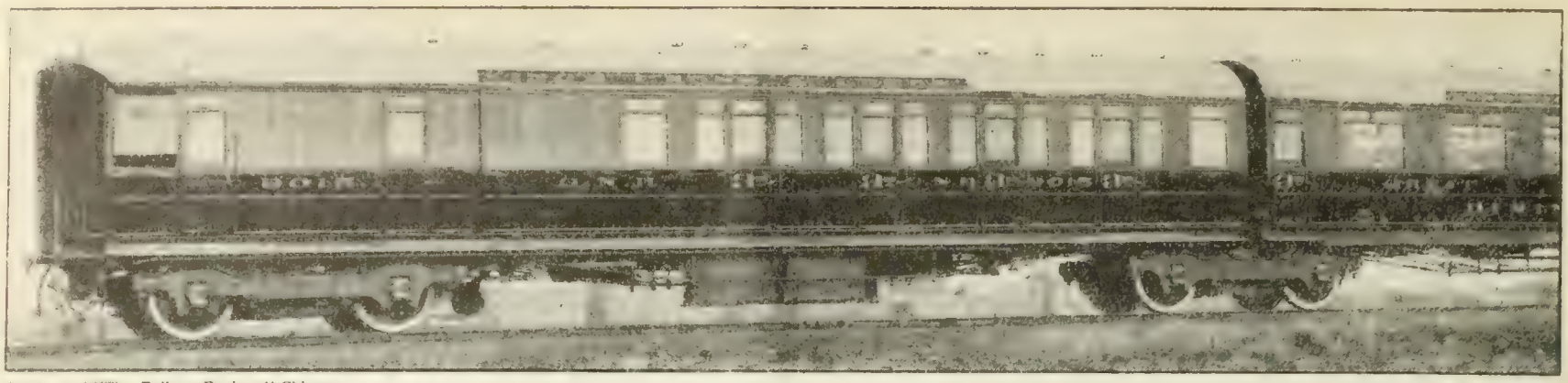
"Two five-ton tractors have been delivered to the Premier Gold Mining Company, Hyder, Alaska, for use in hauling ore between the mill and the tide-water. The Hyder *Alaska Miner* said: 'With the arrival of the tractor for the Premier Gold Mining Company, it is anticipated that all transportation problems will be greatly simplified, and that but little difficulty will be experienced this winter in bringing to the wharf the full amount of ore it is intended to ship, said to be at least 3,000 tons. Two five-ton tractors of the most modern design are now here and will be used between the wharf and Nine Mile. They are expected to make a round trip each day and bring a minimum load of 20 tons.'

"A recent letter which has come to the writer's attention from the operator of one of these tractors is extremely interesting and is quoted:

"'I am still on the job and going strong, but it is some battle. I am going to claim the world's record for operating tractors in the cold. A great many men up here have asked me how the Caterpillar will work in the cold weather. You can tell 'em for me that it don't get too cold for any Caterpillar. I know. On the 15th, I traveled ten miles, and it was somewhere between 45 and 50 below zero. There were a lot of different reports on the weather. Just a little north of here they claimed 60 below. I keep the tractor hot, altho the gasoline would occasionally freeze up.

"'I am now on my way north with a light load and am breaking out the trail after a heavy snowfall of about thirty inches. I have been battling a 40 below gale to-day, one of the worst blizzards of the season.

"'I have hauled a great deal of horse feed to Mile 319. Dog-teams have been hauling it from there further north, and in the language of the dog 'mushers'—"if it were not for the Caterpillars the men, dog and horses would starve to death."'"



Courtesy of "The Railway Review," Chicago.

"A TRAIN CONSISTING OF WHAT IS PRACTICALLY A SINGLE CAR WITH JOINTS.

A JOINTED PASSENGER-TRAIN

A TRAIN CONSISTING of what is practically a single car with joints or articulations is the latest thing on English railroads. Such a train, we are told by a contributor to *The Railway Review* (Chicago), has been running on the Great Northern road for years. The number of trucks necessary to proper support of the train is greatly reduced, and the whole arrangement makes for economy, it is claimed. The writer notes that the post-war cost of railway operation in England has increased to such an extent that every possible economy based on practical experience is receiving the most thoughtful consideration. Any considerable reduction in the dead weight of passenger-cars is regarded as of the utmost importance. Progress in this direction, however, can not be effected without due regard for safety, which implies strength and riding qualities. We read:

"To meet the demand for a reduction in the dead weight in passenger equipment without sacrificing strength or improved riding qualities, the Leeds Forge Company, of Leeds, England, has undertaken the construction of articulated passenger-car trains under their own patents. In this construction, two or more cars are permanently connected together, as shown in the accompanying illustration. Each group forms a unit, the trucks of which are so disposed that their centers are all equidistant. Trucks are placed under the outer ends of each unit, leaving a space of about eight feet from the truck center to the end sill. The other trucks are placed under adjacent ends of each of the car-bodies comprising the articulated train. Thus, under a two-bodied set, there are three trucks; under a three-bodied set, four; under a four-bodied set, five; under a five-bodied set, six trucks; and so on, altho, up to the present, no sets comprising more than five car-bodies have been built.

"Articulated cars in sets consisting of five bodies on six trucks have been running for some years on the Great Northern Railway of England and at the present time there are more than 200 sets of articulated passenger-cars in service on that railway, where their performance has proved very successful and their use is being extended. Equipment of this description is very well adapted to suburban service, particularly where this service is electrified.

"Among the advantages claimed for articulated passenger equipment in England is lower initial cost and reduced weight in proportion to the capacity. These claims are based on fact; the trucks and wheels represent the most expensive part of the car, both from a structural and a maintenance point of view. The reduction in weight depends upon the number of car-bodies forming the unit. The reduction for four-wheeled truck equipment ranges from 10 to 14 per cent. and for combinations of six-wheeled truck equipment, the reduction in dead weight may amount to more than 20 per cent. Due to the reduced weight and decreased train resistance with articulated equipment, the cost of operating this equipment is less in proportion to the number of passengers carried than with the usual equipment. The reduction in expenses resulting from the operation of articulated equipment is most marked in the case of electrically operated equipment, where the consumption of electric current is practically proportionate to the dead weight of the cars comprising the train. For this reason, it is believed that there are excellent possibilities for the wider adoption of articulated passenger-cars on electrically operated railroads.

"Improved riding is another quality attributed to articulated cars in comparison with the usual four or even six-wheel truck equipment. This is due to the elimination of all overhang of the car-body beyond the truck centers. The most comfortable part of the ordinary car is that situated midway between the trucks and, as is well known in this country, experienced travelers invariably prefer a berth near the center of the Pullman car for this reason.

"Another reason for this is that the greatest lateral movement on ordinary cars is felt at the ends of the car overhanging the trucks. The minimum amount of lateral movement when entering curves and passing over crossings is in the center of the car and with articulated equipment there is no overhang beyond the trucks except at either end of the unit. This equipment follows the true center line of the track in rounding curves and the construction of the connection between adjoining bodies of each unit, as illustrated, is such that any tendency toward lateral or rolling movements between these car-bodies is effectively prevented, altho each body is perfectly free to adapt itself to any curvature. This connection also eliminates the spring buffers used between all European cars and thus further reduces the train resistance in passing around curves on which these spring buffers must ordinarily be comprest.

"Altho articulated passenger-cars are not a new development, as already noted, the first dining-car set has but recently been placed in service on the Great Northern Railway between London and Leeds.

"This articulated train consists of five cars and is carried on six four-wheel trucks as shown in the accompanying illustration. Compared with a four-car train of the usual type, the articulated train shows a considerable saving in dead weight per passenger carried and a reduction in weight per running foot.

"The articulated dining-car train on the Great Northern Railway is vestibuled throughout and the connections between the cars differ from the usual type in England on account of the shorter distance between each car. This makes it possible to have a permanent connection which is weatherproof and draught proof. Also, owing to the absence of the usual coupling arrangement, there is no noise and clatter from this source.

"The seating arrangement permits of serving meals to as many as 78 passengers at one time. The kitchen car, which is located in the center of the train, is 37 feet 6 inches in length, and is fully equipped for this service with electrical cooking apparatus. This is the first dining-car abroad and, so far as *The Railway Review* is informed, it is the first in this country in which all of the cooking is done by electricity.

"In the kitchen the main cooking range is fitted across one end, and on the left there is a roasting-oven, with steaming-oven, grill and hot-water tank superimposed. On the right is placed the boiler range with four hot plates for frying, boiling or heating sauces, and two boiling-pans for cooking vegetables. On one side of the kitchen, between the serving hatches, the hot cupboard is fitted; this has sufficient capacity for heating all of the plates required for service, and the top forms a table. A separate fish-fryer is provided for use when required. A two-gallon urn and two six-pint kettles are available for boiled water for teas, and to supplement the supply from the boiler on the top of the oven range.

"The provision of adequate supplies of boiling water and hot water for washing up and other purposes constitute a continuous demand on the available electrical energy. There is a 40-gallon tank for warm water fitted in the roof of the corridor alongside the kitchen, and heating elements are clamped to the underside of this tank. The boiler on top of the oven range and the hot-water urn are supplied from warm water in this tank."

OR ARTICULATIONS, IS THE LATEST THING ON ENGLISH RAILROADS."

HOW TO KEEP VITAMINS

THE three allied substances known as "vitamins," absolutely essential to life, are as unstable as life itself. They are so easily "killed" that it is difficult to preserve them in any form. *The British Medical Journal* (London) bids us beware of preparations "made from substances rich in vitamins." The vitamins may have been there at the start, but that by no means proves that the product still contains them. Easily procured fresh foods have them in far greater measure than any manufactured product. The problem of the prevention of scurvy on shipboard, familiar to sailors for more than a century, is now seen to be merely that of the preservation of the antiscorbutic substance, "Vitamin C." Butter is a valuable source of "Vitamin A," yet cod-liver oil is about 240 times richer in it, so that the "fattening power" of this old family standby seems to be the least of its virtues. The uncooked food fad, also, is not entirely a fad, for cooking destroys part of the vitamins, and excessive cooking may absolutely eliminate them. Says the paper named above, in a comprehensive editorial article:

"An abundant supply of vitamins exists in all fresh vegetable foods, and considerable quantities occur in milk and in meat from animals fed on fresh foods. A normal adult living on an ordinary diet is, therefore, certain of obtaining a plentiful supply. Unfortunately, these indispensable food constituents are very readily destroyed. All three vitamins are rapidly destroyed by heating in the presence of air or oxygen. The destruction of vitamins depends largely upon the length of time for which they are heated in the presence of air. Hess, for instance, showed that little destruction of vitamin C occurred when tomatoes were heated to 100° C. for fifteen minutes, but that four-fifths of the vitamin was destroyed when the tomatoes were heated to 100° C. for an hour. Similarly, it has been shown that a greater destruction of the vitamin C present in fresh milk occurs when it is heated to 60° C. for half an hour than when it is boiled for a minute. The reaction of the fluid containing the vitamin is also of importance, for vitamins are much more readily destroyed in an alkaline than in an acid fluid.

"A fair proportion of all three vitamins in fresh vegetables appears to survive ordinary cooking, but prolonged boiling, such as occurs in making stews, destroys nearly the whole of vitamin C, and probably most of vitamin A and B. The vitamins in milk are unfortunately very unstable; ordinary pasteurization destroys practically the whole of vitamin C, and a considerable amount of vitamin A.

"The extraordinary difficulty of retaining vitamins in preserved foods is in large measure due to the fact that vitamins slowly oxidize on keeping. Vitamin A is the easiest to preserve, for it appears to be fairly stable when dissolved in oil, and it can be kept in cod-liver oil for months and probably for years; it also survives for many months in tinned meat. Vitamin B can be preserved in the dry state, and wholemeal flour and unpolished rice retain their content of this vitamin for long periods. The preservation of vitamin C, the antiscorbutic vitamin, is by far the most difficult problem. This is well known; efforts have been made for the last hundred and fifty years to find some satisfactory way of obtaining a concentrated, portable, and stable preparation of the antiscorbutic element in fresh fruits or vegetables."

The problem is of the greatest importance to the navy, and to explorers; in special circumstances, the writer notes, it may be of first-rate importance to the army also. A stable preparation of vitamin C is essential for the prevention of scurvy when fresh vegetables and fruits are not obtainable. Lemon-juice was introduced in the eighteenth century, and its use reduced mortality enormously, as it is very rich in vitamin C, and the acid preserves the vitamin. Unfortunately, in the nineteenth century lemon-juice was discarded for lime-juice, which has only one-quarter the vitamin content of the former. We read further:

"Harden and Robison found that dried lemon-juice kept in a desiccator for fifteen months at room temperature only lost 50 per cent. of its activity. Hess ascertained that tinned tomatoes retained their vitamin C content with little loss for three years. He also found that if perfectly fresh milk was dried by a suitable process, and stored in sealed tins, its vitamin C content was preserved for many months. The simplest way of transporting vitamin C is by the use of dried peas; they contain little of the vitamin when dry, but produce large quantities when allowed to germinate; by the use of germinating peas an abundant supply of vitamins can be obtained by explorers or troops in sterile countries. It is important to realize that altho dozens of different methods of food preservation are known, yet the few examples mentioned above are practically the only methods by which vitamin C can be preserved for any length of time.

"Individuals living under normal conditions may suffer from vitamin lack, owing to an improper diet from which all vitamin-containing foods have been eliminated. All that is needed in such cases is the addition of such foods to the diet. The following foods are particularly rich in vitamins: Cod-liver oil contains about 240 times as much vitamin A as butter, yeast is the richest source of vitamin B, and fruit juices contain a large amount of vitamin C. Germinating seeds contain large amounts of both vitamin B and C, while green vegetables and tomatoes contain large quantities of all three vitamins. An abundant supply of all the vitamins can therefore be obtained simply by the addition to the diet of cod-liver oil and the fresh vegetables mentioned.

"Certain workers claim to have produced concentrated preparations of vitamin B, but no methods are known by which either vitamin A or vitamin C can be obtained in concentrated form. Any attempt at chemical treatment produces a rapid destruction of the vitamins.

"In spite of the fact that ordinary fresh foods are the simplest, cheapest, and richest sources of vitamins, the public apparently demands to be supplied with vitamins in the form of medicinal products. A large number of preparations are on the market which claim to contain vitamins. Some of these preparations are so far satisfactory that the prepared article has been proved to contain vitamins, altho even in these cases a few ounces of green vegetables would probably contain more vitamins than large quantities of the preparation. In the case of certain manufactured products, however, it is simply stated that the preparation is made from substances very rich in vitamins. This statement means nothing, for, from the facts mentioned in this article, it is obvious that even if a preparation is made from a raw material rich in vitamins, it does not follow that the finished article will contain any vitamin at all when it reaches the patient.

"We have endeavored to state the known facts as plainly and directly as possible, and invite manufacturers to take note of them. They may be unwelcome, but they are, we believe, incontrovertible."

MISREPRESENTING NEW YORK IN FICTION

WILL FUTURE GENERATIONS, seeking information about American life and customs of the present era, find in our modern fiction all that we who study the past find in the great English novelists of the nineteenth century? Mr. James L. Ford doubts it. Particularly does he question the verity of writers who deal with New York. While

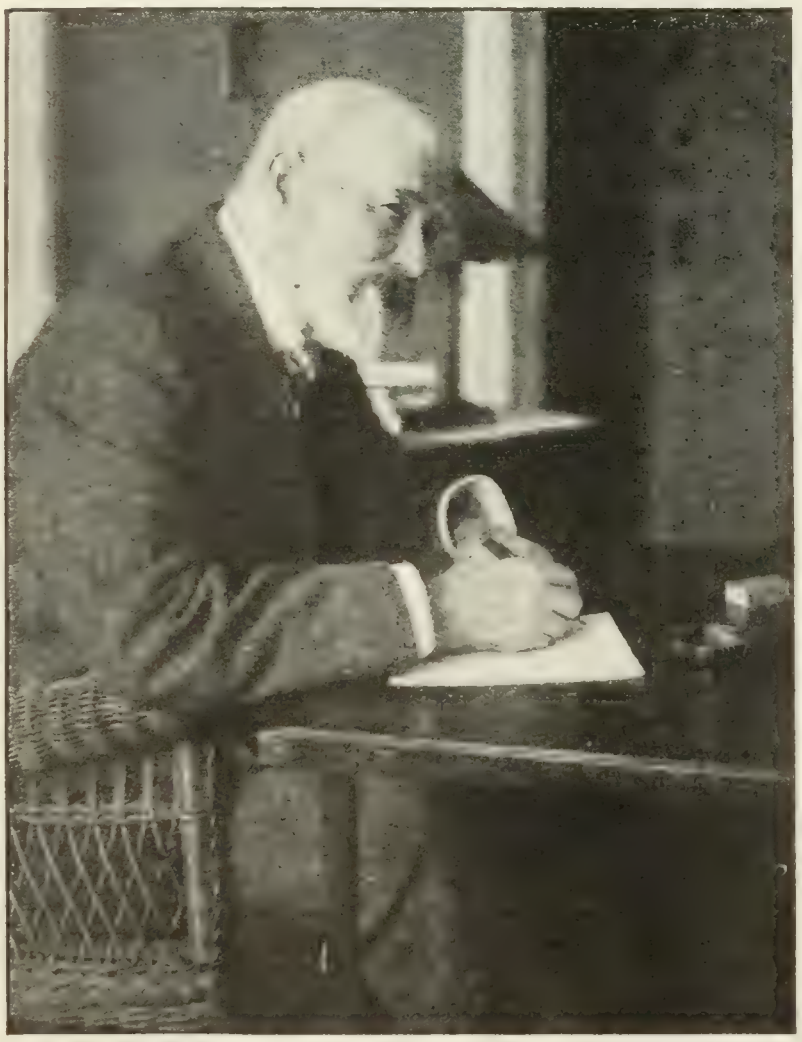


Photo by Bain News Service.

JAMES L. FORD.

Who charges our novelists with being "bit" writers, who will give posterity "an inadequate idea of the social structure of our country."

he puts the matter as a question, he implies the negative answer about writers "whose work from the point of view of authenticity" might challenge comparison with "the pictures of ordinary well-to-do Americans to be found in the earlier works of W. D. Howells and Henry James." One wonders if with all our much vaunted modern fiction Mr. Ford is jolting our complacency when he asks: "Have we a single novelist capable of conveying to the mind of that intelligent foreigner whose judgment is reputed to be that of posterity an adequate idea of the social structure of our country and the manners, customs, virtues and foibles of its inhabitants?" Here are some new chips from "the Literary Shop" which Mr. Ford is letting fly in the New York *Tribune*:

"Most of our 'best selling' authors—it was a black day for literary art when that term gained its ascendency—resemble the 'bit actor' who attracts attention by the careful delineation of a minor rôle, but fails as the central figure in a play. Of undoubted cleverness in describing a small section of the American nation, they seem lacking in the perspective necessary for the survey of a broader field."

Nearly all of our writers have failed to present convincing pictures of New York, says Mr. Ford; and at once his words will bring a challenge to defend one's own particular favorite. The number of those who essay it, he points out, is greater than those who have busied themselves with other parts of the country:

"It is true that our town is cosmopolitan and that an enormous element in its population is of alien birth, but there is, nevertheless, a real New York composed of many different classes and united in a brotherhood that did not altogether go out of existence with the Volunteer Fire Department.

"Once in a while I come across the work of some minor writer who seems aware of this kinship—it found admirable expression in H. C. Bunner's stories—but there are altogether too many who seek their inspiration in the chance episodes that feed the sensational press and in the many myths to which constant repetition has given the semblance of truth.

"Some years ago it was reported that a pet monkey had been entertained at dinner in Newport, and the event was seized upon so avidly by writers hungry for sensation that the simian continued to bob up in magazine stories until I wished that he had never been allowed to escape from his cage. Nor did the denial by many persons well qualified to speak on the subject that such a banquet had ever taken place serve to stay the efforts of imaginative pens, and I have no doubt that future generations will believe that monkeys were constant guests in fashionable homes during the early years of this century.

"A favorite theme with New York novelists is politics as practised in what they call the East Side, meaning anywhere below Fourteenth Street, and there is a sameness in this class of fiction that no habitual reader can fail to notice. A course of such reading leaves on the innocent mind the impression that brutal saloon politicians, virtuous district attorneys and beautiful settlement workers form the major part of the population. The politician rules through fear, the settlement worker through sweetness and light, and the district attorney by his persistent opposition to all forms of iniquity. The latter generally begins his career as a reformer, who establishes himself in one of the lower wards in order to 'clean up the district.' Of course, he falls in love with the settlement girl—as I do myself when I read about her—and the subsequent discovery that this paragon's father is engaged in nefarious operations leaves him torn between love and duty, than which the hero of a best-selling novel of New York life can find himself in no more enviable position.

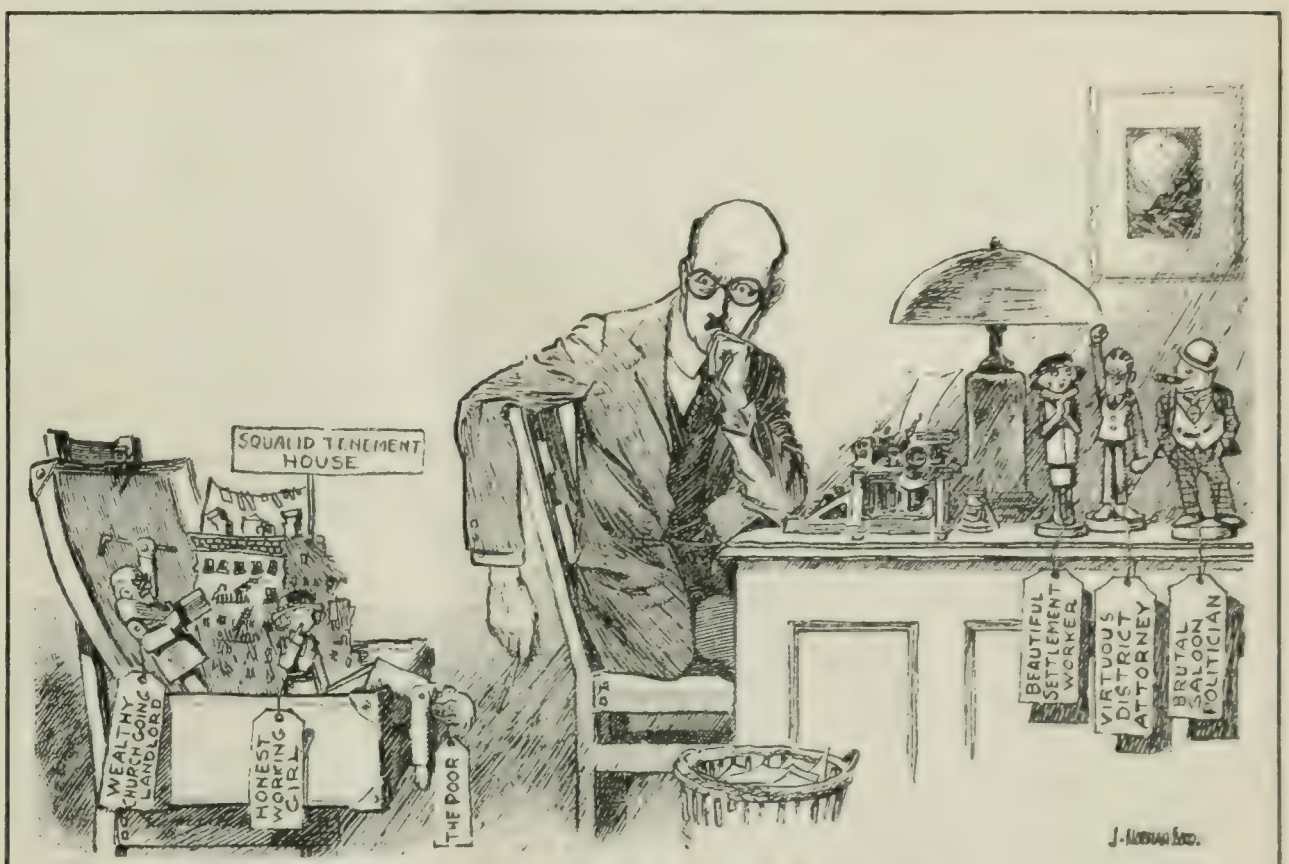
"If there is in existence a single novel that portrays in a manner even distantly resembling the truth the conditions that actually prevail in the life that so many have misrepresented, I should like to have my attention called to it. Has any writer shown the district leader as one who gains and holds his power by conferring favors, helping his constituents in moments of stress and supplying work to those in need of it? Has any one related the history of the various fakers, who by 'going down to live among the poor' have found the path that led them through the gates of matrimony to permanent quarters among the rich? Has any one described the simple diversions of the poor, such as the Saturday night mixed ale party, the summer night's picnic of the district leader, the ball of the local social club, the dancing in the tenement house parlor to the music of the mechanical contrivance that has of late years supplanted the mouth organ? Has any one reproduced on paper the cheerful spirit of the working girl who once said to me: 'We have lots of fun down at our house pretty near every night; papa isn't working this winter, but he's fearful funny'?"

Mr. Ford names three writers who have a high reputation, but in estimating their work he does not rank them above what he calls "bit" writers:

"The greatest is Mrs. Edith Wharton, who deserves the highest praise for many qualities apart from the skill with which she has portrayed one or two small corners of the many strata of which the town's social structure is composed. She has done her work with a pen at once analytical, conscientious, painstaking and ironical. And 'The House of Mirth' is an example of what an accomplished writer can do in a field that is small, and by no means the most interesting one in our cosmopolitan town. The verisimilitude of her story and its characters is amply attested by the number of persons who thought they knew from whom *Lily Bart* was drawn.

"A slight change in the social scale brings us to the class that might be described as 'small-flat people.' In the portrayal of this class the late O. Henry was without a peer. Altho not a native of New York, he seemed to have taken in its atmosphere and salient features, the customs of its inhabitants and their varied schemes for making a living, at a single glance, and what he saw he produced in short sketches and stories, many of which are deserving of preservation.

"Descending still further in the social scale, we come upon Miss Helen Green, whose work, tho lacking in the exquisite literary quality of Mrs. Wharton's, is equally authoritative and marked by fine satiric humor. She has confined herself to short stories and sketches and, so far as I know, has never attempted a novel. Her understanding of life is as keen as that of O. Henry, and the fields in which she labored are those closed to all other feminine pens, tho they appeal to those women of the higher class who are interested in lives other than their own. The variety actors' boarding-house, the opium joint, the race-track, the criminal haunts of the town, the gambling-house and the Great White Way have supplied her with materials, and she has fashioned her little stories so truthfully that even the classes she writes about never question their authenticity."



WORKSHOP OF THE MODERN NOVELIST

As he is seen devising pictures of contemporary life for posterity

—J. Norman Lynd in the New York *Tribune*

HOUSECLEANING THE THEATER

ACTORS, AUTHORS AND MANAGERS are coming together at last on a scheme to eliminate the evil in plays about which more complaint has been heard this season than usual. Informal talks have been held between representatives of the stage, the city and the police, so that confidence is felt in harmonious action when the plan is matured. It provides for censorship of plays by semi-official volunteer juries, selected by lot from a panel of 500 representative men and women. Mr. Owen Davis, president of the American Dramatists, is quoted by the New York *Evening Post* on the subject of the merits of the plan:

"We are all very anxious that this plan should go through before the end of the season. There are many conflicting interests involved, but the main features of the plan appear to be acceptable to every one. It amounts to a contract obligation between actor, manager, and author to abide by the decision of a jury appointed by the city to pass on the merits of a play against which criticism has been made.

"There is only one string to the plan. We stand ready to accept the decision of the jury on condition that the city and the public do likewise. In other words, if a play has been criticized and the jury which reviews it finds it permissible, there should be no further interference either by the city or volunteer groups of reformers. We want it distinctly understood that we make this condition to the bargain.

"In return, we undertake to see to it that no producer or other person concerned with a given play shall go back on his word if the verdict is unfavorable. No doubt there is a legal difficulty involved. Under the Constitution every man is entitled to his day in court, and legally he may be free to protest against his rights being interfered with. However, it is understood that this is a gentlemen's agreement and that all parties are expected to live up to it.

"Mr. Davis said it was a mistake to suppose that the producers were the chief objectors to the censorship idea. No one was more reluctant than the playwrights themselves, he said.

"No author wants to have a warning hand held over him as he works. The jury plan has made headway only against the strongest kind of feeling. The majority of us now accept it only because some form of censorship seems necessary and inevitable, and the jury plan is considered far preferable to censorship by three paid politicians."

State censorship has been dreaded by the press, as well as the public. The New York *Evening Mail* asserts this while calling attention to the warnings issuing from the pulpit. Some sensational, and some grave and measured. It goes on:

"Dr. John Haynes Holmes says that nine out of thirty-nine plays now being presented on Broadway are 'indecent.' Evidently many other persons think like him, for the talk persists that a censorship is inevitable.

"Other countries have had State censorship, notably Great Britain. It has not only failed to prevent the presentation of indecent plays; it has actually banned plays which had a real intellectual interest and dramatic value. The experience of George Bernard Shaw with the muddle-headed bureaucrat who was Britain's censor in the years when Shaw was struggling for recognition is one of the worst indictments of state censorship possible to find. During those years when some of Shaw's plays were forbidden in London, the 'West End' theaters were given up to the silliest and most lascivious types of musical comedy.

"Dr. Holmes suggests to the theatrical profession, authors, producers, theater managers, actors, that they set out to clean their own house before the job of cleaning it is given to an artistically destructive censorship. That is very sound advice. The number of producers who want to cater to the worst tastes of the public is limited. Why should not the producers' organizations ostracize them?

"Of course the public is in the end to blame for the vogue of indecent plays. The producer would not give them if the public did not patronize them."

AMERICAN IDEALISM EXCORIATED

WE HAVE ASSUMED our "idealism" without perhaps examining it much. We have caught up the word and passed it on without a definite meaning. Now a European radical turns it inside out and shows us some things that may cause surprize. He says that he finds "love of truth obscured in America by commercialism of which pragmatism is the philosophical expression; and love of our neighbor kept in fetters by Puritan morality." Prof. Bertrand Russell, of Cambridge, whose views on the war caused his Government to keep him in England during the struggle, finds that "faults at least as bad as those of America exist in all countries; but America seems as yet somewhat more lacking than some other countries as regards a self-critical minority." Mr. Russell's occasion for speaking in *The Freeman* (New York) is his view of the nature of our future relations with China. With them we have nothing to do in this department, but Mr. Russell's comment on our "civilization" (a subject that keeps our younger "critical minority" awake nights) is pertinent to our field. Professor Russell reads us a lesson in view of "the new temptations to which America will henceforth be exposed":

"I know there is in America a great deal of what is called 'idealism.' But what are its manifestations? Prohibition certainly is due to 'idealism.' Now there are many arguments in favor of prohibition, and I am not myself prepared to oppose it, but no student of modern psychology will suppose that these arguments were what persuaded the nation. Apart from the interests of those who make non-alcoholic drinks, and the hopes of employers that their men would work harder, it must have been the case that there were more people who found pleasure in preventing others from drinking than people who found pleasure in drinking themselves. Take another exhibition of 'idealism': the treatment of Maxim Gorky in the United States. I know there were journalistic reasons for inflaming opinion against him, but these could not have operated unless opinion were ready to be inflamed. In America divorce is easy; in Tsarist Russia it was almost impossible. Consequently, the law had not sanctioned a union far more stable than many American marriages; therefore Gorky was 'immoral' and must be hounded out of the country. Again: the Bible says 'Thou shalt not steal,' but Socialists believe that civilization can only be preserved by confiscation of private property. Therefore they are immoral men, who must not be allowed to sit in a legislature to which they have been duly elected, and whose heads may be bashed in by loyal mobs who invade their houses. Sacco and Vanzetti are accused of a murder, and there is no conclusive evidence that they committed it; but their political opinions are undesirable, so that no one is interested in the mere question of the fact: Did they, or did they not, commit the murder? The moral reprobation of these men on account of their opinions is, no doubt, another case of 'idealism.'

"So far, 'idealism' may be identified with love of persecution. If I were concerned to analyze its unconscious psychological sources, I should say that this form of it results from a conflict between the Christian duty of loving one's neighbor and the natural man's impulse to torture him. A reconciliation is effected by the theory that one's neighbor is a 'sinner,' who must be punished in order to be purified. People cling to the conception of 'sin,' because otherwise they would have no moral justification for inflicting pain. 'Idealism,' in this form, is moral reprobation as a pretext for torture."

We are not left in sole possession of "idealism." "All belligerents were full of it during the war, and it is still rampant everywhere"—but, here is the difference:

"It is only in America, and to a lesser extent in England, that it still deceives the people who are trying to think out the problem of creating a happier world. Is it not clear that a happier world will not be generated by hatred, even if the objects of hatred are 'sinners'? Do any Christians, I wonder, ever read the Gospels?

"'Idealism' has, however, a wider scope than persecution. It may be defined generically as the practise of proclaiming moral motives for our actions. After America's entry into the war, President Wilson became idealistic in our former sense; before that, when he was 'too proud to fight,' he was idealistic in a wider sense. The objection to proclaiming moral motives for one's actions is two-fold: first, that no one else believes what one says; and secondly, that one does believe it oneself. I have no doubt that many Americans believe in the unselfishness of America's motives, first for neutrality and then for belligerency. People who are not Americans, however, can not be persuaded to adopt this view. They think that America intervened at the exact moment most favorable for American interests, and that America would not have become either so rich or so powerful as she is if she had intervened sooner or had remained neutral to the end. They do not blame America for this, but they are somewhat irritated when they find that Americans will not admit it, but claim to be made of nobler stuff than the rest of humanity.

"I suppose few things have done more to disgust Americans with the Old World than the secret treaties. I am not, of course, a defender of the secret treaties, but I think it is worth while to understand how a man like Lord Grey came to agree to them. I took and still take the view that the issues in the war were unimportant, that it did not matter which side won—tho a draw would have been best—and that the most important thing was that the war should end quickly. This was not the view of the belligerents. The British Government took the view—to which America was converted in the end—that the defeat of Germany was vital. We could not defeat Germany without the help of nations having no direct interest in the struggle, and we could not get their help without buying it. By the time America came in, we had built up such a strong alliance that America's strength turned the scale; but it must be admitted that America profited by our sins. Our people did not know of the secret treaties; the sins were only those of the Government; and when President Wilson declared in the Senate that he did not know of the secret treaties, the American Government showed that it shared the guilt."

GENIUS DEFEATED BY RACE

THERE WAS A TRAGEDY in Bert Williams's career. The negro comedian who has just died at less than fifty achieved a high position on the American stage, but not the position he craved, nor the one he felt his talents best fitted him to fill. By reason of the "taboo of color" among us he could not in his earlier years mount to a position in higher comedy. By the time Eugene O'Neill had written a play that brought Charles Gilpin to the legitimate stage, it was too late for Williams. "His ambition and his talents both had waned." So Mr. Percy Hammond states in the New York *Tribune*, and the point receives considerable attention in other papers now that death makes the tragedy seem keener. The New York *Evening Post* tries to find another reason for Williams's defeat in "the upswell of the tide of jazz in these later years." His "admirable art was not for the orgiastic jazz, but for that plaintive humor of the 'blues' that is now coming to the front." Mr. Hammond writes of him:

"A reticent fellow, Mr. Williams seldom talked of himself, save in modest reference to his work as a comedian. Yet he was the repository of a secret sorrow.

"There he was, unquestionably, once a comic artist of the first rank, doomed for the rest of his career to an environment of songs and dances, with the doors of advancement closed against him, as they were not to Mr. Warfield and others. He could not, with success, aspire to make his genius an instrument of characterization in the more eminent realms of the theater, to fix his fame in the more permanent foundation of the drama. He humbly proceeded along his antic pathway, exciting the ephemeral admiration of the knowing, and remaining, in the delicate and not descriptive phraseology of the press agent, a 'distinguished colored comedian.' . . .

"It was intimated above that Mr. Williams nursed this distressful circumstance as a private wo and was mute concerning it. While he did not give expression to his thwarted esthetic yearnings, he did at times hint his mild resentment at what he termed 'an American phase.' You may be surprized to hear that Mr. Williams described the frontier between him and his audience as 'an American phase.' Yet those are the words he employed one evening in a somewhat reluctant exposition of his emotions in the matter. He talked well. Said he: 'This may

sound snobbish, tho it isn't; I'm not a native of the United States, but a West Indian, and I must take solace from my philosophy so long as I earn my livelihood in this country. The rebellion is all out of me; for I know that it is up to me, and that this is the only civilization in all the world where a man's color makes a difference, other matters being regarded as equal, and you must admit that there's food for thought, not necessarily bitter, in the fact that in London I may sit in open lodge with a premier of Great Britain, and be entertained in the home of a distinguished novelist, while here in the United States, which fought four years for a certain principle, I am often treated with an air of personal and social condescension by the gentleman who sweeps out my dressing-room or the gentleman whose duty it is to turn the spotlight on me if the stage directions call upon him to do so.' "

BERT WILLIAMS.

Who "found prosperity and success in the theater, but whose high talents were largely wasted."

Williams was born in Nassau of the British Bahamas; his grandfather, who was white, married a quadroon, so the negro blood in him was less than the white. He was brought to the United States when quite young and educated in California. When he went on the stage minstrelsy was the only career open to him. In the *Tribune's* notice we read:

"In 1903, when the Williams and Walker company played at the Shaftesbury Theater, in London, Williams was invited to attend a lawn party at Buckingham Palace to entertain guests at the birthday celebration of the Prince of Wales. His demeanor so delighted royalty that he remained until his death a favorite with Londoners.

"Booker T. Washington once wrote of Williams:

" 'Bert Williams is a tremendous asset of the negro race. The fact of his success aids the negro many times more than he could have helped the race by merely contenting himself to whine about racial difficulties. The fact is the American people are ready to honor any man who does something worth while, irrespective of his color.'

"At the time of his death Williams was appearing in 'Under the Bamboo Tree.' Some of the most successful productions in which Williams and Walker appeared as a team were 'Two Real Coons,' 'The Gold Bug,' 'Senegambian Carnival,' 'Sons of Ham,' and 'In Dahomey.' It was with the last-named production that they appeared so successfully in London. George Walker died in 1907, and Williams was featured alone in 'A Load of Coal.' In 1911 he made a Ziegfeld contract under which he appeared in 'The Follies' for ten years."

An interesting homily is preached, and an interesting story is told in *The World* by Mr. Heywood Broun:

"Bert Williams found prosperity and success in the theater, but his high talents were largely wasted. His death merely marked the end of the tragedy. Color was a factor, but not the only one in the circumstances which led to his downfall. There was much more white blood than black in Williams, but the Caucasian of America is customarily modest in such cases, and by some illogical process has decided that any discernible strain, however slight, of negro blood extraction outweighs all other lines. And so Bert Williams was a negro.

"It would not be quite fair to say that the theater discriminated against him on this account. Audiences applauded him generously and laughed hard the moment he came before the footlights. There was only one restriction which limited him. Since he was a negro, he must be a funny man. It did not seem to us that Williams was a great comedian, and certainly he was not a great clown, but that was the rôle to which he was assigned season after season. Every round of laughter bound him more securely to his estate as a merrymaker. Even indifferent work during the last few seasons was of no aid in freeing him from the thrall. Somehow or other laughing at Bert Williams came to be tied up in people's minds with liberalism, charity and the Thirteenth Amendment.

"To our mind Williams did have a gift in which he was supreme, but it was not exactly comic. No man in the theater of our day could tell a story as well. He had in his repertoire at one time a tale about a negro parson and a haunted house. This was the story built about the refrain. 'We can't do nothin' till Martin comes.' You may remember that it was said by the first cat which came out of the fireplace and paused to eat the live coals. It was a little, friendly cat. The next cat was the size of a St. Bernard dog, and after it had dined and spit out the sparks, it asked: 'When are we gwine to begin?' 'We can't do nothin' till Martin comes,' was the reply of the first cat.

"The next one was as big as a Shetland pony, and like the others it ate fire and inquired plaintively: 'When are we gwine begin?' and the answer came chorally, 'We can't do nothin' till Martin comes.'

"It was at this point that the negro preacher rose in the story as we remember it he was the father of Bert Williams) and said, 'When Martin comes you tell him I was here, but I'se gone.'

"For all the humorous fantasy of incident and the whip-like finish, Bert Williams did not tell the story as a comic anecdote. By voice and pantomime he lifted it to the stature of a true ghost story. We could see the old negro feverishly turning the pages of the Bible. The cats from the fireplace took form before our eyes. Sparks dript from their jaws and wind howled outside the cabin. All this was built for us by a tall man, his face clownishly blackened with burnt cork, who stood still in the center of the stage and used no gesture which traveled more than six inches.

"The memory of the happening remains with us so vividly that sleeping in a haunted house is one of the all too numerous things which we are afraid to do. Of course, we laughed at the message which was left for Martin, but it was more or less defensive laughter, because we knew in our heart that the preacher of the story had outstayed us by at least one cat."

Mr. H. D. Renton, an expert on minstrelsy, writes to the New York *Herald:*

"Your editorial article on the stage art of Bert Williams voices the general opinion exactly and the concluding sentence is true indeed: 'The task of carrying on the work of the blackface funny man will hereafter be the white comedian's burden.'

"But with due regard for the talents of genuine negroes like Sam Lucas, Bob McIntyre and Billy Kersands, the idol of the negroes of the South, the white comedian has always been the best delineator of Senegambian humor. Luke Schooleraft was the superior of any genuine negro in his characterizations. So were John Mulligan and Billy Manning of a past generation."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

FORGETTING THE HYMN OF HATE

AS A VERITABLE FEAST of reconciliation, the Passion Play at Oberammergau this year will have a deeper significance than at any time since its inauguration in 1634 as a festival of thanksgiving for immunity from famine and pestilence, hopes Anton Lang, so long familiar as the *Christus* of the historic pageant. This hope may be realized, for present indications are said to point to a keener revival of interest in the play this year than could have possibly been foreseen at the close of the war. The last performance was held in 1910, the play not being repeated in 1920 because of the reactions of the war. But determination to maintain the centuries-old tradition and firm faith in a merciful future fills all minds with courage to resume the performance again after a twelve years' pause, writes Caroline V. Kerr in the New York *Herald*, and the Bavarian villagers are already hard at work in making ready for the occasion. The festival is to extend from May 14 to September 24, and thousands from all parts of the world, we are told, have booked reservations. Carpenters, masons, road makers, scene painters, and costumers are making their preparations, and their efforts must be redoubled because of the ravages of time and weather on the grounds and equipment. Indeed, we are told, it was with some trepidation that the villagers decided to embark on what may be a problematical enterprise considered in terms of the fluctuating German mark. Not only has the theater itself—heretofore only partly covered—been at the mercy of winter snows and storms, but the scenery has depreciated, the stage properties been injured, and a tremendous expenditure of money and labor will be required to put the houses and high roads in condition after seven years filled with "a devastating war and a still more devastating peace." However, the great moral significance of the festival is being chiefly considered, and Anton Lang exprest to the *Herald* writer his hope that "not only our friends but some of our enemies as well will come to Oberammergau to witness the most stirring tragedy the world has ever known—the fundamental thought of which is brotherly love and Christian forgiveness. It seems to me that no one can fail to be moved by the thought of Christ's symbolical return to a world abandoned for years to the forces of evil, for there must be many persons in all countries who will agree with me in thinking that the war represented the triumph of evil over good, of darkness over light."

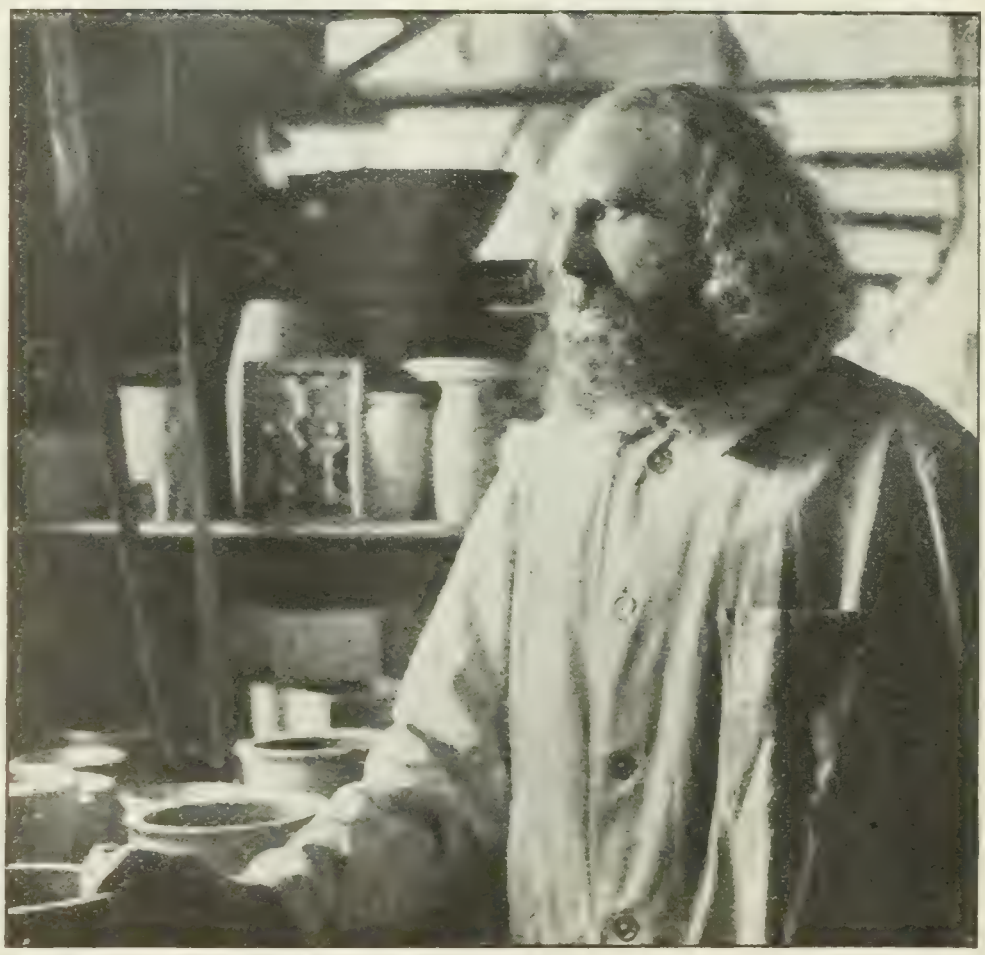


Photo from Kadel and Herbert News Service, New York.

OBERAMMERGAU'S FAMILIAR "CHRISTUS."

Anton Lang, who looks forward to a feast of reconciliation when the historic Passion Play is revived this year. These photographs have just arrived in this country.

A wealthy American offered some years ago to send the Bavarian player to the Holy Land, and the offer was accepted until Lang discovered, we are told, that he was to be used as an advertisement for some American enterprise. However, he was thereafter filled with the thought of making this journey and visiting the scenes he had so long visualized for others, and a year before the war he and his wife made the trip at their own expense. What this visit meant to him, according to the writer, is best exprest in his own language: "My entire conception of the Passion of Christ was deepened and spiritualized, and the words of the Christ which I have to speak have become a matter of inner soul experience."

Even the untenanted theater, says the writer, creates a deep impression:

"Spread out upon the seats lie the gigantic sketches for the new background and wings, a task which has been intrusted to a young Oberammergauer by the name of George Lang, as it has always been the policy of the committee to employ only the villagers for every phase of the work.

"The stage, which is in the historic triptych form with the eternal hills as a background, is probably the largest in the world. From this vantage point one gains the best impression of the size of the auditorium, the acoustic of which is so perfect that a whispered word carries to the very back row.

"To the right of the stage lay the cross, weighing 150 pounds, which must be carried for fifteen minutes on the way to Gethsemane, and that in a bowed position. Only a man whose muscles had been hardened by incessant work under winter snows, summer suns and mountain winds would be capable of so strenuous a task.

"This brought us to the question of the Crucifixion scene, about which there has been so much discussion in years gone by. The *Christ* must remain fastened to the Cross for twenty minutes, during which time the blood can not circulate freely. There is imminent danger of heart failure each time an actor essays this scene, and one single false movement during the impressive Descent from the Cross, whereby the blood would rush to the head too suddenly, would cost him his life.

"Zwinck, who in his well-known rôle of *Judas Iscariot* had the reputation of being an incarnate traitor, whereas in reality he was the soul of amiability, will not be in the cast this year. He is now seventy years old, fifty of which have been identified with the Passion Play—twice as *John*, the beloved disciple, and three times as *Judas*.

"Zwinck's daughter, who was the *Mary* of the 1910 festival, has since married, and as, according to Oberammergau traditions, all of the women's rôles must be taken by virgins, is no longer eligible for the rôle.

"One of the village tragedies occurred when *Mary Magdalene* realized her rôle in private life by giving birth to a child and was barred from participation in the festival.

"Any one who has taken the trouble to search the minds of these peasants can not fail to be imprest by their sincerity and genuine piety, and can only echo the wish that the 'Christus Drama'—the name the Oberammergauers give to the Passion Play—may this year be a veritable Feast of Reconciliation!"

A PRAYER FOR LANDLORDS

RAPACITY AMONG CERTAIN LANDLORDS is not limited to modern times, for, if we are to believe report, it was once so flagrant that suffering tenants had recourse to a prayer especially incorporated in the Anglican prayer-book beseeching that the hearts of the landlords be softened to the extent that they would be content with only a fair and reasonable profit. Whether because the prayers were answered and the burdens relieved, or because the landlords gained the ears of the bishops our informant doesn't know, but, at any rate, the prayer was long since discarded. Not so, it is complained, the profiteering. Looking over old newspaper clippings, he writes to the Montreal *Gazette*, Richard D. Harlan stumbled on one containing a copy of the "Prayer for Landlords," reputed to have been taken from the "Prayer Book of Edward VI," and to have been found among "Sundry Godly Prayers for Divers Purposes." While the prayer has disappeared from the modern

Photo from Kadel and Herbert News Service, New York.

BAVARIA'S MODERN ST. PETER.

Andreas Lang, who in the coming Passion Play will reenact the part played by the wavering disciple.

liturgies, the *Gazette's* correspondent thinks that it is as modern in its application as it is evidently ancient in origin, and hopefully presents its text:

"We heartily pray Thee to send Thy Holy Spirit into the hearts of them that possess the grounds and pastures of the earth, that they, remembering themselves to be Thy tenants, may not rack or stretch out the rents of their houses or lands, nor yet take unreasonable fines or moneys, after the manner of covetous worldlings, but may so let them out that the inhabitants thereof may be able to pay the rents and to live, and nourish their families and remember the poor.

"Give them grace also to consider that they, too, are but strangers and pilgrims in this world, having here no dwelling-place, but seeking one to come; that they, remembering the short

Photo from Kadel and Herbert News Service, New York.

ONE OF THE TWELVE IN NATIVE SETTING.

Alfred Bierling, who will soon be playing the part of St. John.

continuance of this life, may be content with that which is sufficient, and not join house to house and land to land, to the impoverishment of others, but may so behave themselves in letting their tenements, lands and pastures, that after this life they may be received into everlasting habitations. Amen."

What a poignant prayer for our own times! exclaims Mr. Harlan, himself a sufferer from the evil of which he complains. It is true, he says, that the law of "Supply and Demand" is generally referred to as inexorable. And yet it is not, or should not be, the only law governing the fixing of such a matter as rents. Moral rules, the writer holds, prescribe a duty which is not defined in law:

"With certain commodities, such as the luxuries one can do without, it may be proper for an owner or vendor to charge as much as he can get, in the interaction of supply and demand. But, in the case of the necessities of life, the law of 'Supply and Demand' ought surely to be modified by another standard, namely, 'What is a reasonable and fair return on one's investment?'

"Lands and houses are limited commodities; and a roof over one's head is one of the fundamental necessities of life. In these days of overcrowded cities and the shortage of houses, for a landlord to force the rent up to the maximum of what he can squeeze out of a tenant—far beyond the amount that is necessary to meet the taxes, insurance and repairs, and to leave a reasonable net income on the landlord's investment—is a wicked and wanton denial of that demand for 'Social Justice,' which, more and more, is coming to be one of the outstanding features and standards of that new civilization, for which the patriotic citizens of every free country are working."

STAGE STARS AND MORAL STANDARDS

DESPITE ADMIRATION for talent and success, whether on the stage or in the less advertised walks of life, "the happy home is still the ideal of ninety-nine per cent. of all the people," observes the Vancouver *Sunday Sun*, remarking regretfully that this statement can not be said to be true of the entertaining profession. Notoriety has its day and its following,

Photo by International.

HIS MASK OF TREASON DROPT.

Hugo Rutz, who takes the rôle of "Judas Iscariot" in the Oberammergau drama, is the village blacksmith in real life.

but, we are told, it is the great moral principles to which the majority of the people are anchored after all, and it is by them that the chief figures in public life, whatever their degree of fame, are judged and their worth to the community determined. "Any derogation from these standards is accepted only as a necessary compromise with undesirable conditions. Divorces are only tolerated; never approved." Caruso, we are reminded, held his kingdom until his death. Mme. Jeritza "has outclassed all the great singers of the present day. She has first the voice; second, the beautiful stage presence, and, third, no divorce record so far as she has gone." Yet there are people in position of great public attention who "do not realize the extent to which a hold on the public esteem and affection is lost by a divorce suit, with its wealth of depressing and unromantic detail," that "the belief that marriage holds the married pair until death shall part them is still the fundamental belief of the English-speaking peoples." Therefore, says this Western paper, "to an actress, and to an actor, a good name in all matters of morality and of domestic fidelity is better than riches." Then after naming a grand opera star who "lost her hold on the public by announcing domestic troubles," and mentioning a screen star who "has been cast out of her Movie Throne by her unfortunate trifling with marriage laws," the writer proceeds:

"But the great value of unimpeachable moral and domestic standing is not realized in the entertaining professions. They allow a few to remain in leading positions who believe it possible to succeed by talent alone; arrogating to themselves a freedom akin to license in their private lives. The results are suicidal.

"Talent without character is a broken reed. Most of the rank and file of the entertaining professions have character as well as talent; but as success comes there is a disregard of character.

"Domestic irregularities are insults to a home-loving public; and a public insulted is a public alienated; changed from a sympathetic into an unsympathetic audience.

"The most notable characteristic of stage people as a class is the fact that once they have attained the full height of success they risk the entire results of all their study, work and talent, by foolishly and needlessly insulting their public along lines of moral and domestic irregularities. Thus they involve the whole rank and file of the profession in public criticism.

"You can fight the public along any political or religious line and still hold respect and esteem; still be received back when your beliefs return to a conformity with those of the public mind.

"But a moral lapse, or a domestic lapse, on the part of a public character is never forgiven or forgotten. There is no coming back to a state of regained moral standard, because the public believes that a moral standard once lost is never regained."

DARWINISM IN THE SCHOOLS

DARWIN'S FAMILY TREE is being severely tossed about by the winds of theological controversy, and in Kentucky the other day it came very near to being uprooted altogether when a bill to bar the teaching of the theory of evolution in any of the tax-supported institutions of that State failed of passage in the Legislature by the narrow margin of only one vote. Tho the fight against the much discust theory is apparently lost in the Blue Grass State, it is not relinquished elsewhere, and in New York, according to newspaper report, the Rev. John Roach Straton, a prominent Baptist pastor, has announced that as a member of the executive committee of the Fundamentalist Movement he will seek to bar the Darwinian theory from New York's school curriculum.

Chief among the opponents of the theory of evolution is William Jennings Bryan, who, from the public platform and the printed forum, has attacked it as being no more than a worthless guess and has dilated extensively on the dangers to religion and morals he believes will follow if it is taught in school and college. On the other hand, scholars, preachers and public men throughout the country have called the attempt thus to oust Darwinism from the schools archaic and freakish, dishonoring to God, un-American, and intellectual suicide; and have declared, according to the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, that the passage of the bill would mark Kentucky as a community of reactionaries and make the State the laughing stock of the world. It is said to be bad enough that Wilbur Glenn Voliva, successor of the late John Alexander Dowie as overseer of Zion City, Illinois, and head of the Christian Apostolic Church, has issued orders that the Zion City school children must be taught that the earth is flat. According to Overseer Voliva's theory, the sky is a dome of solid material whose edges "rest on the wall of ice which surrounds the flat world to keep foolhardy mariners from tumbling over the edge." As for the stars, they are "points of light, that is all. They are not worlds, they are not suns. So-called science is a lot of silly rot, and so is so-called medical science and all the rest of their so-called sciences."

The attempt to run Darwin out of Kentucky schools was brought to a head when Mr. Bryan toured the State and then appeared before its Legislature with a prepared attack against the theory of evolution. A bill was introduced making it illegal to teach in any tax-supported schools "Darwinism, atheism, agnosticism, or the theory of evolution in so far as it pertains to the origin of man." Supporters of the bill—eventually defeated by a vote of 42 to 41—maintained that instruction in "Darwinism" could lead only to the destruction of faith in God, tho true religion, says the Indianapolis *News*, has nothing to fear from free investigation of the processes of life. "By such investigation it will be discovered that religion itself is a scientific fact and that the Founder of Christianity has stood and can stand the most searching light of criticism. Instead of removing God from the universe, evolution shows Him to be now and always in the universe."

Mr. Bryan argues, however, that the theory of evolution "naturally leads to agnosticism, and, if continued, finally to

atheism." The theory is only a "guess," he maintains in an article in the New York *Times*, because "it has not one syllable in the Bible to support it," because "neither Darwin nor his supporters have been able to find a fact in the universe to support their hypothesis," and because it "is not only without foundation, but it compels its believers to resort to explanations that are more absurd than anything found in the 'Arabian Nights.'" The real question, insists Mr. Bryan, is, "Did God use evolution as His plan? If it could be shown that man, instead of being made in the image of God, is a development of beasts, we would have to accept it, regardless of its effect, for truth is truth and must prevail. But when there is no proof, we have a right to consider the effect of the acceptance of an unsupported hypothesis." The Bible has been excluded from the schools in many places on the ground that religion should not be taught by those paid by public taxation, observes Mr. Bryan; and if this doctrine is sound, he argues, "what right have the enemies of religion to teach irreligion in the public schools? If the Bible can not be taught, why should Christian taxpayers permit the teaching of guesses that make the Bible a lie? A teacher might just as well write over the door of his room, 'Leave Christianity behind you, all ye who enter here,' as to ask his students to accept an hypothesis directly and irreconcilably antagonistic to the Bible." Moreover:

"Our opponents are not fair. When we find fault with the teaching of Darwin's unsupported hypothesis, they talk about Copernicus and Galileo and ask whether we shall exclude science and return to the Dark Ages. Their evasion is a confession of weakness. We do not ask for the exclusion of any scientific truth, but we do protest against an atheist teacher being allowed to blow his guesses in the face of the student. The Christians who want to teach religion in their schools furnish the money for denominational institutions. If atheists want to teach atheism, why do they not build their own schools and employ their own teachers? If a man really believes that he has brute blood in him, he can teach that to his children at home or he can send them to atheistic schools, where his children will not be in danger of losing their brute philosophy, but why should he be allowed to deal with other people's children as if they were little monkeys?

"We stamp upon our coins 'In God We Trust'; we administer to witnesses an oath in which God's name appears; our President takes his oath of office upon the Bible. Is it fanatical to suggest that public taxes should not be employed for the purpose of undermining the nation's God? When we defend the Mosaic account of man's creation and contend that man has no brute blood in him, but was made in God's image by separate act and placed on earth to carry out a divine decree, we are defending the God of the Jews as well as the God of the Gentiles; the God of the Catholics as well as the God of the Protestants. We believe that faith in a Supreme Being is essential to civilization as well as to religion and that abandonment of God means ruin to the world and chaos to society.

"Let these believers in 'the tree man' come down out of the trees and meet the issue. Let them defend the teaching of agnosticism or atheism if they dare. If they deny that the natural tendency of Darwinism is to lead many to a denial of God, let them frankly point out the portions of the Bible which they regard as consistent with Darwinism, or evolution applied to man. They weaken faith in God, discourage prayer, raise doubt as to a future life, reduce Christ to the stature of a man, and make the Bible a 'scrap of paper.' As religion is the only basis of morals, it is time for Christians to protect religion from its most insidious enemy."

Educators and religious leaders all over the country were up in arms immediately when the proposed Kentucky anti-evolution bill was noised abroad, and numerous telegrams were sent to President Frank L. McVey, of the University of Kentucky, in response to his request for opinions on the proposed measure. Such an act, wrote Dr. Lyman Abbott, editor of *The Outlook* (New York), "would be fatal to the best interests of pupils in any school in which it could be enforced. Evolution is correctly defined by John Fiske as God's way of doing things. Practically all scientists hold it and most colleges teach it in some form." "To prohibit the scientific teaching of the facts of evolution would involve adopting the intellectual attitude of the twelfth century," declared Dr. James R. Angell, president of Yale University. "It is a proposition which could not be seriously entertained by any really intelligent person." Prohibiting the teaching of evolution, said President A. Lawrence Lowell, of Harvard University, "is antediluvian folly," and Dr. Charles S. McFarland, General Secretary of the Federal Council of

Photo by International.

EX-JUDAS, "THE SOUL OF AMIABILITY."

Johann Zwinck, once "Judas Iscariot," and his daughter, who is married, and thus ineligible to resume her role of 1910 as "Mary."

Churches of Christ in America, declared that "any attempt to impose legislative restrictions on the teachers of science is contrary to all the principles on which the American Republic has been founded." Mr. Bryan, for whose "intense religious spirit" it has "the highest respect, is one of those persons," says the *Rocky Mountain News*, "who are trying to turn back the clock in the domain of religious thought." "If children be taught that religious faith is necessarily tied to theories of verbal inspiration of the Scriptures and the special creation by Divine fiat of each of the many species of life on this planet, it will not be surprizing if shipwreck be made of their faith when they begin to face the facts of history and science. . . . Science has not shaken the fact of Christ. Scholarship has only helped to make it stand out more clearly. As the years pass and the complexities of living multiply, with increasing sense of common responsibility for the welfare of mankind, the conviction deepens in the souls of men that if we would be saved we must seek and find the way of God, and that in Jesus Christ we have the only certain leader in that way." The truth is, says the *Western Christian Advocate* (Methodist), that Christian thinkers have taken over the theory of evolution "and adopted it as one of the greatest doctrines used to-day in support of the Christian theory." But the *Catholic Standard and Times* (Philadelphia) thinks that the scientific doctrine has not been proven and that, therefore, it would be unfair to use it in a course of instruction. "Fit matter for teaching in schools is the certainly established truth and nothing else. The school can not be made the playground for scientific controversies. These must be confined to the circles that are able to appreciate the nice distinction between a mere hypothesis and a firmly ascertained truth. For that reason Darwinism has no place in our schools. The specific form of evolution which it teaches has been entirely discredited."

CURRENT - POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department cannot be returned.

THE *Lyric West* (Los Angeles) celebrates its first year with the March number. We have found poems to quote in several numbers, and take the two following from the March issue. Here are two views of women of the West, the first is more naturally a man's view; the second is by the winner of the *Nation* prize, whose poem we quoted a few weeks ago.

THE GIRL OF THE LONELINESS

By Elliott C. Lincoln

Far from the traveled roads of men our dim trails wind away;
Through the cold, thin silence of hills we go, we watch the shimmering desert flow,
By the nameless streams our campfires glow when the evening mists rise gray.

And we, the wanderers, journey alone as the months and the years drift by.
Sons of old Ishmael, unafraid, pledged men sworn to the love of a maid.
To the Girl of the Loneliness we have paid the vows that hold till we die.

To me she comes in a silver song of jingling bit and spur;
Through sunny weather, and cold star-shine, and pitch-black nights when storm winds whine,
I have felt the touch of her knee on mine, as I rode the trail with her.

And her low sweet laughter gladdens me like the sound of a stream in spring,
And the silken folds of her kerchief float caressingly at her warm white throat,
And the light in her grave eyes echoes the note of her lips' soft welcoming.

Out from the waste lands of the earth we sunburned men come back
With never a word of her winsome face, and tarry awhile, and then retrace
Our eager ways to a trysting-place far off from the trodden track.
She is older than history, younger than dawn; she is loyal, and brave and gay.
She has brightened the trail for a million men, the stern, unshaven, homeless men,
Those rugged, useless, wandering men who travel the lonely way.

MONTANA WIVES

Horizons

By Gwendolen Haste

I had to laugh,
For when she said it we were sitting by the door,
And straight down was the Fork
Twisting and turning and gleaming in the sun.
And then your eyes carried across to the purple bench beyond the river
With the Beartooth Mountains fairly screaming with light and blue and snow,
And fold and turn of rimrock and prairie as far as your eye could go
And she says "Dear Laura, sometimes I feel so sorry for you,
Shut away from everything—eating out your heart with loneliness.
When I think of my own full life I wish that you could share it.
Just pray for happier days to come and bear it."

She goes back to Billings to her white stucco house,
And looks through net curtains at another white stucco house,
And a brick house,
And a yellow frame house,
And six trimmed poplar trees,
And little squares of shaved grass.

Oh dear, she stared at me like I was daft
I couldn't help it! I just laughed and laughed!

The China Review (New York) prints this with apparent approval, tho the spokesman for modern China is not a native son. There is none of the quietism of old China, but something that might be taken for the alertness of Young China.

CATHAY TODAY

By Thomas Grant Springer

Over the dying Dragon drifts ancestral dust,
Stifling the ghosts that haunt the Sons of Han.
Our ancient swords are brittle now with rust,
The swords that once opposed great Kublai Khan.

The West that came into the dream-bound East
Returns to us the unknown gifts we gave,
And now, of languorous lethargy relieved,
An infant rises from the giant's grave.

Even as "China's Sorrow" eats away,
The yellow soil of our denuded hills,
In a fierce torrent naught can dam or stay
The flood is rising of our combined wills.

Look to your problems, nations of the West,
Our own were marshalled lately at Nankin.
Where once the Manchu brooded and oppressed
There did our real awakening begin.

Perhaps again will fierce Taipings arise,
Beware to interfere with our own strife.
On Flanders Field your unsolved problem lies.
The East is slowly stirring with new life.

We take your gifts and mould them to our need,
We ask but peace for our Celestial land.
Your Christ preached peace and banishment of greed,
And our Great Sage gave us the same command.

It may have been a confessional poem of Rupert Brooke that set this writer off on a similar vein; but the analogy stops there and we have a thought more compact and homogeneous than his. This is in the March *Atlantic:*

CLEARNESS

By Fannie Stearns Gifford

I have loved clearness. Sea-tide over shoal—
Sky before sunrise, purer than its star—
Green light of ferns—a spring's steep silvery bowl—
Blue halo of a candle-flame—the far
White emptiness round midnight moons

All these
I have loved, hoarding. And clear simple minds—
Children with thoughts they do not know are dreams—
Men with straight eyes that no bad shadow blinds—
Women whose laughter has no barb. It seems
Such are most precious of Life's largesses.

Only the blurred and tangled things I fear.
O Death, I shall not care how strange you seem
How far from Life—if you are only clear:
Not the sick crowded darkness of a dream,
But clear—clear—clear—like dawn's cold verities!

Not a sparrow falleth but some notice is aroused, this one has the added grace of a benediction from St. Francis. We find it in Chesterton's paper *The New Witness* (London).

ST. FRANCIS OF ASSISI

By Amy Clarke

He lingered by a sparrow dead
Outside the city gate;
"Commend me to our Sister Death
And say she tarries late."

"Ah, gentle brother! when her hand
Was kindly on thee laid"—
He strewed the red leaves once and twice
"Perchance thou wast afraid."

He kneeled and signed the cross above
The body where it lay;
"Christ keep thee safe, as He has kept
His servant to this day!

"The birds that haunt with music round
Our Mother Mary's throne,
While I go still on pilgrimage,
Receive thee as their own."

He sighed and passed upon his way
With weary feet unshod;
"Thou fliest before me, little soul,
Already winged, to God."

Three poems published in *The Liberator* (New York) are described as "by Class War Prisoners" and their source as Leavenworth Prison. Whether the writers are still confined there or not is not stated. But they seem to have a remarkable quality:

FREEDOM

By Ralph Chaplin

Up on the lookout, in the wind and sleet;
Out in the woods of tamarack and pine;
Down in the hot slopes of the dripping mine,
We dreamed of you, and oh, the dream was sweet!
And now you bless the felon food we eat,
And make each iron cell a sacred shrine;
For when your love thrills in the blood like wine,
The very stones grow holy to our feet!

We shall be faithful, though we march with death,
And singing storm the battlements of wrong:
One's life is such a little thing to give:
So we shall fight as long as we have breath,—
Love in our hearts, and on our lips a song:
Without you it were better not to live!

TAPS

By Ralph Chaplin

The day is ended! Ghostly shadows creep
Along each dim-lit wall and corridor.
The bugle sounds as from some fairy shore,
Silvered with sadness, somnolent and deep.
Darkness and bars! God! Shall we curse or weep?
A last, lone pipe is tapped upon the floor;
A guard slams shut the heavy iron doors;
The day is ended—go to sleep—to sleep!

Three times it sounds—weird lullaby of doom—
Quivers and dies,—while fecund Night gives birth
To other days like this day that is done.
Does Morning really live, beyond the gloom—
This deep black pall that hangs upon the earth?
He fears the dark who dares to doubt the sun!

VESPERS

By Charles Ashleigh

The sun goes down, and on the grass
With silent feet the shadows pass.
The trees stand still in fragrant prayer:
Cool as a pearl is the twilight air;
Cool as God's breath, at the close of day,
On my heated soul the mild winds play
And I go to my iron-walled cell,
At the stroke of a tyrant bell.
"What have you hidden beneath your shirt?"
Suspiciously, my captors blurt.
My joy they can not understand.
"Oh, it's nothing that's contraband!"
All I have is a flower-washed heart,
Good medicine for my prison-smart—
A child-like heart that was born to-night
Just as the sun swam out of sight.
And all the night it will speak to me
Of a flower, a cloud and a flame-edged tree.

PERSONAL · GLIMPSES

O. HENRY AS LETTER-WRITER AND SKETCH-ARTIST

THERE ARE TWO WAYS OF ENCOUNTERING GENIUS away from the limelight—by handshake or by a letter. The handshake and exchange of words may be "eternally impressive," but they haven't the negotiable quality of letters, which can be passed on to others. A new series of letters by that effervescent genius who wrote under the name of O. Henry is introduced, with the foregoing genial generality, by their receiver, Mabel Wagnalls, who publishes them through Doubleday Page and Company. Her account of how the letters came to be written is given thus in the preface to her little volume:

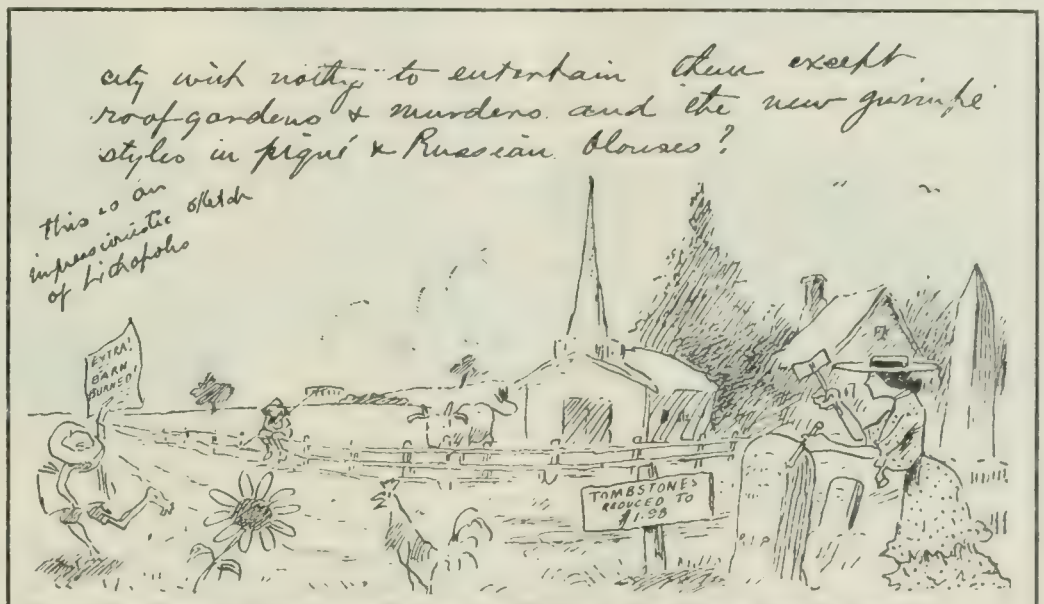
Some months before, I had read a story that greatly imprest me; it was "The Roads of Destiny." Not only was I imprest by the originality of the idea and style, but also by the originality of the author's name. Just "Henry" with an exclamation before it. I wondered how a writer could hope to be remembered with such a casual tagmark. What superb indifference to fame! Then, on second thought, I considered it a clever bid for fame—a name so coy as to be conspicuous. Then, on third thought, that Henry name began to stir up activities in other crevices of my brain. I had a great grandmother named Henry. Our family tree I had long since discovered to be sadly lacking in decorations. No stars or coronets hung on its boughs, nor even a horse-thief to vary the respectable monotony. Perhaps here was an offshoot I had missed—a Henry branch that might prove illustrious. I searched in "Who's Who?" and asked literary friends, but "O. Henry" was on no list of celebrities I could find. So I scribbled a few lines to his publisher, told who I was—or rather who my father was—and, as one publisher to another, so to speak, I begged to know whether O. Henry was man, woman, or wraith.

I mailed the missive—and forgot it.

Time—but why be prosaic? "The days," to quote from my favorite author, "with Sundays at their head, formed into hebdomadal squads, and the weeks, captained by the full moon, closed ranks into menstrual companies carrying Tempus Fugit on their banners."

By the time Thirty-fourth Street was displaying sport suits and parasols and the trunk stores were announcing instant removals, my mother and I made our annual visit to my grandmother's home in Lithopolis. You have possibly never heard of this town. Don't look for it on the map: it isn't there. And don't look for it from any railroad train window: it isn't there, either. Lithopolis stands alone—faithfully guarding an ancient stone quarry so long disused that no one knows when it last was drilled or blasted. Again let me say that Lithopolis stands alone, maintaining an aloofness, an exclusiveness, that is unmatched, I believe, by any other cluster of frame houses radiating around a one-block trading area of single-story shops. Not even the famous walled-in town of Rothenburg is so difficult to enter and so difficult to get out of after you're in. The daily mail-wagon was, at the time of our visits there, the sole public means of transit thither and thence; and likewise the one excitement of the day.

There are three hundred and fifty inhabitants in Lithopolis—never more, never less. The two hundred and eight houses it contains are kept in repair, and even rebuilt, but a new house is never added. Rather than do this people leave the town—or die. It is cheaper. . . . There is a millinery shop that cuddles close to the post-office, and just beyond the second lane sounds a blacksmith's shop. The hardware store plies a good trade in plows—and also deals in coffins. There are four churches to say prayers over the coffins when they are filled, and on the other street (there are only two) is the shop of a tombstone-maker (her name is Alta Jungkurth). And opposite to this shop stands the house and surrounding trees, the little garden and chicken corral of my eighty-year-old grandmother, whose mother had been born a Henry.



Sketches from "Letters to Lithopolis" by O. Henry to Mabel Wagnalls." Copyrighted by Doubleday Page & Co.

O. HENRY'S SKETCH OF A BUSY DAY IN LITHOPOLIS.

The lady tombstone maker and the boy carrying the extra about the burned barn, as well as the character shown in the cow, the church and the man with the hay-rake, may remind art critics of the similar sketches of John T. McCutcheon.

It was here that Miss Wagnalls received the first of a number of characteristic letters from the man whose fame was later to cross the country, and the seven seas beyond. He wrote:

NEW YORK,
June 9th, 1903.

MY DEAR MADAM:

The *Cosmopolitan Magazine* forwarded to me *yesterday* the little note you wrote on May 9th, in regard to some of the short stories I have been perpetrating upon the public. I do not know why they held your letter so long unless they thought it was a ms. submitted for publication, and finally decided to reject it—in which case I think they showed very poor taste and judgment.

I'm glad to be able to tell you that I am a man, and neither a woman nor a wraith. Still I couldn't exactly tell you why I'm glad, for there isn't anything nicer than a woman; and I have often thought, on certain occasions, that to be a wraith would be exceedingly jolly and convenient.

When you were looking for "O Henry" between the red covers of "Who's Who," I was probably between two gray saddle blankets on a Texas prairie listening to the moonlight sonata of the coyotes.

Since you have been so good as to speak nicely of my poor wares I will set down my autobiography. Here goes!

Texas cowboy. Lazy. Thought writing stories might be easier than "busting" broncos. Came to New York one year ago to earn bread, butter, jam, and possibly asparagus that way. Last week loaned an editor $20.

Please pardon the intrusion of finances, but I regard the transaction as an imperishable bay. Very few story-writers have done that. Not many of them have the money. By the time they get it, they know better.

I think that is all that is of interest. I don't like to talk about literature. Did you notice that teentsy-weentsy little "I"? That's the way I spell it. I have much more respect for a man who brands cattle than for one who writes pieces for the printer. Don't you? It doesn't seem quite like a man's work. But then, it's quite often a man's work to collect a cheque from some publications.

I was very glad to get your letter, even tho it comes as to a wraith or an impersonality. Why? Well, down in Texas we are sort of friendly, you know, and when we see a man five miles off, we holler at him "Hello, Bill!" In New York the folks—well—(I wish I could show you right here how the Mexicans shrug one shoulder). Your letter seemed to read like a faint

voice out of the chaparral calling: "Hello, Bill, you old flop-eared wraith, how're they comin'?" In Texas the folks freeze to you; in New York they freeze you. Sabe?

But I do not consider this a fault in New York. After one gets acquainted with the people they prove to be very agreeable and friendly. I have made a number of friends among the magazine men, whom I like very much.

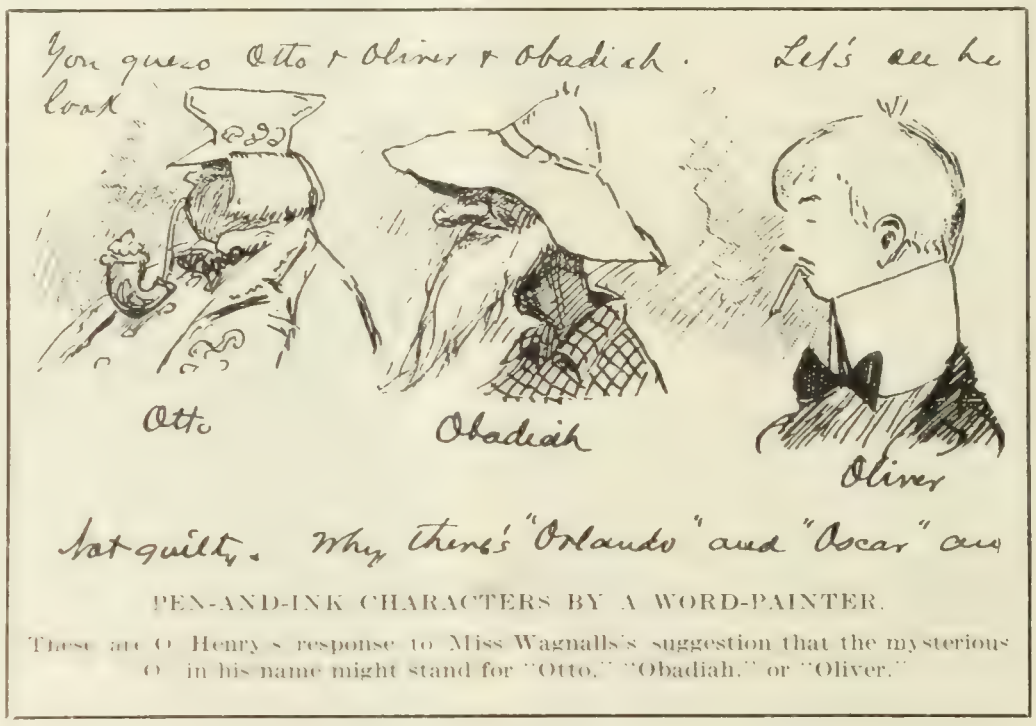
What a pity it is that a downtrodden scribbler can't manage to claim kinship with a publisher's family! 'Way down in Louisiana is where my "Henry" name came from. Can't you dig up an ancestor among the old Southern aristocracy so we can be cousins?

Do you know, Miss Wagnalls, what would be the proper procedure on this occasion if this happened to be Texas? I'll tell you. I'd get on my bronco and ride over to 15th Street and holler "Hello, folkses!" And your pa would come out and say: "Light and hitch, stranger"; and you would kill a chicken for supper, and we would all talk about literature and the price of cattle.

But as this is New York and not Texas I will only say I hope you will overlook the nonsense, and believe that I much appreciate your cheering letter. There are one or two stories that I think you have not seen that I would like to have your opinion of if you would let me submit them to you some time. I think the judgment of a normal, intelligent woman is superior to that of an editor in a great many instances.

Sincerely yours,
O. Henry.
47 West 24th Street.

Later, assisted by Miss Wagnalls's bits of epistolary description, O. Henry drew the "impersonistic sketch of Lithopolis" reproduced herewith. His sketching, it might be observed, has something of the quality, at once racy, humorous, romantic and naturalistic, of his writing. Quite as lively is the series of character portraits, inspired by Miss Wagnalls's guess at what the "O." in his name might stand for.



PEN-AND-INK CHARACTERS BY A WORD-PAINTER.

These are O. Henry's response to Miss Wagnalls's suggestion that the mysterious "O." in his name might stand for "Otto," "Obadiah," or "Oliver."

While he sat in his garret "nibbling at my crust (softened by a little dry Sauterne) and battling with the wolf at the door—(he's trying to get out—don't like it inside)," he wrote of Lithopolis:

Lemme see! Fairfield County—that's over across the "crick," isn't it, just this side of the woods? And Lithopolis—wait a minute—I b'lieve I've heard of——. No, it wasn't the town—I guess it was a new S3 shoe or a trotting horse I was thinking of. (The whole paragraph was inspired by envy. I know it's peaceful & lovely & rural and restful out there. "Lost in Lithopolis; or Lolling among the Lotuses—not to mention the Lima Beans." 'Twould make a summer drama that would snow "The Old Homestead" under—paper snow, of course.) . . .

I think Fate has been unjustly kind to you in the bestowal of favors. You are revelling in rural felicity and eggs and country air and scenery. That should be enough to satisfy any one. And yet with all those blessings heaped at your feet you are accorded the additional privilege of having witnessed the thrilling destruction of Bart Kramer's barn by the fire demon. It is not fair. Isn't a holiday enough for you without your demanding holocausts, too? Tho denied the spectacle myself, I can imagine the exciting scene—the lurid flames lighting up the lurid heavens with their lurid glare, and Bart rarin' and chargin' around trying to rescue the buggy harness and the settin'-hen. In such supreme moments do you never give a thought to the unfortunates cooped up in the city with nothing to entertain them except roof gardens & murders and the new guimpe styles in pique & Russian blouses?

I'm awfully obliged for the nice things you said about my little old stories. I don't think very much of 'em myself, but it sounds kind of friendly, anyway. The only line in which I am convinced that I am truly great is in Art. This you can see for yourself. I once illustrated a book for a Texas writer. When he saw the pictures he tore up his MS. and threw it into the Colorado River. That's a fact.

I suppose this nonsense of mine is getting to be a nuisance by this time. But I really am not able to take things solemnly. The whole business—life, literature, operas, philosophy & shirt-waists—is a kind of a joke, isn't it? I reckon that riding around on a pony on the Texas prairies thinking about the beans and barbecued beef we're going to have for supper is about as good as anything. When the illusions go the best thing to do is to take it good-humoredly. So, there's some philosophy for you. It isn't solid enough to keep you awake after the frogs begin to croak in Lithopolis.

In another letter he suggests that he would like to hear more of Lithopolis, and inquires: "How are the Domineck chickens getting along, and has your grandmother had the fence painted this spring?" However, New York, at this time was not treating him badly. He was beginning to attract attention. "Sometimes I get tired of New York," he admits—

And want to be where I can holler "Hello, Aunt Emily!" to the mayor's wife, and go back of the counter in the post-office with a sort of Lithopolitan insouciance and freedom. The other night I went up to the Madison Square post-office and sat on the steps for two hours. Do you know, that postmaster never even came out and said "how's tricks," much less joining in for a social chat. Everybody is so stiff in New York. But I hardly think I'll leave this year. I've got the editor men chasing me for stuff now, and I want to work 'em a while longer.

There are many other letters, all of them rich in whimsies, philosophy, and genial human nature, in this little volume of "Letters to Lithopolis, from O. Henry to Mabel Wagnalls." They are rounded with Miss Wagnalls's poignant description of the author's funeral. "We went to O. Henry's funeral, my mother and I," she writes:

We had read in the papers of his passing, and had noted the hour and the place; a fitting place it was—the Little Church Around the Corner—the Church of the Strangers, as it sometimes is called. We supposed there would be a large crowd; probably cards of admission would be required. We had none, but we went, intending to stand on the curb, if need be, to pay our last deference to one of America's Immortals. But no crowd edged the curb; we saw a few carriages and a small group at the door that somehow was far from funereal in appearance. On entering the vestibule, we were accosted with a question. So certain were we it must be a request for a card that for a moment we were uncomprehending—and good reason there was for our dismay. We had heard the strangest question ever worded, I believe, at chancel door since the cross of Christ stood over it:

"Have you come for the wedding or the funeral?"

Somehow it was a phrase that stabbed to the heart, tho we soon understood, of course, that a mistake had been made in the time set for the two ceremonies. The wedding-party was already there, but it was decided to hold the funeral first. So a few of us—astonishingly few, unbelievably few—sat forward in the dim nave—while a brief—a very brief—little service was read over the still form of one whose tireless hand had penned pages of truth, humor, and philosophy that will live as long as the foundation-stones of our Hall of Fame endure.

One felt a hurried pulse through all the service, and as the cortège passed out a flower or two fell from the casket and we knew that soon the bridal train would be brushing them aside.

We'll limit our arms, build cities and farms,
And flourish in strength and vigor.
For our greatest wealth is our jolly good health—
It's the nation's best bet to grow bigger.

General Health commands—

Eat a plate of good, hot soup at least once every day! It will act as the healthiest kind of stimulant to your appetite, nourish you, make you take greater pleasure in all your food, strengthen your digestion and improve your general health.

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has a delightfully tonic, bracing effect on your appetite that you will notice from the very first taste of it. Plump, meaty, full-ripe tomatoes give all their lusciousness to this soup—just the tomato juices and fruity parts in a fine puree, made even richer by velvet creamery butter, tasty herbs and dainty spices.

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LOOK FOR THE RED AND WHITE LABEL

A GENTLEMAN UNAFRAID—NAME UNKNOWN

THE WIRELESS OPERATOR OF THE *GRONTOFT*, a little Norwegian freighter that sank without trace on March 2, left the record of his heroism in "a series of Homeric pleasantries which may still be dimpling the ether of interstellar space with their ripples." He was doomed, and he knew it, but he met death with a smile on his lips. His last wireless call to the ship that was floundering through the raging storm, helpless to reach the sinking *Grontoft* in time to be of service, was the Norwegian toast, "Skoal!" This indication that he was of the old Viking breed followed a series of jests that have an American tang. None of the journalists who paid him a last tribute knows where he hailed from, no one knows even his name, and yet he will be remembered. To quote from an appreciative account in the New York *Tribune*:

Until 10 A. M. March 2, he was an undistinguished member of that adventurous company of youths who perch on heaving hurricane decks the world around with receivers clamped to their heads, while their jests and gossip ride the ether waves. His body, with those of the nineteen others aboard the *Grontoft*, has an unmarked grave about 700 miles off Cape Race, but while the wireless bears tidings of tragedy and heroism across the seas, his fame will be remembered by the craft and the manner of his death.

One of the fiercest gales of a ferocious winter was lashing the Atlantic, burying mighty liners beneath mountains of water. The *Esthonia* was laboring westward toward Cape Race, still 700 miles away. At 10 A. M. Edward Hanson, braced at his table in the wireless operator's quarters, caught an S. O. S.

It was from the *Grontoft*, bound from Norfolk to Esbjerg, now unmanageable and at the mercy of the storm. The call for help was sent in stereotyped form and included, as regulations require, the position of the *Grontoft*, which was forty-eight miles northeast of the *Esthonia*, almost in the wind's eye.

When he reached the end of the form message the *Grontoft's* operator kept right on talking, however, starting a series of Homeric pleasantries which may still be dimpling the ether of interstellar space with their ripples.

"God pity the boys at sea such a night as this," quoth the dauntless operator of the floundering freighter. "The old man thinks it might breeze up by night."

He paused, and above the gale the ether pulsated to the swift response of Hanson that the message had been received. Hanson flung the receiver on the table and notified Captain Hans Jorgenson of the S. O. S. The Cunard-Anchor liner *Cameronia* also had picked it up, but the *Cameronia* was 200 miles away and had just been swept from bow to stern by the biggest wave its skipper, Captain Blakie, had seen in thirty-five years at sea. He said, when his ship got in yesterday, that it was forty feet high and about 300 feet from slope to slope.

It was up to the *Esthonia*, and Captain Jorgenson did not hesitate, altho it seemed a sheer impossibility to come about in such a storm. The vessel trembled at the shock of the waves which caught it broadside on, rolled sickeningly in the trough and edged into the teeth of the wind, shivering to the racing of the screw as a huge comber that had seemed about to slip over the rail, heaved at the keel instead.

"Tell him that we are on the way to help him," said Captain Jorgenson to Hanson.

The operator did so. At the rate the *Esthonia* had been traveling, it should reach the vicinity of the *Grontoft* about four P. M., but four miles was all the staggering steamship could make in the first hour on the new course. The engines were driving ahead under forced draft, but the wind and waves exerted tremendous pressure and at intervals the screw was hoisted clear of the water while the vessel trembled and lost headway.

Another S. O. S. was received from the *Grontoft* at eleven o'clock. When he had sent it, the freighter's wireless operator remarked to the universe:

"Well, the steward is making sandwiches for the lifeboats. Looks like we were going on a picnic."

This in the face of a storm in which no small boat could survive five minutes, even if it reached the water right side up!

The *Esthonia* drove on at a better pace now and Hanson sent an encouraging message to the operator of the *Grontoft*. At 11:30 the skipper of that doomed vessel having other things than the wireless to occupy his mind, his operator took up the conversation on his own hook.

"The old wagon has a list like a rundown heel," he confided to Hanson with the utmost cheerfulness. "This is no weather to be out without an umbrella."

"Hold on; we'll be alongside soon," was the rejoinder of Hanson, who was unable to view the situation with the equanimity of his confrère.

Silence settled down in the ether except for occasional mutterings from far-off operators, who gave astounding statistics as to the height and breadth of waves they had observed and wanted Hanson to tell them what his square-headed skipper thought he could do in such a sea if he did find the *Grontoft*.

Hanson was in no mood for such comments, and made no answer. He was waiting for the next message from the blithe lad on the upper deck of the *Grontoft*. It came at 12:10 dictated by the captain of the freighter.

"We are sinking stern first," it ran. "The decks are awash. The boats are smashed. Can't hold out any longer."

The man who sent it seemed to feel that it was slightly out of tune. He wished to make it clear that it was the skipper's message, not his.

"The skipper dictated that," said he to Hanson. "He ought to know.

"Where did I put my hat? Sorry we couldn't wait for you. Pressing business elsewhere. Skoal!"

That was the end. The operator, alone in his deckhouse, and his fellows, clinging to the rails or the derrick mast, at the wheel or fleeing from the flooded depths of the engine-room, went to the pressing business—elsewhere. Not so much as a bit of wreckage was visible in the turmoil of waters when the *Esthonia* reached the spot at 4:10 P. M.

MR. ARTHUR JAMES BALFOUR "FALLS" FOR A TITLE

"OH, WHAT A FALL WAS THERE, MY COUNTRYMEN!" fairly sums up, in so far as may be judged by the reports that have reached this country, British feelings aroused by the popular Mr. Balfour's acceptance of the Order of the Garter, which includes a title. As with Cæsar, the decoration had thrice been offered to him before, and he had thrice refused. So sure were his friends and acquaintances in the diplomatic world of his continued refusal that almost coincidentally with the announcement of his acceptance, Cunliffe-Owen, veteran English journalist and diplomat, published a long article in the New York *Times*, explaining why Mr. Balfour would feel it incumbent on himself to continue a plain "Mister." There is thus presented, to the gaze of titleless America, the spectacle of a British public, where titles are supposedly held in esteem, shaken with regret because one of the leading statesmen of the age should so have lowered himself as to become a "Sir." "Acceptance of the Order of the Garter by Arthur J. Balfour," reports the *Tribune's* London Bureau, "is lamented by the British press because it forces this popular statesman to assume knighthood." From other sources it appears that knighthood has become so generally looked upon as the payment for a sizeable campaign contribution that it is no longer respected as much as formerly. At any rate, reports the London correspondent of the New York *Tribune:*

So fond are the British people of thinking of their chief delegate at the Washington Armament Limitation Conference as the "Great Commoner" that they almost regret this honor. It is almost a parallel to the case of Benjamin Disraeli.

"It will take us a long time to get accustomed to Mr. Balfour in the strange guise of Sir Arthur," remarks *The Star*. "Frankly, we grieve at the honor of knighthood conferred on him because in our view the title of Mister, in its simplicity and its dignity, becomes the great man better. We congratulate him sadly."

"It is a little strange, to call 'A. J.' Sir Arthur," says *The Evening Standard*.

"We will lose in Sir Arthur something of that honorable plainness which makes Mr. Balfour distinguished," says *The Pall Mall Gazette*.

"It will be a strange experience for the House of Commons to find a veteran statesman among the ranks of its various knights," says *The Evening News*.

However, intimates a special cable to the New York *Times*, Sir Arthur will struggle along under his new honor, especially since—

The Order of the Garter is the highest honor in the gift of the British Sovereign. There have been few commoners appointed

THE STRANGER AT THE GATE

In the feudal days of old, when cities were armed camps, when the stranger was an enemy until he proved himself a friend, the merchant who came from one city to another was challenged at the gate.

Today, by thousands, to every city in the land, come the salesmen of manufacturers in distant places. There are no walls of stone to bar their entrance; no city gates where sentries challenge. But there are other gates within the city; there are other walls than walls of stone.

What salesman does not know the little gate that leads the way—or bars it—to the inner office of the buyer? What salesman does not know that important moment when his card goes in—and he waits the word? And if his product is unknown—how often he is halted at the gate!

Then the gates of the homes—the millions of homes—in cities and towns and villages, and on the farms, where dwell the people. Of these there are so many that the manufacturer cannot send his salesmen to them; yet the success or failure of his product hangs upon its reception at these gates. And here again, the unknown product is challenged, while the gates swing wide for the known.

In the old days there were certain illustrious persons upon whom was conferred a key to the city, symbolizing the good-will of the inhabitants and betokening that all places were open to them. Today, in the world of industry, there are those who hold a similar key. They are the ones who know the power of advertising.

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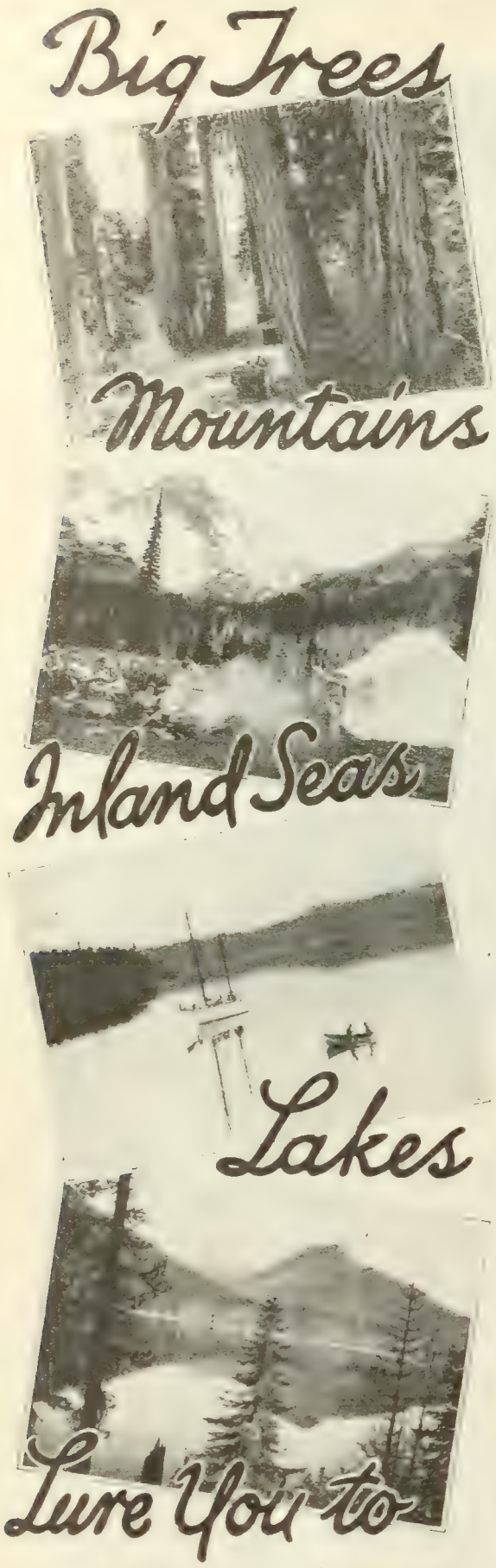

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Fish, hike, climb, motor, toboggan, ski, canoe, swim, sail, golf—or just rest. Everything is here, the greatest out-of-doors country and absolutely the best out-of-doors climate in the world.

Come by train or motor. Six transcontinental railroads, with special summer rates, and the open road and a wonderland en route for the motorist.

Maximum temperature Seattle, 1921—80 degrees. Average maximum summer months' temperature for 6 years—71 degrees.

Send for "The Charmed Land" booklet now, and mail direct to the Chamber's tourist bureau, 702 Dexter Avenue, Seattle.

Seattle Chamber of Commerce

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

Judge Endicott of Salem, Mass., Secretary of the Navy in the first Cleveland Administration), was urged by King George to accept an earldom in her own right, in recognition of the great services of her lamented husband—in recognition, too, of the touching care with which she had nursed him throughout his closing years, after he had been overtaken by infirmities that rendered him as helpless as a child, but which left his brain clear, and his mind of a master statesman unclouded. That she thus prolonged his life for the service of the nation, and lightened the eventide of his days by her unvarying cheerfulness and sunny disposition, won for her the gratitude of all his friends and admirers, including that of the King and Queen.

But she declined the proffered earldom—the only one ever offered to a woman of American birth by the British Crown—pleading that since "fighting Joe" had not seen fit to accept the peerages offered to him in turn by three British sovereigns, she, as his widow, felt that she would be deferring to his views, by adopting a similar course, and by following his example.

A "DON OF DREAMS"—AND OTHER TROUBLES

TOO much imagination was one of the several difficulties against which Herman Heinze had to contend. Herman, as explained by William J. Flynn, former chief of the United States Secret Service, dreamed of various important inventions and artistic attainments. He felt sure, for instance, that he could put on the market a helicopter that would render all present flying-machines obsolete, given only a small amount of money to finance his invention. His imagination thus was more or less directly responsible for his manufacture of American half-dollars from Mexican silver dollars, and his artistic ability enabled him to produce a coin almost as good as the United States Mint's best product. A long, hard chase by government agents finally wound up in his capture in the Ramapo Hills of New Jersey, and in a prison term, which he accepted like an artist, a philosopher and a gentleman. He is one of the several cases which Chief Flynn tells about in a series of stories running in the New York *Herald*. Herman is now out of jail, and such a large amount of assorted imagination is carried around in his head that, writes the former Secret Service Chief—

There is a meager possibility that one of these nights the Metropolitan Opera Company will produce an opera unlike anything it has ever sung. I say that the possibility is a meager one, but I've come across such amazing things while hunting crooks that I'm prepared for the shock, no matter whence it comes.

I can see the announcements of the new opera—the "Fall of Jericho" or "Daniel and the Lions," score and libretto by none other than Herman Heinze. Four or five acts of it, with lots of tenors and magnificent orchestral effects. Probably Herman would have a band in the pit instead of an orchestra. It is not improbable that Herman would sing all the parts himself. Herman would try anything any number of times if not restrained.

Wonder what has become of Herman since he left Sing Sing? We had a fearful time getting him in there. Possibly it will not be an opera that will announce Herman Heinze's return. It may be a portable bridge made of aluminum and long enough and strong enough to take all the traffic that crosses the East River. Herman was rather keen about portable bridges. As I recall it he had a bridge that would even span the Hudson. This bridge could be moved up and down the river to suit traffic. If there was great call for it at Fourteenth Street at noon, let's say, it would simply move to Fourteenth Street and mechanically extend itself or shorten itself to span the river at that point. At two o'clock the traffic at Chambers Street might be enormous. Simple. Merely pull a lever and throw in a switch or so and the Heinze bridge would plow down to Chambers Street and connect the two shores.

Herman was a thinker, a poet, a romanticist. It was too much, all this, for one man. It got him into no end of trouble.

It was Herman's airship that fetched his downfall. The opera and the bridge, as much as he cherished them as dreams, could wait. After all, there was a limited audience for opera; and a bridge, by the same token, was a bridge—a common enough thing. Later on there would be time for bridges. Let the world struggle along with its clumsy steel spans. Good enough for it, at that.

It is true that Herman tried to sell his opera, but the music-loving public was at that time balking at the ultra-modern school. Strauss was yet to come, but folks were preparing for him. One thing at a time. The public would never stand for Strauss and Heinze simultaneously. Fancy the first singing of "Elektra" with the "Fall of Jericho" being produced in a neighboring theater at the same hour, and New York's police force numbering only 10,000, as it did at the time!

So the world has never heard Herman Heinze orchestrated and warbled.

It may be Herman Heinze's patent airship on which he will ride to fame once more. As I have said, it was this very airship that accomplished his ultimate collapse. Somewhere in the archives of the Treasury Department they may have the plans of Heinze's Homemade Helicopter. He told us it antedated Orville Wright's by ten years, and that the only reason monuments were not being erected to him instead of Mr. Wright was that Mr. Wright was a business man who knew how to induce capital to finance him, whereas he, Herman Heinze, was an artist miserably futile at commerce.

It is fair enough to say that whatever else Heinze's flying-machine lacked, it was guiltless of lack of originality. Nothing quite like it has been seen. I never saw it fly, in as much as my acquaintance with it was limited to the plans and its picture, drawn, of course, by its inventor.

As far as I was able to discern it performed on the principle of all helicopters—a flying-machine sustained and propelled by one or more air screws on vertical axes. Herman's had four screws. The pilot sat on a high seat manipulating two levers. There was nothing of the machine over his head. There was nothing immediately in front of him, nor in back of him, nor on either side of him. It was as tho he was

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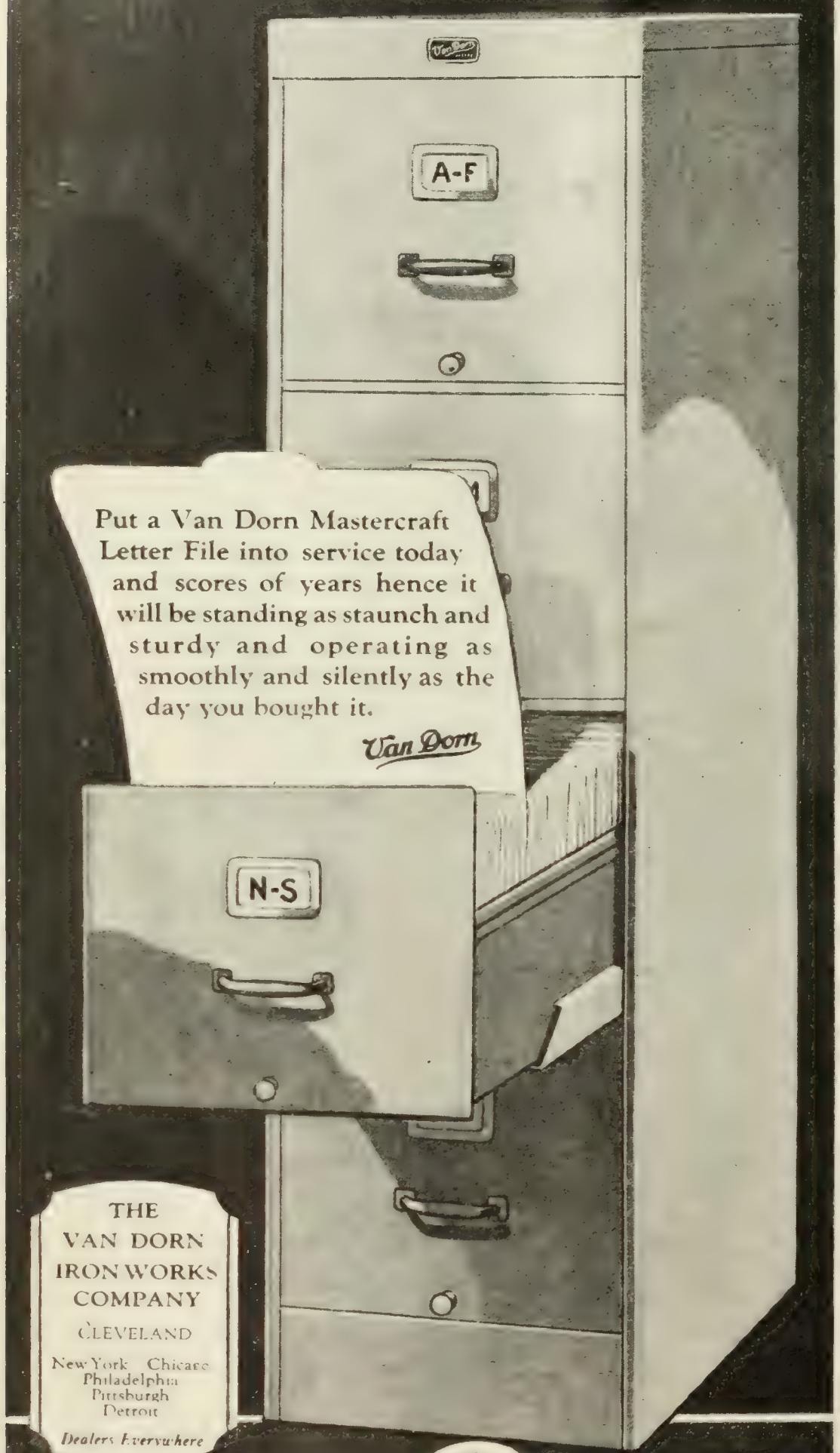

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

sitting on top of a flagpole viewing grandeur. All the driving and sustaining apparatus was beneath him.

The picture suggested a blithe, bewhiskered citizen riding through space on a collection of furnace pipe. A male Valkyr taking in the clouds on a bunch of oversize stovepipe.

Do not misunderstand me. Herman was no nut. He had a little too much imagination, perhaps, and it is likely his fancies governed him. But there was no crack in his brain that shouldn't have been there. He was as sane as a bookkeeper.

However, his flying-machine failed of success like his opera and his aluminum portable bridge. He failed to interest moneyed folk and therefore lacked the money to build the machine-shop and hangars necessary to the building and experimenting. As you will see in a moment, Herman lacked nothing but money.

It was along about September, 1906, that word was received that the Pacific coast was being showered by half-dollars that never saw a United States mint. "Agent Burke went out to make preliminary investigation," says Chief Flynn:

He came back with a very remarkable reproduction of a fifty-cent silver coin. Its weight was correct. The silver was genuine. As bullion it was worth as much as the legitimate coin. If you looked at it casually, or even carefully, if you were not on your guard or were not more or less of an expert in such matters, you would pronounce it perfectly good. It had the ring, the sharpness of milling and stamping—in fact, everything.

I say everything. That's somewhat too broad a statement. If you were to take a glass and scrutinize the lettering you would become imprest with the fact that there was something queer about it—the lettering I mean. You would be justified in concluding that some other lettering had been on that coin or that something had been all but obliterated. And quite right, too.

We looked at that coin until our eyes began playing tricks upon us. We took it to banks and to collectors of coins. We had it inspected by men whom the Treasury Department employs to solve queer riddles such as this one was. They said the same thing we had; that there was something wrong about the coin.

With the coin in our hands we went to San Francisco. Much time was wasted thereby. We not only learned nothing except that the supply of the coins had ceased. The coins had passed out of general circulation, but we were entirely in the dark concerning the manufacturer thereof.

We hung around the Pacific coast for a month or so. As I have indicated, all the information we amassed might have been written on the back of a postage stamp. Possibly we would have stayed longer had not we received word that the same queer half-dollars were appearing in New York and Boston. Our unidentified friend was leading us back and forth across the continent.

He was not inundating the East with the coins, but every day or so we would be called upon by some bank and handed a few more of them. I won't tire you with

the routine of that search for this newcomer. There was much scampering up and down the coast and a thousand and one theories and tips—all of the latter quite false. We accounted for all known counterfeiters. Some were in jail and the others were able to produce a clean bill of health.

One day early in June, 1907, a man who lived in Suffern, N. Y., telephoned us to the effect that there had been a sudden gush of imitation half-dollars up his way. He was a grocer and, according to his telephone conversation, had received five or six of these bad coins.

"How do you know they're bad?" we asked him.

"Well," he replied. "I'm not altogether certain they are. There's something queer about them. Don't know just what it is. They ring all right and look as good as most half-dollars, but over at the bank they say there's something queer about 'em. I just thought you'd like to know."

We went to Suffern and there collected about fifty of the same sort of spurious coins we has seen on the Pacific coast. Moreover, they were the same as we had picked up in Boston and New York. One shopkeeper told us he had received one of them from a giant whose most distinctive feature was an enormous beard—a black beard almost as wide as his shoulders and reaching half way to his waist.

A druggist told us he had received one from a tall, thin man with no whiskers, but the bushiest eyebrows he had ever seen. You'd know those eyebrows anywhere. There never were such eyebrows. Sort of made you want to shake 'em and watch the rabbits run out.

A trolley-car conductor remembered the man well. He was a medium-sized man in corduroys—sort of stooped and a shuffle in his walk. Presently we began to suspect all the freaks who ever traveled with circuses were out circulating the stuff. One farmer had sold a dog to the man and the purchaser of that hound had paid the farmer two dollars—all in counterfeit half-dollars. We took heart when we heard that, for we suspected that the dog would appear and by shadowing the dog we might find his new owner. Shadow a dog? Believe me, a desperate detective will shadow a canary bird if he thinks it will get him anywhere.

But the man who purchased the farmer's dog was a little man, with a whining voice and a luxuriant mustache! And all this up in Suffern and thereabout. We walked the streets of Suffern and climbed all the Ramapo hills. As it turned out we failed to climb the right one.

Back they went to New York, in much chagrin, says the Chief. However:

From a man living at the foot of Ramapo Mountain, near Suffern, we received a telephone message telling us that the most mysterious of men was doing something or other on top of Ramapo. How did he know? Well, in the first place he had a habit of coming down of nights and stealing steel rails from the railroad near by. Gangs had been working on the road replacing rails. The mysterious stranger had been observed but two nights before carting two lengths of discarded rail up the mountain.

Moreover, this farmer's son, being an adventurous youth, had gone over the mountain to see what he could see. He came across the mysterious stranger working at a forge.

"What's that?" the boy had demanded, indicating the forge.

"That, my son," replied the man, "is an

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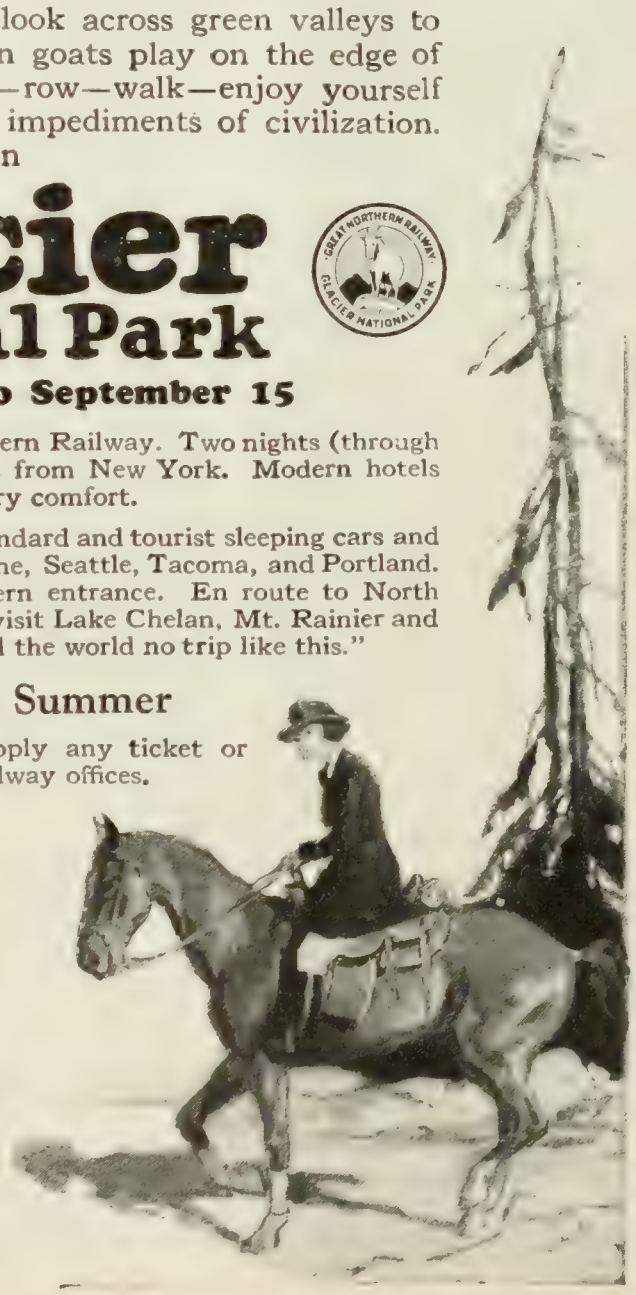

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

insect exterminator. I am a forester sent down by the State to kill the bugs that are killing the trees."

"How do you kill the bugs?" persisted the youth. "Burn them?"

"No, the fumes kill them. "Isn't that a good idea?"

The boy told his father that the stranger was a tall man with a kind face and a tremendous interest in his work. While the boy questioned him he kept on blowing his forge. He made no attempt to shoo the boy off. It was all right; no secret; nothing to hide.

The boy led us to the forge. It wasn't working, but the mysterious man was. He was at work on a drop-hammer press of simple and effective design. He had erected a framework of logs. Like the runners of an elevator car he had bolted the stolen rails to either side of the framework. On a concrete base at the bottom of the structure he had placed a steel plate, perhaps an inch thick. At the top of the framework and connected with the rails by common iron shoes was a 100-pound weight, suspended by a rope that ran over a pulley and fastened to a trigger, which, if pulled, released the rope and weight, which then descended to the steel base plate with a tremendous thump. Sort of a guillotine arrangement. Understand?

We had come as softly and as quietly as possible. The stranger was too absorbed in his work to notice small noises. At regular intervals the weight fell—whang! And each time he'd raise the weight and pick from the base plate something that gave him great pleasure. Once he flipped one of these things into the air and executed a little dance. Naturally we saw that the flipped object was a coin.

It was, of course, Herman Heinze. I never knew a man to be so chagrined by arrest. He was quite philosophical about it after we assured him that he might just as well take his medicine like a sport. He felt somewhat relieved when we told him how he had eluded us and how it was the farmer's boy who did it and not us.

"Well, if there's any reward," sighed Herman, "I hope they give it to that boy. He was a nice intelligent kid."

Herman had been stamping out half dollars all day and had a nail-keg full. He took us to New York and down into West Twenty-third street. The house was directly opposite Proctor's old theater. I have forgotten the address—not that it really matters after all. But in this house he had got together a machine shop for making dies. He made his dies there and, so far as we were able to see, he made nothing but half-dollar dies. I believe he had experimented with dollar dies, but for certain reasons had decided to stick to the halves.

You see, Herman did not go to the assay offices for his silver. There was too much of a risk there. No, every so often he'd make a trip to the Mexican border and there purchase Mexican dollars for forty-four cents or so—purchase them from mysterious folks who had no right to have them. He paid bullion rates for the stuff, altho the Mexican dollar contained the same amount of silver as the American, and the same grade, too. So far as bullion went, the Mexican dollar was quite as good as ours.

He'd place his Mexican dollars between

steel rolls and these rolls would flatten out the coin until Herman had the material for two half-dollars.

But it happens that the Mexicans stamp their money deep. They have to. Give an enterprising Mexican who lacks whole-hearted respect for his Government half a chance and he'll counterfeit anything from postage stamps to pardons. The Mexican stamping was so deep that there still were traces of the lettering after Heinze had rolled the dollar out. And even his neat stamp mill or drop-hammer press failed to quite obliterate the Mexican lettering.

And it was that mere suggestion of the old Mex lettering that gave the otherwise pure looking coins their suspicious appearance. It was that queer look that nobody had been able to analyze that made us hurry to the Pacific coast. It was the deep stamping of the jealous Mexican Government that ruined Herman Heinze's plans to give the world his home-made helicopter.

"Why did I counterfeit?" He repeated our question. "There is no mystery about that. I needed money. Without money there could be no helicopter. I needed money and decided to make my own."

"And where were you turning out the stuff on the Pacific coast, Heinze?"

"On the sublimest ledge on the top of Mount Tamalpais in San Francisco Bay. There I could work as an artist should work. I could turn and behold the city and watch it groan beneath its burdens. Turn again and behold the Golden Gate and the great Pacific beyond. One worked well in such a setting. Could one help it?"

"Probably not, Herman; probably not."

OLD AND NEW NEWSPAPERS IN JAPAN

JOURNALISM in the modern sense is little over fifty years old in Japan. It has existed in a primitive form, however, for three centuries and more. What Japan had was a sort of news-letter, issued occasionally, says the "Japan Year-Book, 1920-21" (Tokyo) "containing latest scandals in town and the happenings at the Shogun's Court." These sheets were popularly called "*Yomiuri*" meaning "sold by hawking about," and were printed from wooden blocks. We read further:

The first periodical publication which went under the name of a newspaper was the *Batavia Shimbun*, printed in Yedo toward the close of the fifties of the last century. Its contents were mostly translations from Dutch papers, published in Batavia. It was followed by *Shimbunshi* at Yokohama and the *Seiyo Zasshi*, *Chuggi Shimbun* and *Koko Shimbun*, in Tokyo. None of these, however, was printed more than once a week.

The first Japanese daily newspaper made its appearance at Yokohama in 1871. It was called the *Yokohama Mainichi Shimbun*, since transferred to Tokyo, where it is still in existence. It was followed in quick succession by the *Nichi Nichi* in 1872. *Hochi* in 1873, *Yomiuri* in 1874, and so on. The spread of education and the steady growth of wealth, combined with epoch-making events, like the wars with China and Russia, and the inauguration of a representative system of government, have led in recent years to a remarkable development of the press both in its influence and its circulation. There are now some that claim a daily circulation of over a quarter of a million copies.

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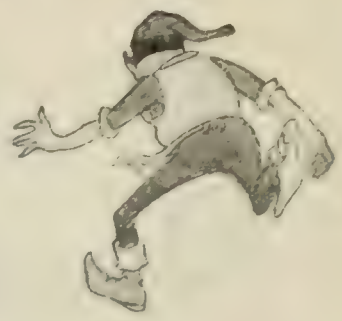

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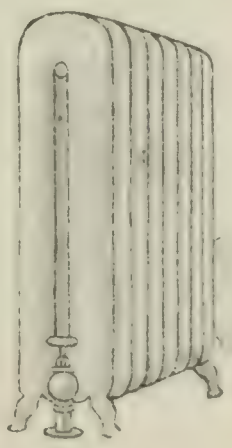

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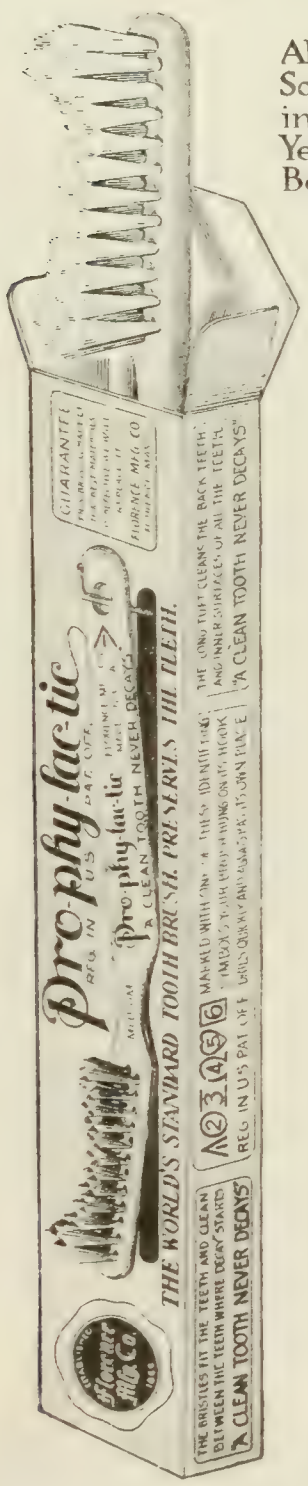

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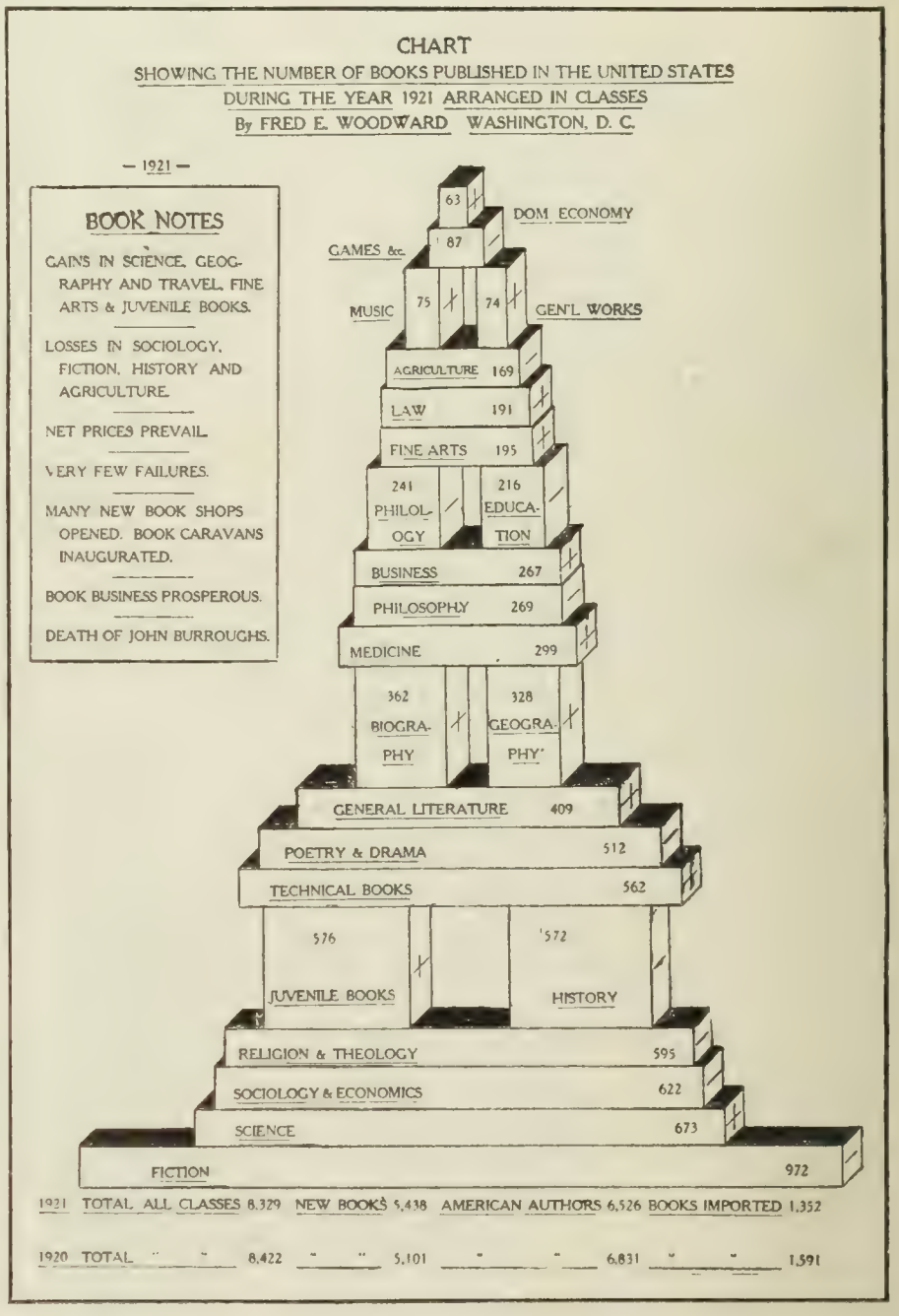
REVIEWS ▾ OF ▾ CURRENT ▾ BOOKS

THE BOOKS OF 1921

THE most striking feature of the publication of books in the United States, as shown by the diagram for 1921, is the fact that next in order to Fiction which is the largest class, stands Science for the first time in the history of the American book trade. The number registered in this class 673, includes only books pertaining to physical and mathematical science. In addition to these there are 562 books in the class known as technical books, or useful arts which are more or less scientific, these two making a total of 1235 scientific books issued in 1921.



FICTION

Taking the classes in numerical order, beginning with the largest, we find that Fiction with 972 entries shows a loss of 182 titles below the number for 1920 (1154).

In 1920 the percentage of Fiction to the whole number was 13.6% and in 1921 11.5%. This ratio was much greater during the earlier years of this century, being 27.4% in 1901, with an enrollment of 2234 out of a total of 8141.

With one notable exception, 1910, when it was displaced by General Literature, Fiction has always been the largest class.

In 1921 there were 683 new books, 277 new editions and 12 in pamphlet form. American authors numbered 765.

SCIENCE

Science, with 673, stands second in point of numbers to fiction, altho this figure does not represent the high-water mark, as a larger number was recorded in 1913, namely 790.

The number of scientific books by American authors in 1921 was 577.

Sociology and Economics, 622, shows a loss of 137 below the record of the previous year. This class containing, as it does, the vital books pertaining to our entire economic structure is and always has been a substantial part of the year's output of books. The largest year ever recorded was 1914, when 1038 were published, a number only 15 less than Fiction of the same year.

Religion and Theology, 595, is one of the classes which always ranks large, frequently occupying the second or third place. The banner year was in 1904, when 717 were issued. Our importations in this class in 1921 were an even one hundred, altho Great Britain published 775.

Juvenile Books, 576, shows a gain of 77 over 1920, of which number 482 were new books, and 476 were by American authors. Only 61 titles were imported.

The largest number ever recorded in this class was in 1910 when no less than 1010 books were entered. This class, however, has a large and consistent number each year, seldom falling below 500, in fact in 1901, twenty-one years ago, the number was 595.

HISTORY

History, 572, exhibits a decided drop from 1920, due to a variety of causes, possibly to increased overhead costs in printing and binding.

The largest number ever recorded was 922 in 1918, one of the war years. This class contributes the largest number of foreign authors, namely, 131.

TECHNICAL BOOKS

Technical Books, 562, shows a slight increase (+27) over 1920, altho this number is far below the largest, which was 857 in 1910.

The growth of this class from 1906 (190)

these books. The largest number recorded in any year was in 1918 (one of the war years), when we issued 485 books in this class.

Games

Games, Amusements, etc., 87, shows a decided drop from the record of last year, 112, but the ups and downs of this class are of little importance, as they only serve to point out the prevailing tendency of our people toward amusements and sports.

General Works, Reference Books

General Works, Reference and Miscellaneous books, 74, show an increase of over one hundred per cent. above 1920, which was 35.

This class includes Miscellaneous books and books of Reference which refuse to be classified in the other 22 classes, and its gain or loss is of small importance.

The largest number recorded was 273 in 1908.

Music

Music, 75, remains practically the same as in 1920, which was 72. In the eleven years since this was made a distinct class the average has been 88, the largest number being 113 in 1916.

Domestic Economy

Domestic Economy, 63, exhibits a gain of 14 over the record of the previous year. The greatest number recorded in this class was 332 in 1910.

Summary

The total number of all books in all classes was 8,329, a number smaller by 93 than in 1920, of which number 5,438 were new books, 1,008 new editions, and 1,883 pamphlets.

American authors produced 6,526, while foreign authors were responsible for 1,803, of which number 1,352 were imported, and 451 were manufactured in the United States.

There appears to be thirteen classes which show a gain, the remaining ten classes showing a loss.

The United States and Great Britain

A hasty glance at the statistics of Great Britain shows that both nations show a gain in Science, Technology, Business, Fine Arts, Music, Literature, Geography, Description and Travel, Biography and General Works.

Losses

The following classes recorded a loss in both the United States and Great Britain: Philosophy, Sociology, Agriculture, Fiction, History and Games.

Gain and Loss

The following show a gain in the United States and a loss in Great Britain: Law, Medicine, Juvenile books and Domestic Economy.

Loss and Gain

The following represent a loss in the United States and a gain in Great Britain: Religion and Theology, Education and Poetry and Drama.

A. S. M. Hutchinson and Sinclair Lewis are reported to have met recently in London, and each had to confess that he had not read the other's novel, says the Boston *Transcript*. "Main Street," be it noted, has sold in this country 250,000 copies in a year and a half, while "If Winter Comes" has passed the mark in a little over six months. Mr. Hutchinson's novel is now in process of dramatization by Basil Macdonald Hastings.

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REVIEWS OF CURRENT BOOKS
Continued

IRELAND'S PART IN MAKING BRITAIN

LOVERS OF IRELAND and the Irish will rejoice in the volume which the scholarly Benedict Fitzpatrick has devoted to sing their ancient glories and assert the prowess that has too long been left in obscurity. For altho we have often heard it said that "God loves the Irish" we are not unaware of the general suppression of Irish studies, the continuous destruction of Irish MSS. in England since the sixteenth century, and the preoccupation with the tragedy of more recent years which has blinded the historical sense and resulted in "the high falsetto" with which Dr. Fitzpatrick accuses Green and his fellow English historians.

The assertion of a proud and ancient people of the glories of its past is always a refreshing spectacle; it denotes the survival of old qualities of health and strength, and the strong are always admirable. A race so long neglected by the general student, so mistrusted by a dominant government, at the same time so universally beloved in its children, which now, in a volume like "Ireland and the Making of Britain" (Funk and Wagnalls Company, New York. Price $4.00 net), opens its coffers to display the charters and investitures of primitive greatness, can look for a wide welcome and joyous reception in the world at large. The work is admittedly aggressive; it is a feature of Irish warfare or polemics to look for particular success in an onslaught rather than in defensive activities. Dr. Fitzpatrick has announced not a history of Ireland in her golden age, but an account of her performances, as testified by foreign authorities, and his subtitle, "The Making of England," is not altogether controversial, but descriptive, to distinguish his present book from another which will tell of Irish achievement on the continent of Europe. We will hold our breath while, with some Irish fire, the Doctor quotes the old dictum: "The Roman sowed; the Irishman watered; the Briton did nothing." A slightly calmer note might have added to the historical decorum to which the modern historian has accustomed us; but we can not forget that Dr. Fitzpatrick bears a grievance against such authors, has a sense of the wrongs and neglect that have been prepared and maintained so long upon his race, and is entitled to an open field and a choice of weapons as the offended party.

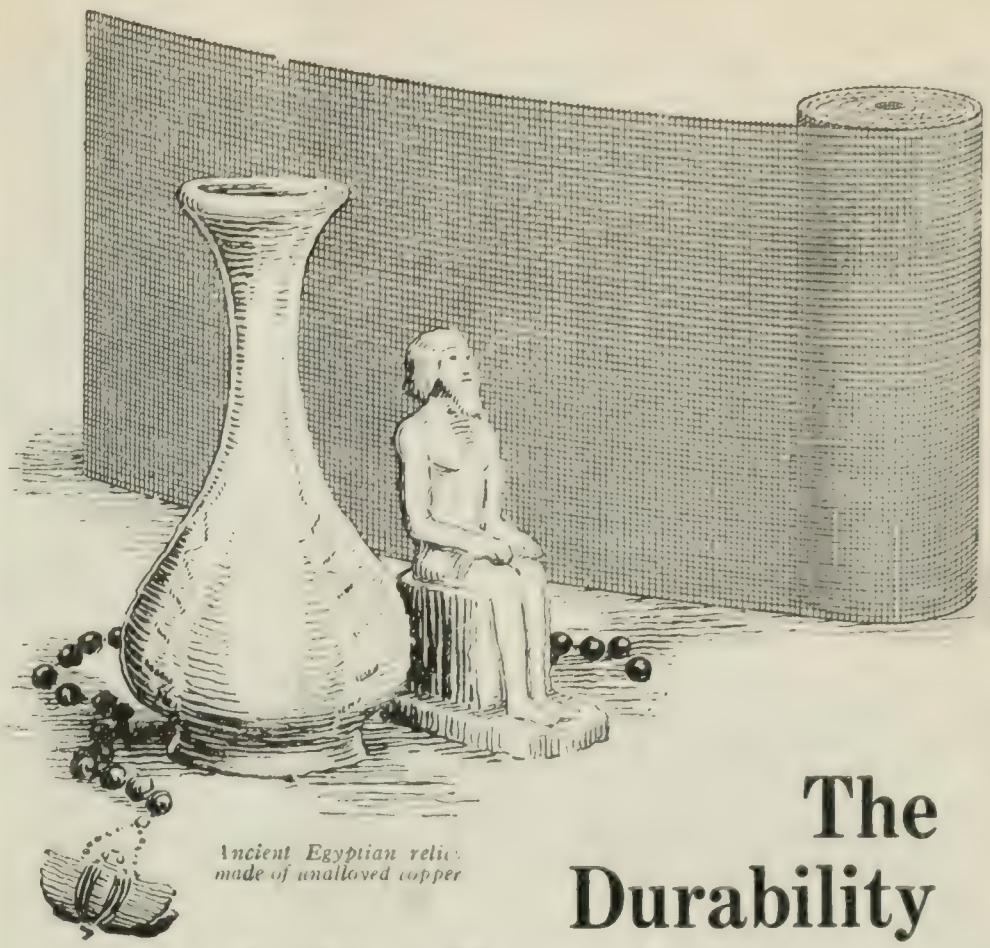
Dr. Fitzpatrick complains with justice of the outrage of certain professors who have written histories of the Middle Ages without so much as mentioning the name of Ireland, whose history at that time might be said to be the history of the entire civilized world. He admits the existence in England of great figures like Theodore and Adrian of Canterbury, Bede of Jarrow, and Alcuin of York, but he denies that there was any real continuity in their foundations and institutions such as characterized Armagh, Clonmacnois and a half dozen or more Irish centers that cultivated higher learning from the fifth, sixth and seventh centuries and endured, some of them, until the English devastations of the sixteenth century. He grows eloquent in speaking of the School of Armagh which was founded three centuries earlier than the schools of Bagdad, and under the High-King Rory of the O'Connor dynasty was in 1169 made a national university

for all Ireland and Scotland. He explains that the ravages of English destroyers in the sixteenth century have forced him to illustrate the intellectual glories of Ireland in an indirect manner, pointing out that we should know nothing of a great scholar like Eriugena if he had not displayed his learning, not at home, but on the Continent. He shows how the manuscript relics of a great Gaelic literature have been collected in every country except Ireland, where it was the desire of the invader to blot out even the memory of an independent past. This will not make comfortable reading for the "Little" Englishman.

According to Dr. Fitzpatrick, the so-called invasion of Henry II was nothing more than a royal visit unattended by any conflict or battle. From the fall of the Roman Empire Ireland had known peace and prosperity while the rest of the world was swallowed up in rapine. Russia, Germany and Scandinavia were still barbarian and pagan, and England was overrun by northern savages like the Saxons, Angles and Jutes. Ireland, lying apart from all but commercial relations with the old Roman colonies, possest its little group of Christians to whom Pope Celestine sent his missionary Palladius, addressing them as "the Scots of Ireland" a year before the coming of Saint Patrick; and thence we trace a glorious line of progress, foundation in morals, literature, art and lawgiving that could not contain its bounds but, overflowing, instituted the revival of culture in an almost exclusive fashion through every land in Europe from England down to the southern reaches of Italy itself.

Dr. Fitzpatrick declares that the very "idea of conquering Ireland—and indeed Wales and Scotland as well—first took practical shape in the bloody-minded brain of Henry VIII, a crowned megalomaniac, brute and savage, the strangler, hangman, disemboweler, mutilator and burner amid unending shrieks to Heaven, of tens of thousands of the unresisting English, the first to assume the style of 'Your Majesty' and the title of King of Ireland, and the first English Imperialist whose diversion it was to set one-half of his panic-stricken subjects spying upon, torturing and killing the other half—the Irish and English had lived side by side for over a thousand years. Fortune up to that time had greatly favored the smaller island—and in the sixteenth century the difference in their population and resources, any more than area, was not great. Almost as many people spoke Irish as spoke English. In the opening calm of that century there was nothing to forecast the unparalleled tragedy that was to fall on the one, or the unparalleled territorial loot that was to fall to the other."

The Ireland of the great centuries was therefore a world as well as a state, and there is little disinclination shown by Dr. Fitzpatrick in asserting the claims of its influence upon the English people. Wherever real progress was evident, wherever books were written, wherever scholars of note appeared, wherever arts were cultivated, an Irishman was at the core of it. Up to the period of the so-called Norman Conquest, Anglo-Saxon manuscripts were written entirely in the Irish script. Irish architecture is the basic plan of the ancient English churches of Saxon times. Nearly all the monasteries of northern and central England had been founded and originally tenanted by Irish monks, and the Irish rule, with its divergences of rites and customs and its conformities in doctrine with Rome. It will interest Americans



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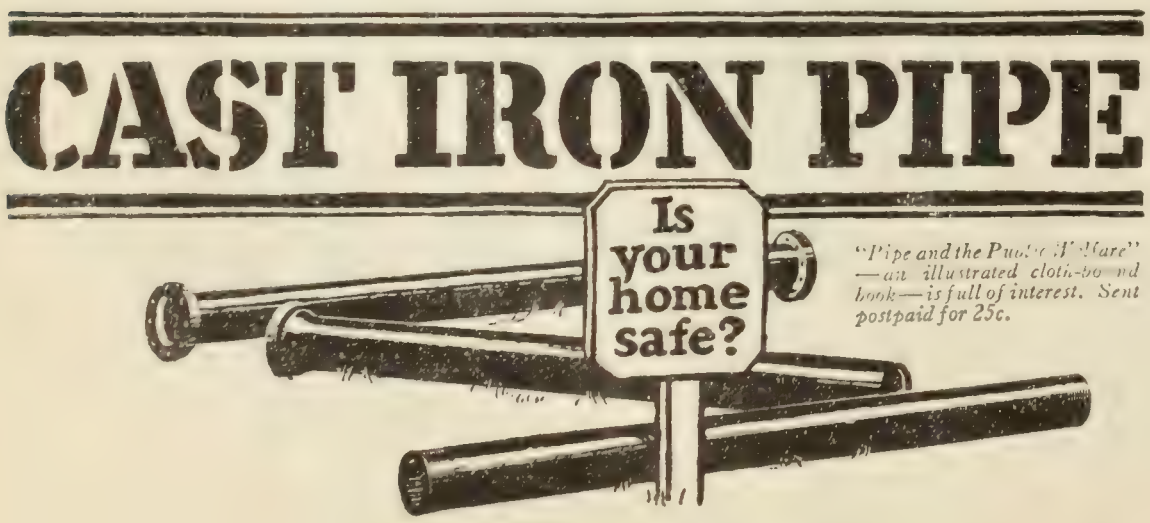

to read that "When Ceolwulf the King in the eighth century became a monk, license was given to the brethren to drink wine and beer; for down to that time water and milk alone had been permitted them, according to the rule of Saint Aidan of Ireland."

The barbarism of the English people was of too recent a period to permit an easy assimilation of these Irish and some Continental reforms and educational advances, therefore the missionary efforts won only partial success. Within two hundred years such disorders prevailed throughout England that thirty kings and queens cast away their crowns and took refuge in monasteries like Lindisfarne where Irish missionaries had established oases of peace. On the Continent, particularly in Germany, many of these missionaries met violent deaths; in England the sentiment of adoration which the people cherished for authoritative Irishmen who walked freely among them stayed their homicidal hands and quelled their savage yells even when thirsting for their fellow-kinsmen's blood. It was not until the so-called Norman Conquest that Irish culture yielded up its power to the brutal hands of the conquering French; Gaelic letters, art and customs surrendered almost immediately to the haughty half-culture that tore the ancient institutions of England to tatters, made the name of Englishmen synonymous with *churl* and *villein* and brought about a degradation under the Tudors lower than was ever reached by any other European people.

Here we have the general text of Dr. Fitzpatrick's volume, a relation of the intimate intercourse and ancient friendship of the Gaels and the pre-Norman peoples of England that dated from the shadowy reaches of antiquity down to the reign of terror under the despotism of Henry VIII. The reticences of modern English historians need no longer be observed, since with a reestablished Ireland and a study of its old records these dark and not altogether creditable periods may be brought into light alongside the prouder ages so close at present to the British heart. Such books as Dr. Fitzpatrick's, instead of creating friction, give warrant of a better understanding of the Anglo-Irish questions; a recognition of the ancient benefactions of the Gael would go far to heal the later grievances he bears against modern England; a brotherhood in the primitive arts and fundamental customs of both countries would be a welcome cementing of their free union. Dr. Fitzpatrick also makes short work of such scholars as follow Smollett in 1771, the first writer who calls the lowland Scots "Saxons," and even Sir Walter Scott, who lent himself to the racial difference advocates; he shows how from most ancient times there were no distinctions of race between the northern Highlander and the Lowlander; that their language, customs and culture were in common recognized as Gaelic or Irish, and that there was never a political reason for their separation except the barbarous one of the enemies of the Gael, to "divide and rule." On the other hand it is well-nigh impossible for such a program as that of Dr. Fitzpatrick to penetrate the consciousness of the average Englishman, indoctrinated as he is by historians who have not only ignored the authority of their greatest annalist, Bede, but would

even propagate the notion that it was the English who brought civilization to Ireland, ignoring the universally recognized statements of Continental scholars and their own claims at the ancient councils to an antiquity based on their assuming of Irish foundations. He will be interested to know how a larger part of the outer world beyond his own circles is coming to interpret the questions of his ancient history which he has endeavored to settle to his own satisfaction. Americans accustomed to look at racial and national questions in a broader light will at least find much information of a very well-considered sort in this excellent and most timely volume.

ONE OF THE WAR'S NEW SOCIAL DOCTRINES

THAT extremely good anthologist, Mr. E. V. Lucas, has from time to time favored us with stories, delightful in style and character-drawing, but simple in construction and plot. In his last book "Rose and Rose" (Doran, $1.90) he has given us a tale, hardly to be called a novel, in which he deals with some of the problems and changes of opinion which have followed the war, and endeavors to treat them from a modern point of view.

The story is told by one Julius Greville, a country doctor who has succeeded to his father's practise and also to the general esteem in which that gentleman was held. His next door neighbors are an artist and his motherless little girl, with whom he is on such friendly terms that little Rose is almost as much at home in his house as in her father's. This is fortunate, for when Mr. Allinson dies suddenly abroad and his will is read, it is found that he has begged Greville to undertake the bringing up of his daughter, a bequest which the doctor accepts to the amazement of his friends and the indignation of the child's aunt, Mrs. Stratton. The plan works well, however, and the years go by happily and uneventfully. Rose's only playfellow of her own age is Ronnie Fergusson, the only child of some very rich people in the neighborhood, but she manages to be happy in the doctor's home and grows up into a beautiful, ardent and charming young woman. By this time Mrs. Stratton, whose mission in life seems to be that of a marplot, represents to the doctor that in living thus with his ward he is outraging propriety, and the upshot is that Rose goes to London for a time. The next development is her engagement to a London barrister who is everything he should be except interesting. One would think that the natural proceeding in love-making would be that the girl would be first drawn to the man by finding him an agreeable companion and would later discover either his virtues or his worthlessness. But the writers of fiction have decreed otherwise and Rose is following a time-honored precedent when she marries Eustace Holt and finds out inside of two years that she really can not stand him. Nor does the birth of a little daughter draw them together. Rose wanted a son and her little girl is not of much importance. When this latter is about five years old the two Roses come to make the doctor a visit. Ronnie Fergusson, invalided home from India, weak from fever and deprest in spirits, is staying with his parents, and he and Rose renew their old friendship. A few months later Rose leaves her husband and child, and she and Ronnie betake themselves to the Malay States where he grows rubber, having quitted the army.

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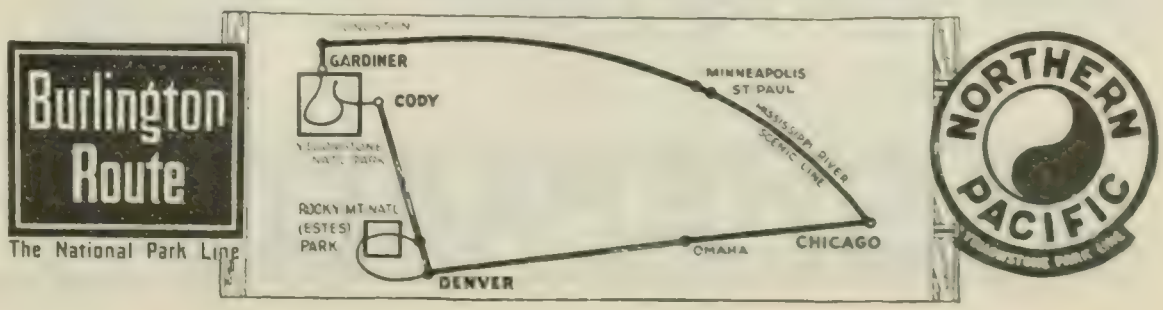

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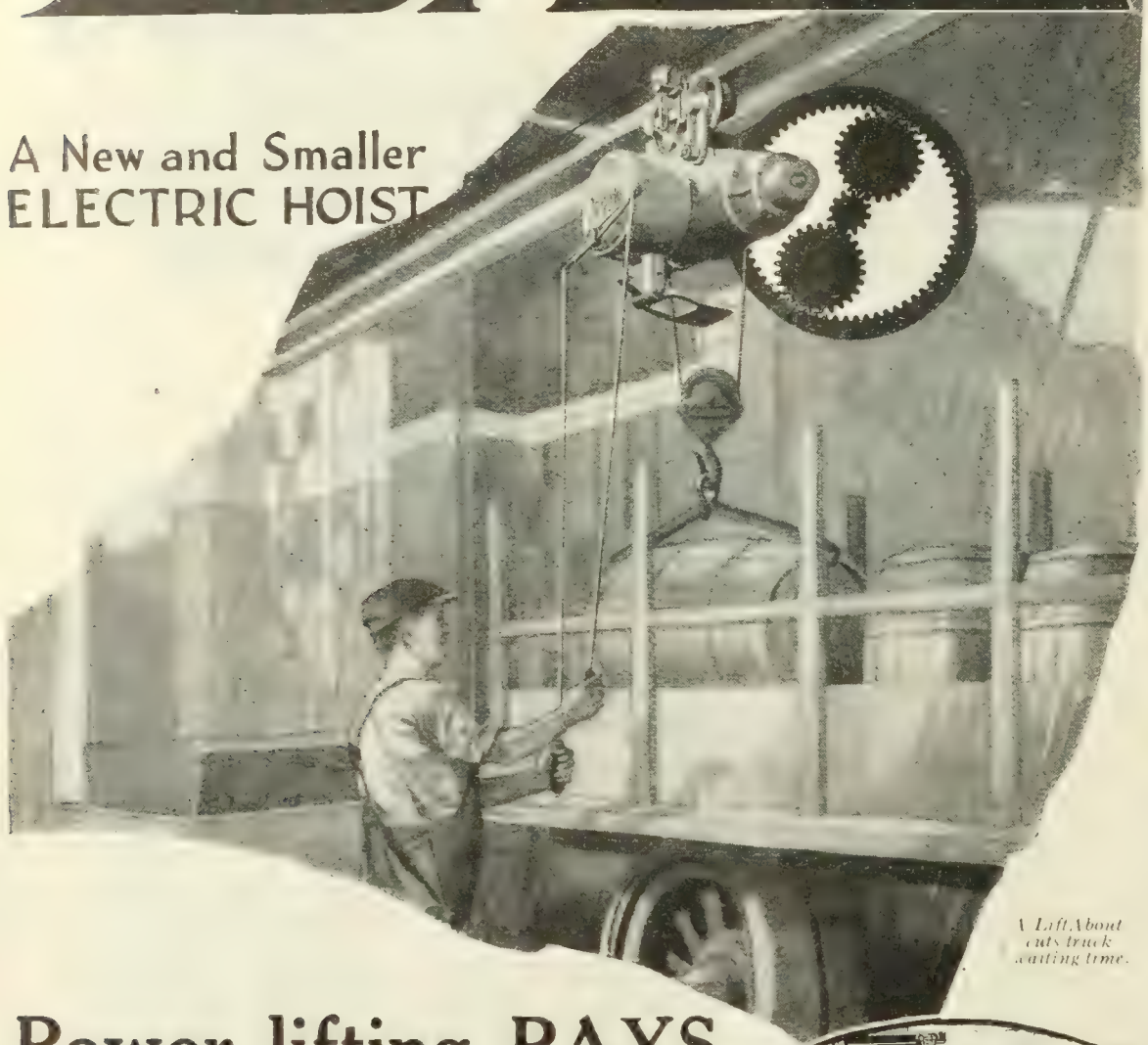

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REVIEWS OF CURRENT BOOKS
Continued

The rest of the story deals with the fortunes of the younger Rose and is of secondary importance. The author is mainly concerned with the opportunity given him to express his mind on certain topics of the day, which he does through the mouth of the doctor and also that of Mrs. O'Gorman, a delightful old Irishwoman, whose trenchant comments on people and events are generally witty and often wise. The inevitable gulf between two generations is a theme which engages Mr. Lucas's attention; the sudden break in social tradition which we owe to the unrest following the war is another, but it is the grave question of the unsuitable marriage to which he gives most thought, tho not every one will agree with his conclusions. When Rose leaves her child and goes away with Ronnie, he exonerates her by saying that she had never been fond of her daughter, while as to her lapse of duty as regards her husband, he only sees her courage in facing social condemnation, not for what was right, but for what she wanted to do. Had the date of the story permitted, Rose should have seen a performance of Maugham's play "The Circle," and listened to the truth, all the more forcible as coming from the lips of the hardened old worldling who herself had trodden that thorny path, that no matter with what sincere and ardent feeling such a course of action is begun, it contains within itself the germs of a severe retribution, all too likely to come to maturity.

NOT CONTENTED WITH LITTLE

CAN it be that we are returning to the old-fashioned story, devoid of sex-complications and psycho-analysis, and conveying a simple moral? It would seem so when Mr. W. B. Maxwell, who in his time has touched upon the above questions, writes a novel like "A Little More" (Dodd, Mead & Co., $2.00) in which he preaches the simple gospel of contentment and actually makes an interesting story of it.

The Welbys are a distinctly middle-class family. Mr. Welby has done so well in business that he is on the verge of retiring, his investments having reached the point where they yield him five hundred pounds a year. He has a good wife and three handsome children, Jack, Violet and Primrose, the two elder of whom are on the verge of engagements, Jack to Amabel Price, a young girl earning her living as a private secretary, and Violet to Mr. Carillon, the local curate. Into this contented household the serpent enters in the form of a rich relative who comes to end his days with them and who bequeathes them a good deal of money.

Before long everything is changed. Jack, whose tendency to extravagance has hitherto been curbed by the necessity for earning his living, released from the stringency of narrow means, plunges at once into all kinds of expensive amusements, while the natural fondness of the girls for social pleasures leads them to imitate the noisy and fashionable young people whom they meet. Mr. Carillon seems tame indeed beside the Honorable Adolphus Faring, an impassive young man of good birth and a keen eye to the main chance, while Jack is rapidly succumbing to the attentions of the rich Miss Quartz, the image of poor Amabel becoming daily more and more faint. The young people

take very kindly to their new way of life but Mr. and Mrs. Welby have never thoroughly approved of many of the changes, and the climax is reached when Primrose arrays herself for a fancy ball in a water nymph's costume which consists largely of seaweed and a pair of tights. Mr. Welby's endurance gives out at the sight; he forbids his daughter's attendance in any such garments, and in the middle of the uproar which ensues the family solicitor arrives with the dismal tidings that the entire Welby fortune has been made away with in a manner familiar to novelists and not wholly unknown in real life.

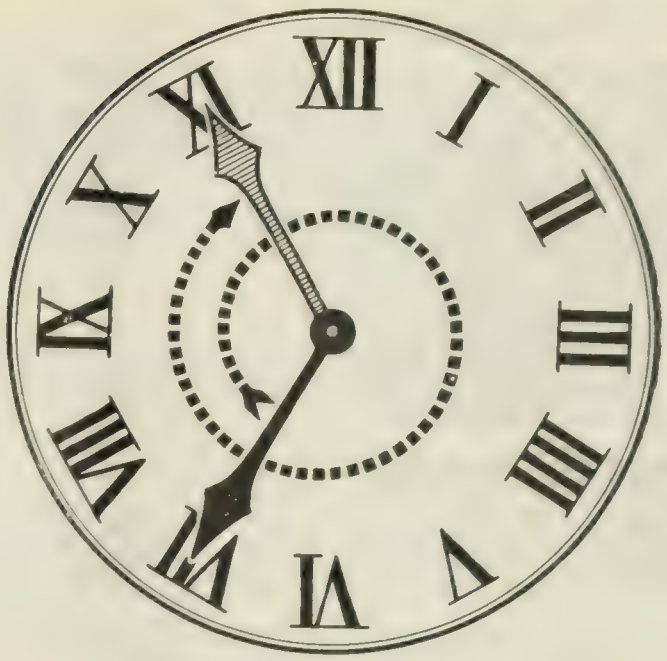
And now begins the third part of the book entitled "Adversity" and which is much the most interesting. By this time the war is on; Jack is in the army; his wife Amabel, whom he married on the day he enlisted, is serving at the front as nurse; poor Mr. Welby has been trying, unsuccessfully, to get work; the girls have been somewhat more fortunate, but the family is terribly poor, and in the account of their vicissitudes we get a fairly clear view of one side of the industrial situation in England during the latter part of the war and after the Armistice.

Mr. Welby's age is against his getting government employment, and he considers himself lucky when he secures a job as carman with a green-grocer. The girls are less fortunate; they have been employed in a milliner's shop but have lost their places, really because of their good looks. One of the best chapters describes Primrose's experience as a bus conductor and her successful routing of two youths who tried conclusions with her. Violet, after a hard experience as a flower-girl, finally puts her pride in her pocket and goes to Mr. Carillon for help. He is now vicar of the parish where he once was curate and is one of the many whom the discipline and activities of war-time have improved. He gets Violet a place as housemaid, and tho her pride at first revolts, she is too reasonable to do anything but accept it thankfully.

Another interesting picture is that of the hostel Welcome House, one of several establishments, founded by a philanthropic nobleman to give temporary shelter to the indigent and unfortunate. Here Mr. and Mrs. Welby find a refuge when they are again in straits, and the description of the folk who gather there, the warden in charge and the visit of the committee at Christmas time give one a pretty fair idea of what some worthy but unfortunate people have been obliged to go through.

The author has given us an ending that the strongest optimist can find no fault with, and it comes through the medium of an old servant whom the Welbys had loved and trusted in their simpler days, who has opened a small hotel where she finds jobs for the whole family, and happiness is dealt out with an unsparing hand. It is a singularly simple book for the author of "The Guarded Flame" to write, and the lesson it draws of the futility, not to say danger, of always desiring "a little more," is obvious, but the story is by no means without interest, even to the jaded palates of those who prefer a more intricate style of fiction.

Compared with what might be taken as the moral of Mr. Lucas's story, it is rather mid-Victorian. Mr. Lucas, of course, preaches the doctrine of revolt and escape instead of that of endurance. The Welbys escaped into what seemed to them a larger sphere, but their story is not allowed to stop the moment the doctrine promises to entail inconvenience, with consequences easily disposed of.



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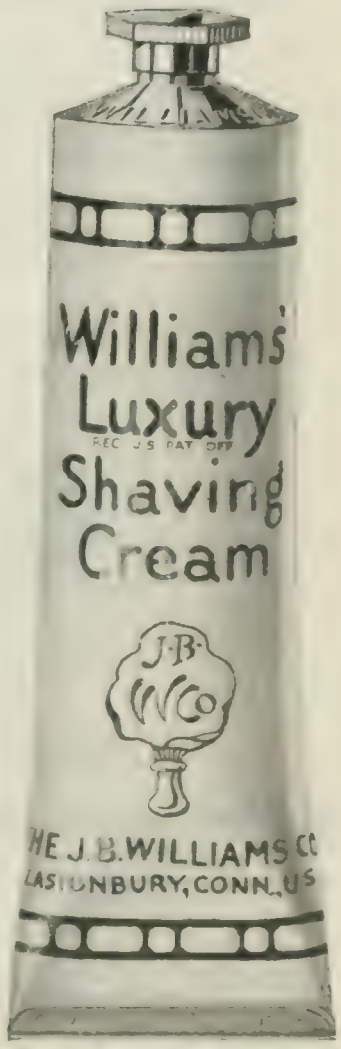

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SCIENCE · AND · INVENTION · CONTINUED

AGNOSTIC EVOLUTIONISTS

EVOLUTIONISTS have not lost their faith in evolution, but when it comes to defining and explaining its actual processes, they have become agnostics, says Prof. William Bateson, of the John Innes Horticultural Institution, London, in an address before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, at its recent Toronto meeting, printed in *Science* (New York). Evolution is a fact, Professor Bateson maintains; but its mechanism is still in doubt. Forty years ago it was believed, he says, that the key lay in morphology—the study of animal forms. At that time the special study of heredity was an entirely new idea; no one knew how it should be conducted. And yet, says the professor, "we went on talking about evolution; to-day we feel silence to be the safer course." Discussions of evolution came to an end primarily because it was obvious that no progress was made. Morphology having been explored in its minutest corners, the investigators turned elsewhere. Variation and heredity, the two components of the evolutionary path, were next tried.

"We got on fast," says Professor Bateson, and he proceeds:

So soon as a critical study of variation was undertaken, evidence came in as to the way in which varieties do actually arise in descent. The doctrine of the transformation of masses by the accumulation of impalpable changes became not only unlikely but gratuitous. The ignorance of common facts bearing on this part of the inquiry which prevailed among evolutionists, was, Professor Bateson thinks, "astonishing and inexplicable." "Systematists had sound information, but no one consulted them on such matters or cared to hear what they might have to say."

Then came the key to the processes of heredity discovered by Mendel and long unheeded. The writer goes on:

We saw the varieties arising. Segregation maintained their identity. The discontinuity of variation was recognized in abundance. In the light of such facts the origin of species was no doubt a similar phenomenon. All was clear ahead. But soon, tho knowledge advanced at a great rate, and tho whole ranges of phenomena which had seemed capricious and disorderly fell rapidly into a coordinated system, less and less was heard about evolution in genetical circles, and now the topic is dropt. When students of other sciences ask us what is now currently believed about the origin of species, we have no clear answer to give. Faith has given place to agnosticism, for reasons which on such an occasion as this we may profitably consider.

Where precisely has the difficulty arisen? Tho the reasons for our reticence are many and present themselves in various forms, they are in essence one; that as we have come to know more of living things and their properties, we have become more and more imprest with the inapplicability of the evidence to these questions of origin. There is no apparatus which can be brought to bear on them which promises any immediate solution.

But if we for the present drop evolutionary speculation, it is in no spirit of despair. What has been learned constitutes progress upon which we shall never have to go back. The analysis has gone deeper than the most sanguine could have hoped.

Biological science has returned to its rightful place, investigation of the structure and properties of the concrete and visible world. We can not see how the differentiation into species came about. Variation of many kinds, often considerable, we daily witness, but no origin of species. Distinguishing what is known from what may be believed we have absolute certainty that new forms of life, new orders and new species have arisen on the earth. But tho our faith in evolution stands unshaken, we have no acceptable account of the origin of "species."

The survival of the fittest was a plausible account of evolution in broad outline, but failed in application to specific difference. The Darwinian philosophy convinced us that every species must "make good" in nature if it is to survive, but no one could tell how the differences—often very sharply fixt—which we recognize as specific, do, in fact, enable the species to make good. The claims of natural selection as the chief factor in the determination of species have consequently been discredited.

If we try to trace back the origin of our domesticated animals and plants, we can scarcely ever point to a single wild species as the probable progenitor. Almost every naturalist who has dealt with these questions in recent years has had recourse to theories of multiple origin, because our modern races have positive characteristics which we can not find in any existing species, and which combination of the existing species seem unable to provide. To produce our domesticated races it seems that ingredients must have been added. To invoke the hypothetical existence of lost species provides a poor escape from this difficulty, and we are left with the conviction that some part of the chain of reasoning is missing.

I have put before you very frankly the considerations which have made us agnostic as to the actual mode and processes of evolution. When such confessions are made the enemies of science see their chance. If we can not declare here and now how species arose, they will obligingly offer us the solutions with which obscurantism is satisfied. Let us then proclaim in precise and unmistakable language that our faith in evolution is unshaken. Every available line of argument converges on this inevitable conclusion. The obscurantist has nothing to suggest which is worth a moment's attention. The difficulties which weigh upon the professional biologist need not trouble the layman. Our doubts are not as to the reality or truth of evolution, but as to the origin of *species*, a technical, almost domestic, problem. Any day that mystery may be solved. The discoveries of the last twenty-five years enable us for the first time to discuss these questions intelligently and on a basis of fact. That synthesis will follow on an analysis, we do not and can not doubt.

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

STEEL TURNING THE CORNER

ONE of the chief reasons for hope of steady progress toward business betterment appears in the rise of iron and steel production and here, observes *Dun's Review*, "each week's news from iron and steel centers affords further encouragement." As compared with the low point of last summer "the make of pig-iron has risen more than 100 per cent., while steel manufacture in February was at an annual rate of 35 per cent. in excess of the actual output of 1921," and "assurances are increasing that the trend of the steel market is progressive in respect to output and actual consumption." The monthly report of *The Iron Age* indicated a pig-iron production in February 10 per cent. above that of December and January while the rate March 1 was higher still. A Pittsburgh dispatch to the New York *Times* reports production of steel ingots at the rate of about 20,000,000 gross tons a year, "a little more than 3 per cent. over the average rate of 1912 and 1913, the two best tonnage years before the war." The Department of Commerce says that exports of steel products in January aggregated 160,920 gross tons as against 129,921 in December, altho part of the increase is credited to a new system of classification.

The accompanying chart prepared by the New York *Evening Post* shows that after a decline in activity of about ten months, the steel business touched bottom in July last year. Since that time both pig-iron and steel production have been increasing. While, as *The Evening Post* notes, the price curve on the chart shows no upward tendency during the current year, an advance in prices of certain products was announced by a number of independent companies the week before last. *The Evening Post's* Pittsburgh correspondent wrote optimistically on March 10:

The American Iron and Steel Institute's monthly report, giving the ingot production of thirty companies representing about five-sixths of the total capacity, fully confirms estimates made during February of the increasing production rate. It is now seen that the steel industry as a whole produced ingots during February at a rate of about 27,000,000 gross tons a year, against rates of about 22,750,000 tons in January, 19,750,000 tons in December, and 23,000,000 tons in October and November, when there was a recovery from the very light production of summer.

A fair estimate is that production was at the rate of about 25,000,000 tons on February 1 and has been at the rate of 29,000,000 tons since March 1. The production of steel has been a precise reflection of the receipt of actual orders by mills, since producers have accumulated no stocks.

Underlying conditions have been improving steadily rather than suddenly.

The conservative view is that in a limited and perhaps quite cautious manner distributors and manufacturing consumers have been replenishing stocks, which certainly were at an extremely low

From the New York "Evening Post."

STEEL PRICES AND OUTPUT SINCE THE WAR.

This month the steel mills are said to be operating at about 60% capacity, compared to 15% last July and about 33% at the end of the year. The price curves in the diagram, which are based on *Iron Age* figures, do not show the recent upward turn in independent companies' prices.

level on the inventory date. Possibly buyers have been influenced by fear of the prospective suspension at the union bituminous coal mines April 1. There is no great likelihood of steel supplies being curtailed on this account, for the nonunion mines can furnish a fairly large tonnage, and steel mills, as a rule, are carrying some stocks of coal.

What rate of steel production is requisite to reflect generally satisfactory business conditions in the United States depends upon the question of whether or not the steel industry is overbuilt. The 29,000,000 ton rate in ingot production now attained is 55 per cent. of estimated capacity. If one counts on 100 per cent. operating rate for a reflection of satisfactory industrial conditions at this time, the fact should be considered that a 100 per cent. operating rate occurred in 1906, with extreme activity in all lines of business, and the resultant steel ingot output was 22,624,431 tons, while 1912 and 1913 were satisfactory years in the steel trade, with an output of 30,280,000 tons each.

THE EUROPEAN MARKET FOR OUR CORN GOODS

A REPRESENTATIVE of the United States Department of Commerce reports that the unfavorable opinion of American corn products which was formed in most European countries during the war was due to the use of "undegerminated corn meal which, altho of excellent food value if consumed while fresh, usually can not be kept very long without spoiling." But, as *Financial America* (New York) sums up this report, "the degerminated grits or meal will keep practically as well as wheat flour" and so, "persistent educational propaganda supplemented by demonstrations, to introduce the higher grades of corn products and remove the prejudice encountered in Europe against this valuable foodstuff will no doubt pay in the end." In some countries, we are reminded, bakers and brewers are now using corn flour and corn grits in considerable amounts. In France, for instance, corn flour is used in certain breweries "just as corn grits or corn flakes are used, generally in connection with American malt of high diastatic power." "American millers could easily furnish this flour, but flakes and grits for French use can be manufactured more cheaply in Europe from imported grain. On account of the world scarcity of oats, we are told, "the French Army will require 100,000 tons of coarse cracked corn, free from meal, or small-kernel corn such as the LaPlata corn for horse feed. If American corn were imported for this purpose, the Government would probably be interested also in the purchase of mills suitable to crack the corn." We are further informed that—

Belgium as well as France now purchases the greater part of its corn supply from Argentina.

The reasons alleged in both France and Belgium for preference for Argentine corn over American are that it is smaller and better adapted for poultry feed and that it is sweeter, besides containing 3 to 4% less

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moisture than American corn, enabling it to stand transportation better and to keep longer in good condition.

Belgian bakers use very little corn flour but some of the large brewers do use corn grits, and "to supply this demand there are two large corn-grits factories in Belgium." Denmark also uses considerable corn. It is noted that:

Denmark imported more American corn than LaPlata corn in 1921. Figures obtained from Consul General Letcher, at Copenhagen, give the imports from January to October, 1921, as 228,000 tons from the United States and 52,000 tons from Argentine. In 1920 the relative position of the two countries was reversed, the former supplying only 7,000 tons and the latter 252,000 tons.

Corn grits and refind grits are used by Danish breweries as adjuncts to malt.

BELGIUM TAKES UP THE SALES TAX

WHILE our Congress hesitates to add the sales tax to our fiscal machinery, Belgium has just adopted a sales tax which, according to *The Wall Street Journal*, has aroused little adverse criticism and which seems to be accepted by the Belgians without cavil. The new tax, it seems, has many exemptions. "In principle, it is applied to every sale where the price exceeds 30 francs, whether the sale is direct or in process of manufacture, the tax being uniform at one per cent." Further facts are given in the belief that they are of interest to both advocates and opponents of the sales tax:

Direct sales and deliveries to consumer, of 150 francs or less in value, are exempt, when sales are by coal dealers, farmers, nurserymen, market gardeners, or breeders. Retail sales and deliveries to private individuals, for personal or household use, are exempt, no matter what the value is.

Deliveries of goods or other movable property, brought about by formation or amalgamation of corporations, are exempt, as well as all exports, direct or through brokers. Imports are exempt when they are those of diplomatic representations; travelers' luggage, or private household effects; reexports when specific character is not altered; crude metals from Belgian Congo; unsold Belgian goods returned from abroad. Sales of bread, flour (for bread only), potatoes, lard, margarine, frozen meat, manufactured chicory and eggs are exempt; as well as government sales of raw materials received in execution of peace treaty; and sales to state, provinces, communes and public entities. Sales of gas, electricity and water pay no tax.

Tax, except for importations, is based on selling price, less packing and other charges and discounts. For importations, levy is on gross cost, including duty and charges. Tax is calculated in multiples of 10 francs, any fraction of ten being taken as next highest multiple. Levy is made by perforated adhesion stamps, one-half of stamp being affixt to invoice and other to sales book, which must be kept by all manufacturers and wholesale traders.

CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

March 8.—In order to placate Indian Moslems the Government of India appeals to Great Britain to evacuate Constantinople, to permit the Sultan of Turkey to resume suzerainty over the holy places in the Near East, and to restore Ottoman Thrace, including Adrianople and Smyrna, to Turkey.

The Irish Free State bill passes its third reading in the House of Commons by a vote of 295 to 52.

March 9.—Edwin S. Montagu is forced to resign as Secretary for India in the Lloyd George Cabinet because he made public over the heads of the Cabinet the Indian Government's appeal for a settlement of the Near East problems more pleasing to Indian Moslems.

The South African Government mobilizes artillery, cavalry and infantry to assist the police in ending the outlawry created by the miners' strike on the Rand.

March 10.—Mohandas K. Gandhi, India's Non-cooperationist leader, is arrested on a charge of sedition, this being the first move in a more vigorous policy of the Indian Government to cope with the Non-cooperationist movement.

Roland W. Boyden, United States observer, demands of the Allied finance ministers meeting in Paris that the United States be reimbursed out of German reparation payments for maintaining an army on the Rhine, and presents a bill for $241,000,000.

Serious riots, in which many persons are killed or wounded, occur in the Rand district, South Africa, and martial law is proclaimed.

A report from Moscow says that the famine-stricken population in Russia now numbers approximately 30,000,000.

March 11.—Revolt spreads in the Rand area, South Africa, and conflicts between state forces and strikers are reported to have resulted in 600 casualties.

The Allied finance ministers refer to the Allied Governments the American claim for $241,000,000 for maintaining an army on the Rhine.

The rival Irish factions occupying Limerick agree to a joint evacuation of the city.

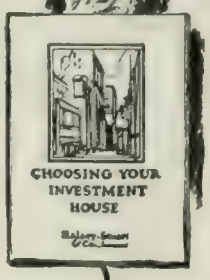
March 12.—Rebels in Udiapur, India, armed with guns, swords, bows and arrows, collide with loyal Indian forces, and 22 are killed and 28 are wounded.

Government forces, accompanied by airplanes, are poured into the Rand district in South Africa and several places occupied by the strikers near Johannesburg are captured.

Anti-treaty sympathizers attempt to break up a meeting addrest by Michael Collins in Cork, but he receives an enthusiastic welcome.

March 13.—More than 2,200 rebels in the Rand district, South Africa, are reported to have been taken prisoner by government forces, and Premier Smuts says that the situation is well in hand.

British army estimates for the coming year total £62,300,000, as compared with £93,714,000 last year, it is announced in the House of Commons. Naval estimates total £64,883,700.



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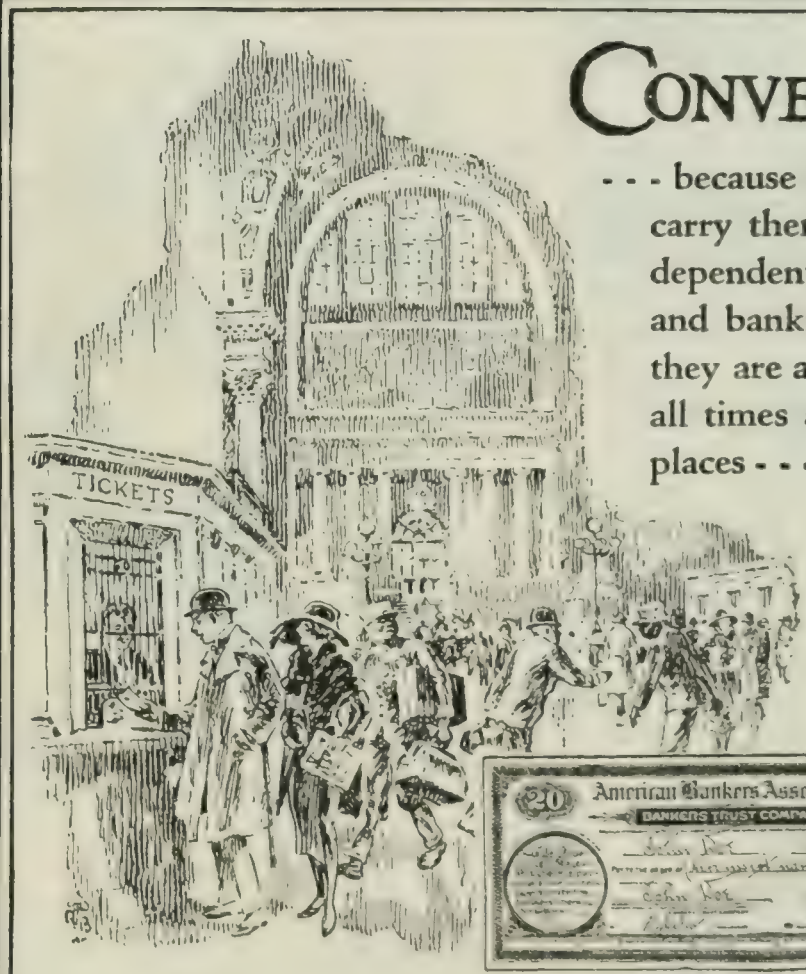

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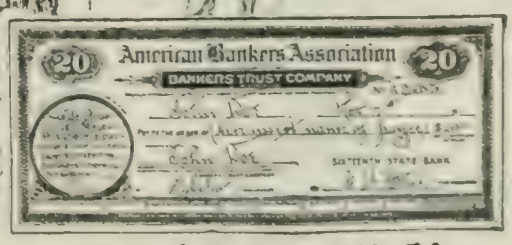

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CURRENT EVENTS
Continued

March 14.—Field Marshal Sir Henry Wilson, former Chief of the British General Staff, is appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Ulster forces, with power to devise a plan for restoring order in Belfast.

DOMESTIC

March 8.—Declaring that the proposed Genoa Conference is of a political rather than an economic character, the United States declines the Allied invitation to attend the parley.

March 9.—Coal-mine operators in western Pennsylvania refuse to join in a general conference to consider a new agreement with the miners.

New Jersey ratifies the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States by a vote of 33 to 24. Rhode Island and Connecticut are now the only States that have not formally approved the Amendment.

March 10.—A strike vote of soft-coal miners is completed by local unions scattered throughout the country, and it is predicted that the count will show a large majority in favor of a walkout on April 1.

March 11.—Secretary of State Hughes disposes of charges that the Four-Power Treaty had been framed by the British and Japanese, by declaring in a letter to Senator Underwood that he himself had drafted the document on the basis of "various suggestions which had been exchanged between the delegates."

March 12.—Seven persons are killed and sixteen injured when a passenger-coach on the Atlanta, Birmingham and Atlantic railroad is derailed near Union City, Georgia.

March 13.—The agricultural appropriation bill, carrying approximately $35,000,000, is passed by the House of Representatives.

March 14.—Fire sweeps through a block in the Chicago Loop district and does damage appraised already at $10,000,000.

The so-called service certificate soldiers' bonus bill is presented to the House of Representatives by the Ways and Means Committee.

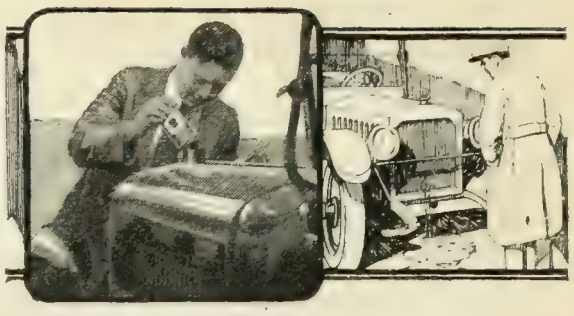
America's right to participate in the distribution of the fund offered by Germany to reimburse the Allies for the armies of occupation is specifically reserved by Roland W. Boyden, the American observer, at the meeting of the Allied finance ministers in Paris, it is announced in Washington.

Twenty-three persons are reported to have been killed and many others to have been seriously injured in a series of tornadoes which swept through Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas and Oklahoma on the 13th.

Not Deep—to a Duck.—An English rider, coming to a river he was unfamiliar with, asked a youngster he saw playing on the bank if it was deep. "No," replied the boy, and the rider started to cross, but soon found that he and his horse had to swim for their lives.

When finally he reached the other side he turned and shouted: "I thought you said it wasn't deep."

"It aren't," was the reply. "It only takes grandfather's ducks up to their middles."—*The Traveler's Beacon.*



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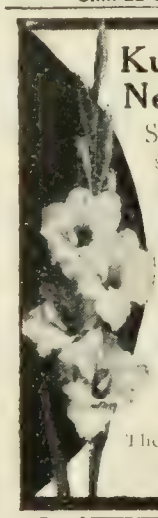

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"A. L. B.," Middletown, N. Y.—"(1) Please give me the correct pronunciation of the word *massage*. (2) Of what words is *won't* a contraction?"

(1) The word *massage* is correctly pronounced *ma-saz'*—first *a* as in *artistic*, second *a* as in *art*, *z* as in *azure*; or *mas'ij*—*a* as in *fat*, *i* as in *habit*. (2) *Won't* is a contraction of *woll not*, *woll* being the Middle English form of *will*.

"T. K.," St. Paul, Minn.—"Kindly give me the history of the word *scenario* which is used so extensively in connection with the moving-picture business. Please give me the correct pronunciation, and advise if the word, as spelled, has been taken from any other language."

The word *scenario* is an Italian word. It is correctly pronounced *she''na'ri-o*—*e* as in *they*, *a* as in *arm*, *i* as in *hit*, and *o* as in *no*, but since its wide use in the motion-picture industries, it has become Anglicized, and is commonly pronounced *si-nar'i-o*—*i* as in *habit*, *a* as in *arm* (sometimes, as in *fare*), *i* as in *habit*, *o* as in *go*.

"W. C. W.," Himrod, N. Y.—"What is the correct pronunciation of *Gobelin?*"

The name *Gobelin* is pronounced *gob'e-lin*—*o* as in *not*, *e* as in *surfeit*, *i* as in *hit*; or French *go''be-lan'*—*o* as in *go*, *e* as in *moment*, *a* as in *fat*, *n* with a nasal sound.

"S. O. L.," Lexington, Ky.—"Please give terms meant by the designation *c. i. f.*"

The abbreviation *c. i. f.* means (1) cost, insurance, freight, used in connection with commercial quotations and contracts to signify the inclusion in the price of the goods of all charges to the port of destination; (2) consular invoice free.

"E. M. W.," Dalworth Park, Tex.—The word *margarin* or *margarine* is pronounced *mar'ga-rin*—first *a* as *art*, second *a* as in *final*, *i* as in *hit*; or *mar'ga-rin*—first *a* as in *are*, second *a* as in *final*, *i* as in *police*. The "*g*" is hard, as in "Margaret."

"J. C. S.," Augusta, Ga.—"(1) What Wister wrote 'The Virginian,' and when? (2) When was he born, and when did he die? (3) When was Stevenson's 'Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde' written?"

(1) Owen Wister. He wrote this novel in 1902. (2) Mr. Wister was born on July 14, 1860, and is still living. (3) Stevenson wrote "The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" in 1886.

"J. C.," Bowlers, Va.—The phrase "Erin go bragh" means "Ireland forever."

"C. S.," New York.—"What is the meaning of the word *swaraj*, and where does it come from? It is used in press reports of political agitations in India."

The term *swaraj* is a Bengali corruption of the Sanskrit *svaraj*, which means "self-government." It is written also *saurajya*. *Swaraj*, pronounced as if written *shaw'razh* (both *a's* as in *art*) means, literally, "own government," but, in the vernacular is used to mean in addition, cultural and political development under native influence as distinguished from such development under British guidance.

"A. H. B.," Leipsic, O.—"Please tell me which is correct: '*Tuberculous* Sanatorium.' '*Tubercular* Sanatorium,' or '*Tuberculosis* Sanatorium.'"

None: use Sanatorium for *tubercular* patients.

"F. A.," Ontario, Cal.—"A friend of mine and myself had an argument about electing Presidents of the United States. I claimed that none but American born could become Presidents. My friend claims that he read a few days ago, I suppose in some paper, that a foreigner after 15 years of naturalization can become President of the United States. How old must a person be before he can be elected to that office?"

The qualifications for the Presidency are fixed by the Constitution of the United States. They are citizenship *acquired by birth in the United States*, 14 years' residence in the United States, and the completion of the thirty-fifth year of age.

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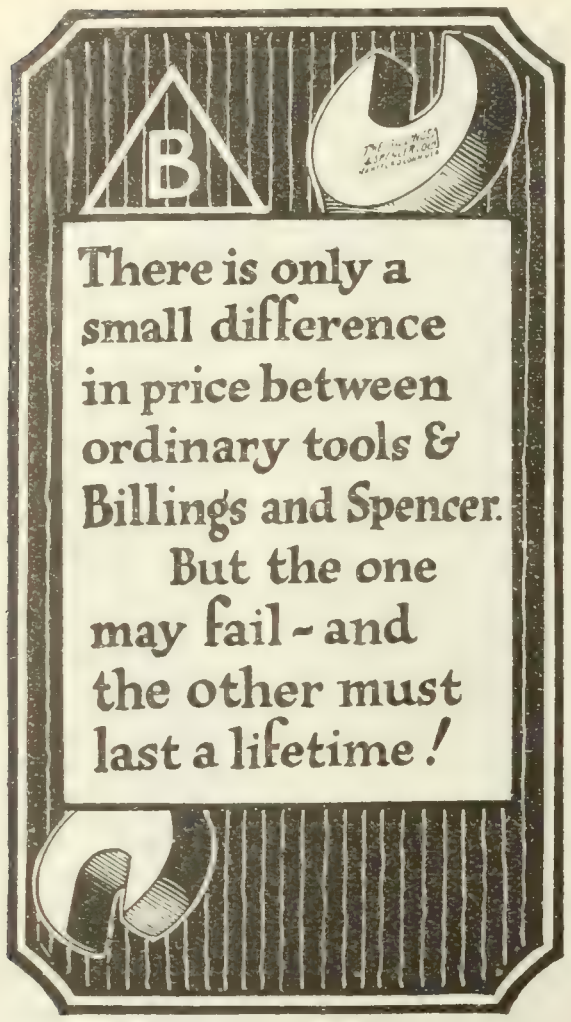

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Cheerful Thought.—"The Yanks are coming," hummed the dentist as he prepared for an extraction.—*Octopus.*

Changing Color Scheme.—"Father, are all Bolshevists red?"

"No, my boy, some of them are pretty blue."—*Der Brummer (Berlin).*

But Will It?—"What are the cold waves saying?" queries a correspondent. To reason's ear they are saying that ice should be cheaper next summer.—*Boston Transcript.*

The Art That Conceals Art.—SHE (petulantly)—"Jack, you make love like an amateur."

HE—"That's where the art comes in."—*Boston Transcript.*

Getting Back.—WAITER—"Grilled steak, and choose a tough one."

CHEF (in surprise)—"Why tough?"

WAITER—The chap who ordered it used to be my sergeant-major."—*Edinburgh Scotsman.*

Anti-Climax.—THE LITERARY DIGEST publishes a British Empire number. For page after page we read and are imprest with the greatness of the British—and then there's a page of British "humor."—*New York Call.*

Verbal Barrage.—"Shall I go over the top?" asked the talkative barber, poising his shears.

"Yes, as soon as your gas-attack is over," answered the weary customer.—*The Traveler's Beacon.*

A Dignified Silence.—THE INTERVIEWER—"And please, sir, what have you to say on the subject of anonymous letters?"

THE GREAT MAN—"Stupid missives! I admit I invariably read anonymous letters—but I never answer them."—*L'Illustration (Paris).*

Safety First.—One snappy day recently Johnny's mother sent him to the store to get half a dozen eggs. On his return he handed her a paper bag containing six articles, which, tho egg-shape, were certainly never laid by a hen.

"What are these?" said his mother. "It was eggs I sent you for."

"Well, ma," said Johnny, "the streets were awful slippery an' so I thought I'd better get lemons instead."—*Boston Transcript.*

An Expensive Spanking.—A Bloomfield, Iowa, woman while talking to her husband over the long distance from a booth in that city was repeatedly interrupted by her little son. He made so much noise and became so unruly that she left the receiver off the hook, grabbed the youthful offender by the arm and took him to the hall where she gave him a regular old-fashioned spanking. She then returned to the booth and completed the conversation without the least interruption. At the finish she became very angry because of the charge for overtime, and insisted that the time she spent spanking be deducted from the charge.—*The Northwestern Bell.*

Very Drafty.—"How did Teller get his cold?"

"All the drafts in the bank go through his cage."—*Boston Transcript.*

Too Much to Expect.—"But can't you and your husband live happily together without fighting?"

"No, not 'appily."—*The Bulletin (Sydney).*

Just so.—A gas which causes violent sneezing is among the American war inventions. It would play a large part in bringing matters to an 'ishoo.—*London Opinion.*

Mistake Somewhere.—HUBBY—"What does this mean? I opened a banking account for you last week, and now I learn that it is overdrawn."

WIFIE—"Impossible! I have half of the checks still left!"—*Meggendorfer Blaetter (Munich).*

Long Journey Indicated.—FORTUNE TELLER—"I see in your hand a line which will have great importance for you in the near future."

CASHIER IN BANK—"I understand. The steamship line to South America!"—*Kasper (Stockholm).*

Tough Luck.—AGENT—"But, mum, it's a shame to let your husband's life insurance lapse."

LADY (over wash-tub)—"I'll not pay another cent. I've paid regular fer eight years an' I've had no luck yet."—*The Traveler's Beacon.*

A Symptom.—CHAUNCEY REGINALD ARCHIBALD ASHERTON (to prospective father-in-law)—"Youah daughtah has promised to mawy me and eh—ah—I'd like to know if there is any insanity in youah family?"

CRUSTY OLD PAPA (looking him over)—"There must be."—*Dodo.*

Stern Retribution.—"Did you lynch the man who stole your automobile?"

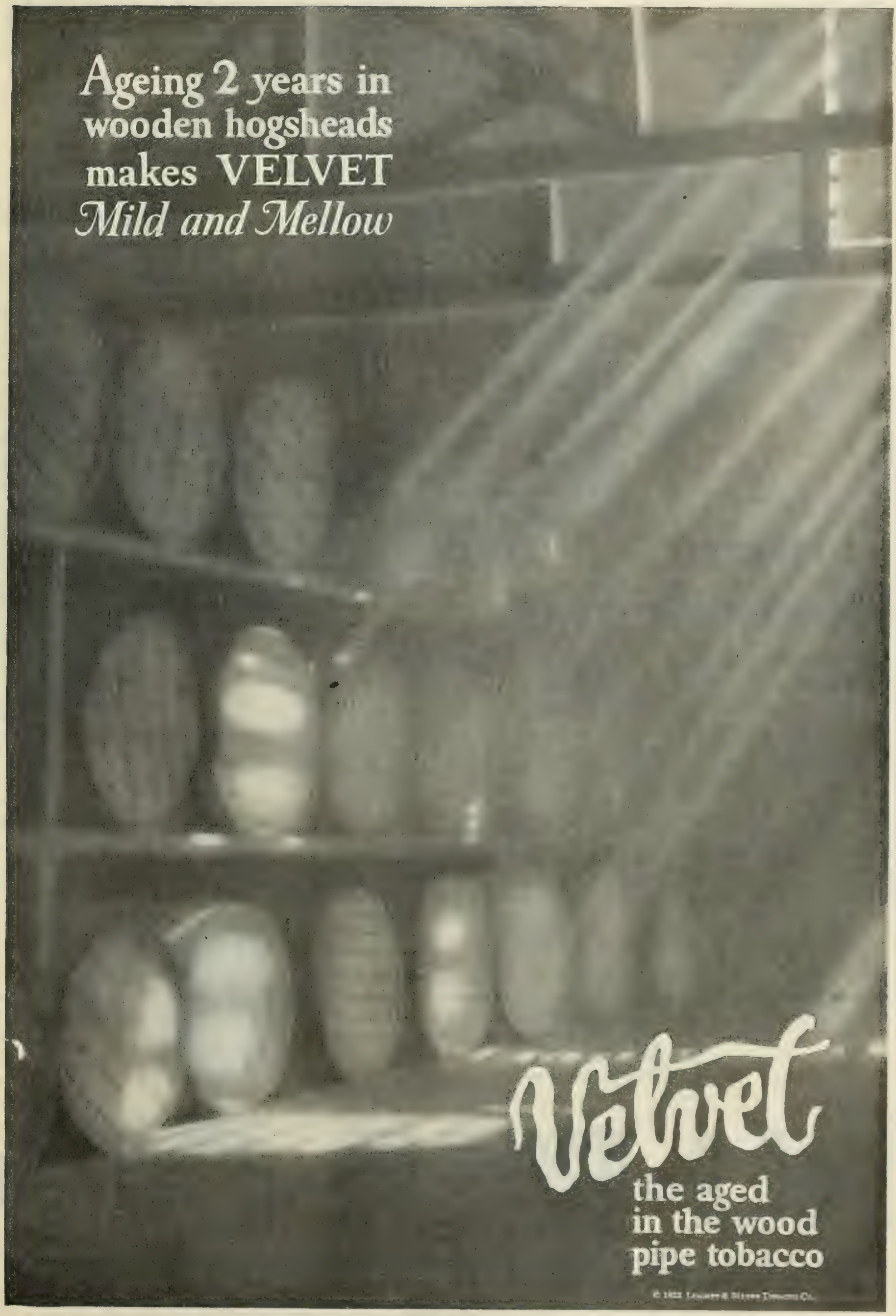
"No," replied Piute Pete. "He got away."

"Unpunished?"

"No, sir. If that bunch of pernickety junk treats him the way it has me, he's havin' punishment enough."—*Washington Star.*

A Happy Household.—Little Louise was lost on the street and was brought into the police station. The officers tried in every way to learn her name. Finally one of the officers said, "What name does your mother call your father?" "Why," said Louise, very innocently, "she don't call him any name; she likes him."—*Harper's Magazine.*

Friends for a Short Time.—We were taking the fresh-air children back to the city. At the last minute we missed small Annie. We made a hurried search and found her at last on the floor beside her bed, with her face buried in the pillow. "What's the matter, Annie?" we asked. "What are you crying for?" "I ain't crying," was the indignant reply. "I was just kissing my bed good-by, cause I don't know when I'll ever see another."—*Youth's Companion.*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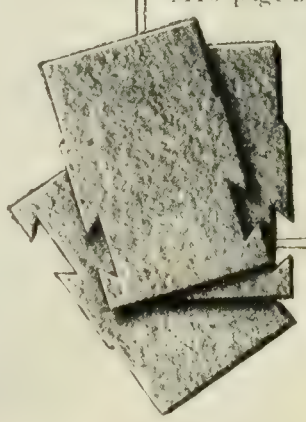

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